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AN ANALYSIS
OF THE
OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE,
SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE
AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, SHIPPING, COLONIAL, COMMERCIAL,
AND MINING INTERESTS,
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
IN NUMBERS, CAPITAL, AND ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS;
AND ALSO THE PROPORTION WHICH THE AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS
RESPECTIVELY PAY OF THE DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION OF THE COUNTRY.
COMPILED FROM THE
CENSUS OF 1841 AND OTHER OFFICIAL RETURNS.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK SPACKMAN,
AUTHOR OF AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION ON THE STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"In every country the FIRST CREDITOR is the PLOUGH. This original indefeasible claim supersedes every other demand."
Edmund Burke.

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Dedicated

TO

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

President,

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G.,

Vice-President,

AND

THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN,

Members,

OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE

Protection of Agriculture and British Industry.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE relative importance of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests having long been the subject of discussion, both in and out of Parliament, and public opinion being much divided thereon, the present work has been undertaken with a view to set the question finally at rest.

In this Analysis of the occupations of the People, compiled from the best and only authorities we can have in such matters, the public, it is presumed, will find abundant

proof, that from its paramount importance in all that constitutes the strength, wealth, and stability of a nation, the Agricultural Interest of the United Kingdom is entitled to the special favour and consideration of the Legislature.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient and most Obligated Servant,

WILLIAM FREDERICK SPACKMAN.

TOLLINGTON PARK, HORNSEY ROAD,

May 16th, 1847.

P R E F A C E.

THE greatness of a nation is not made up or dependent on any one particular section of the community, but is the result of the prosperity of the whole; and the object of the present work in ascertaining and defining the exact status of each interest in the body politic is not so much to give a triumph to any as to do justice to all.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of promoting agriculture by all the means in our power, as it must be obvious to every one that it is the first duty of all governments to provide food for the people. The nation must be fed, at whatever cost ; and the only question at issue between the two great parties is, whether you can produce at home the food necessary to sustain the population, or obtain it from abroad, with greater collateral advantages to the whole community.

This is the all-important question that has so long engaged the attention of our people, and which our present cir-

circumstances continue to impress on the public mind with greater force than ever. Its gravity, as compared with others, will, in all probability, render it an all-absorbing matter of interest, until the policy of free trade shall have been confirmed or abandoned, as the results of our experience may dictate.

The considerations which necessarily enter into so important a subject are many ; and so far as they bear on the interests of each class in society and the importance of the agricultural, as compared with the manufacturing interest, our labours will probably not be in vain in the present attempt to place them fully and fairly before the public.

We have no intention to decry the importance of the mechanical arts or the value of our manufacturing industry. To do either would be as unworthy of the statician as it would be fatal to the statesman. No one can deny the great advantages of a constant source of employment for a large amount of our population, or the benefits derived from exchanging their productions for those of other nations.

It were something too much, however, to expect that in a time of profound peace the rivalry of other nations and the interests of all mankind should be concentrated in furthering British industry ; and it is therefore not less our duty than our interest to ascertain with some degree of certainty what have been the primary causes of our past success as well as the real character of the principles on which we are to rely for the future in meeting the competition of other nations.

The times and events which gave to Great Britain a monopoly of the manufacturing and commercial trade of the world have long since passed away ; and, from the year 1815, there has been a constant struggle going on between the statesmen of this and other countries as to the extent to which the exclusive privileges acquired by us up to that time shall be surrendered for the common benefit of all.

On all hands we find this antagonistic principle in full operation. Nearly all the nations of Europe and the two Americas, without having any corresponding advantages to offer, have severally put in claims for the removal of those restrictions which have hitherto governed our intercourse with them, and, failing to obtain these, have, by countervailing duties, sought to exclude us from their own markets.

It is not, therefore, so much reciprocity as a demand for the surrender of a principle,—a demand to be admitted to a participation of profits, to an equality of rights ; and the only difficulty on our part in at once conceding all that is required of us is, that there is no equality in the circumstances of the two parties.

During the late war, it is true we enjoyed many advantages, and almost exclusive possession of the whole commerce of the seas, but this desperate struggle left us with a debt of 800 millions. It no doubt operated as a scourge on other nations. For a time it paralysed every interest, and swept off generations of their people: agriculture with them made no progress, their manufactures were abandoned, and the arts and sciences only followed the chariot-wheels of the

conqueror to record his triumphs and to perpetuate his fame.

The sacrifice on the part of those countries was, however, a present, not a prospective one; with us it has operated as a mortgage of the present possessions and future labour of the whole population down to the latest posterity.

To dispute the validity of this mortgage we imagine to be altogether out of the question. It would entail individual ruin and national dishonour. The taxes necessary to discharge the obligation must therefore be paid, and the labour which does pay them, we contend, is entitled to protection against that which has neither part nor lot in the matter.

Some men indeed are sanguine enough to imagine that even with such an incubus on our exertions, we can leave all competition far behind us. However highly one may estimate the energy and industry of our people, it is difficult to be satisfied with such a conclusion, and the pages of this work, we venture to say, afford abundant evidence, from the progress made by other countries, of its being a most unjust one. It is the same with nations as with individuals—capital may do much, but not everything, and it is only indispensably necessary where taxation is high. Large farms prevail in England because the application of capital is essential to secure an increase of production on a given amount of land. In the United States, small arable farms are the rule throughout the Union, and both, in all countries, are determined by the presence or absence of taxation. Large factories may enable the manufacturers of one country to

compete successfully with those of another, provided there be any parity in their circumstances; but if the one is heavily taxed and the other is comparatively untaxed, the cheaper labour of the latter will, in many cases, completely set all the multiplying powers of machinery at defiance.

The national burdens of a people, inasmuch as they enter into everything that is conducive to their daily strength, must retard their progress in proportion as they are easy or otherwise, and it was just as reasonable to expect that the Israelites of old could make bricks without straw, as it would be that the labour of individuals in this country could compete with the untaxed labour of the Swiss, the Germans, and the Saxons in respect of manufactures, or with that of the provinces of the Baltic in respect of agricultural productions.

A writer in one of the most distinguished of our periodicals, has, with peculiar felicity, enumerated the items of taxation which the labour of our people is made to contribute to the necessities of the State, and shown that it embraces everything within the compass of our wants and wishes, from our entrance into the world to our final exit from it. The beer, tea, coffee, sugar, and everything else that we either eat or drink, the hat which covers the head, the shoes that enclose the feet, the raiment wherewith we are clothed, nay, all that is necessary to support the strength and gratify the senses, must pay an enormous government toll before it can reach the individual who has nothing but his labour to sustain him. In health or in sickness he contributes to the taxation of the State, and after he has departed this life, should his virtues be chronicled at all, the knowledge of them must be handed

down to posterity on taxed marble, and then, but only then, can it be said that he is gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more.

Since, then, the taxation of a country is so unlimited in its operation and so imperative in its effects, the actual importance of each class in the same community must be determined by the amount which they severally contribute to the national burdens, and this we have endeavoured to ascertain and define.

Of the number of persons actually employed by the agriculturists and manufacturers, no difference of opinion can exist, as we have adopted the government classification in every instance, and copied the figures given in the returns. We believe this classification to be correct in principle, and but slightly erroneous in details.

Political economists may exercise their ingenuity by calling in question this classification, but we believe it is the only one that accurately traces the dependence of an individual on the one or the other interest, and as this is the primary object of all such matters, if it attains this end, it is sufficient for all purposes. By the Landed Interest, we mean not only the proprietors of the soil, but all that are engaged in its cultivation, and all the interests that are dependent on and supported by both landlord and tenant. An Agriculturist is one who grows the raw material. The Manufacturer changes the fabric from cotton into calico; flax into linen; wool into cloth; raw into manufactured silk; mineral ores into various combinations of metals; and the skin of an animal into leather.

All besides the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers, are auxiliaries, not principals ; thus the handicraftsman alters the form, but not the substance, and adapts the article to the use of the consumer,—so, the miller, baker, and butcher ; the tailor, milliner, and shoemaker.

There is also a very numerous class, who neither produce, manufacture, nor alter the shape or substance of an article, and these are called merchants, if they buy and sell in a wholesale manner, or shopkeepers and retail dealers, if they sell by retail. The business of these is to distribute all articles imported from abroad or produced at home, through every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom ; and the Government definition of all these auxiliaries is, “ Engaged in Trade and Commerce.”

The dependence of any particular class engaged in trade and commerce, or in handicraft, is not upon the party who produces, alters, or supplies the article, but upon the individual who consumes it, and if there is any tax whatever on the raw material, or on any thing used in its manufacture, adaptation, or distribution, it is on him that all and every item of such tax, together with all profits and charges, must ultimately fall.

Inasmuch, however, as there is no wealth in this country of any amount, but what has been derived either from Agriculture or Manufactures, nor any of which the value is not determined by the success of these ; so, again, this consumer, whatever his rank or position in society may be, is mainly dependent on them. The rental of land, the income from houses, or investments in the public funds, are merely the represen-

tatives of so much labour, and the means necessary to pay them are principally drawn from either Agriculture or Manufactures.

Our annual creation of wealth may be thus stated :

Agriculture	-	£250,000,000
Manufactures, deducting the value of the raw material	}	127,000,000
Mining Interest	-	37,000,000
Colonial Interest	-	18,000,000
Foreign Commerce (including the Shipping Interest), 10 per Cent. on the amount of our Exports and Imports	}	15,000,000
Fisheries	-	3,000,000
		<hr/> £450,000,000

And from one or the other of these does every individual in the land derive his income or means of support. The Peer of the realm, the landed proprietor, the Government annuitant, the clergyman, the medical, and the legal adviser, with the banker, merchant, dealer, and handicraftsman of every class and kind,—derive what is necessary to support their state and condition and their daily sustenance from these spring-heads of national wealth. This is the substance of the nation; and what we call money consists merely of the counters we use to denote and measure the value of this substance as it passes from one to another.

To do equal justice to all classes, the legislation of a country ought therefore to keep steadily in view their relative importance, not only as regards numbers, but also their powers of production and the proportion which they severally

bear of the national burdens. Unless this is the governing principle, it strikes at the root of their prosperity, and the injury inflicted on a class is evinced in the gradual decay of the whole community.

We live in an age when mankind place but little reliance on opinions, however authoritatively expressed. The statements of a Prime Minister are subjected, as they ought to be, to the strictest scrutiny; and when opposed to the policy of a long political career, are received by all parties with suspicion. The opinions of men, almost gifted with the spirit of prophecy, who have grown gray in writing voluminous works on all conceivable subjects, are set at nought; for the present generation is a matter of fact one, and nothing short of demonstration will satisfy it.

We submit the present work to its decision, in the full confidence that, however imperfectly we may have executed the task, in this particular it will be found to be in accordance with the public taste. We are also not without the hope that it will disabuse the public mind of much of the error which so generally prevails on this matter, and reconcile both parties to the maintenance in all their integrity of the most important interests of the British Empire.

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ERRATA.

- PAGE 9, for "overwhelming *number*," read "overwhelming *numbers*."
,, 14, for "*six* midland and northern counties," read "*eight*."
,, 14, for "*six* out of the fifty-two counties," read "*eight*."
,, 26, for "Mr McCulloch estimates the capital employed in the cotton trade at *thirty-four* millions," read "*forty-seven* millions."
,, 27, for "*six* midland and northern counties," read "*eight*."
,, 28, for "produces annually *three hundred* millions," &c., read "*two hundred and fifty* millions."
,, 38, for "if low prices *out* are," &c., read "for if low prices *only*."
,, 90, for "the returns in the census for 1811," read "1841."

IN THE APPENDIX:—

- PAGE 27, Northumberland, Property tax on land is omitted. Amount, £24,378.
,, 28, Nottingham, Property tax on land is omitted. Amount, £20,641.
,, 176, for "the rental of the land of the United Kingdom is about *fifty-two* millions," read "*fifty-eight* millions, that of houses *forty* millions, government annuitants *thirty* millions, making together *one hundred and twenty-eight* millions," &c.

The long continuance in one line of policy or course of trade often-times produces a desire of change, and at such a moment the slightest pressure on the circumstances of a people is sufficient to turn the current, or direct the course, of public opinion which decides the fate of the question. If to this we add, that, should at any time popular agitation have for its object, the transfer of political power from the few to the many,—the reduction of the price of food,—or an increase in the price of labour, the arguments in support of such propositions, however impracticable, however absurd in the abstract, or pernicious in their effects, are seldom examined by

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AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.—Necessity for the present Inquiry.

It has been the subject of remark with writers in all ages, that many of the most important changes which have been wrought, whether for evil, or for good, in the social and political institutions of mankind, have sprung from very inadequate causes in the first instance, and have often been carried out without the slightest reference to any deduction which could be drawn from the experience of the past, or which the facts relating to the present would justify.

The passions of the multitude are easily influenced to this end. The long continuance in one line of policy or course of trade often-times produces a desire of change, and at such a moment the slightest pressure on the circumstances of a people is sufficient to turn the current, or direct the course, of public opinion which decides the fate of the question. If to this we add, that, should at any time popular agitation have for its object, the transfer of political power from the few to the many,—the reduction of the price of food,—or an increase in the price of labour, the arguments in support of such propositions, however impracticable, however absurd in the abstract, or pernicious in their effects, are seldom examined by

the masses in the first instance, because, *prima facie*, they themselves appear to have a direct interest in bringing about such results, and thus a handful of demagogues agitating for their own selfish ends have not unfrequently overturned what the practical wisdom of ages had established.

The same remark will apply not only to the masses, but to those who are entrusted with their government. Ministers of state in their struggles for political power,—senators whose adherence to a party, or an interest, is the condition of their election,—and even the public press, desirous of retaining its hold on the popular will, have all frequently exhibited the most remarkable conversions to opinions which, through a long political career, they had previously opposed.

It is not within our province nor is it our intention in any such case to impute motives, but to deal with the data put forward in justification of such conversions, and, so far as the relative importance of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests is concerned, to show that they have no foundation in honesty or truth.

With no better security, however, for the stability of any particular system than the popular will, it is nothing extraordinary that the most important interest of a country should for a time be decried, neglected, or sacrificed, or that, in such a state of things, some of the most time-honoured institutions of a country should disappear.

If universal peace and good-will always prevailed among the nations of the earth, and the civil and political circumstances of every country were alike; or even if the relative importance of each class in the same community were so nicely balanced, that the trial of any new principle of national policy would equally affect all; the argument against violent changes, although still unanswered, would lose much of its force; but, unfortunately for this assumption, perfect equality is not a principle in nature. It is not to be found in the dispensations of Providence, in the civil or political condition of nations, or in the external or internal circumstances of those several classes of mankind who collectively constitute the separate kingdoms of which the earth is composed.

We have not the slightest wish to derogate from the importance of manufactures, the value of new inventions, or the use of machinery, but it will be a part of our duty to ascertain how far these have been carried on respectively of the labour which some suppose they have a tendency to supplant, and, above all, we desire to estimate them at their real value.

It has been often said that a purely agricultural country never could be a rich one; but, at all events, Britain exercised a great and powerful influence among the nations when manufactures were but yet in their infancy, and it is a matter of record that for the extension of her power over an empire which has no parallel in history, and for her dominion of the seas, she is indebted to

“A bold peasantry, their country’s pride,”

which,

“When once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

On the other hand, were it possible to realize the most sanguine assertions of the free-traders, and to make these fair islands the workshop of the world, we should have but a very slight security for the continuance of any prosperity derived from such a source; for, independent of the competition of other countries with whom Cotton, Fine Wool, and Silk are natural productions—assisted as they are by recent discoveries of Coal and Minerals—the very principle of our success in the first instance, viz., the increase and perfection of our mechanical power, would be certain, by its multiplication, to insure its own destruction; for, as we shall presently demonstrate, the increase in the production of manufactured goods, and the employment of the population, proceed in an inverse ratio to each other.

For these reasons a mixed community of agriculturists and manufacturers, and a system that under all circumstances shall induce the cultivation of the soil to the greatest possible extent, and that altogether irrespectively of other markets, we believe to be the best for any nation and people,—the only security for the supply of their own wants,—the only certain means of maintaining their own independence.

It is also our firm conviction that the one interest cannot suffer loss and depression for any length of time without reacting on the other, and in the end involving it in the same consequences. The two are therefore interested in mutual protection and support, and any false principle of legislation which shall endanger the security of agriculture will undoubtedly seal the fate of manufactures.

It behoves us, then, to take especial care that we depart not from first principles, for, in national as well as individual instances, there is a moral retribution which never fails to exact a heavy penalty in all such cases: thus, the excess of public liberty is licentiousness, in the end producing a grinding despotism; and freedom of trade, although when carried out on just and equitable principles, may be considered the perfection of political economy, and perhaps of human wisdom; yet, if not based on this principle of justice to all classes, it may produce the very evils it was intended to check, and, by damaging the most important member of the body politic, may have the effect of laying every other prostrate in the dust.

We propose to show that these remarks are applicable to the false estimate which has been made, and which very generally prevails, of the status of the agricultural interest of the United Kingdom.

Much of the ignorance which exists on this matter may be ascribed to the very uninviting character of the Government publications. To investigate and analyze the formidable array of figures which form the population returns of the census of 1841, and a host of others made by Church, Tithe, Poor-law, and Tax Commissioners, and to collate and concentrate the whole, is a task indeed which few will undertake for themselves, and which we believe is now for the first time attempted.

The principles of division and sub-division, the incompleteness of the details, and the want of uniformity in the returns for Great Britain and those for the kingdom of Ireland, have been the subject of much doubt and difficulty to most persons who have ventured on the inquiry, and in some instances have only stultified it when made.

Hence men, well informed and intelligent on all other subjects, have been deplorably deficient in a knowledge of that which ought to be the foundation of all and every argument affecting the interests of those two great classes of mankind, the agriculturists and the manufacturers; viz., the exact proportion which they respectively bear to each other and to the whole population of the country. They have thus been led to adopt and argue on general assumptions as extravagant and absurd as they are fallacious and inconsequential.

The Commissioners for taking the census of 1841 have in their "Abstract" departed from the practice of their predecessors. This has deceived many superficial readers, and furnished many designing men with an argument to depreciate the real strength and importance of the agricultural interest. The orators of the League, for instance, in all their speeches and writings, took especial care to exclude from consideration nearly one-third of the population of the United Kingdom living in Ireland, seven-eighths of whom are wholly dependent on agriculture.

To correct these errors, whether of design or misconception, and to bring before the public the statistical facts which bear on the condition and circumstances of each interest, is the object of the present work. In the execution of the task, we shall confine ourselves to facts, and not to opinions,—to figures extracted from the government returns in every instance, and not to assertions,—leaving our readers to draw such inferences from these as the strict justice of the case may in each instance require.

Our first duty will be to define the general principles on which this inquiry is to be conducted.

Political economists may differ in their definitions of productive and unproductive labour, but it is quite clear that there are two great divisions of mankind—the producer and the non-producer; and also two great sources from which all mankind derive their wealth—the raw material and the manufactured one.

The producers of the raw material are certainly the first and most important class in all communities, not only because, having no machinery to assist their labours, they must of necessity be the

most numerous, but because they are in truth the root from whence all others derive their origin.

In the condition assigned to this class by Providence, they realize the primeval curse inflicted on our first parents, that man should cultivate the soil by the sweat of his brow. They are, in every instance, the pioneers of human civilization, and compel the earth in many a barren and desolate wilderness to assume the appearance of an earthly paradise, and to yield up her countless stores of corn, wine, and oil, of fruits, vegetables, and flowers in endless variety to sustain the wants, to supply the necessities, and to gratify the senses of man. Machinery, as applied to the cultivation of the soil, is yet in its infancy, and contributes little or nothing to the saving of labour, or to the production of those great results which enable us in all seasons, except when it shall please Providence to afflict us in common with other countries with a deficient crop, to feed twice the amount of population which existed in the year 1800, this increased production giving at the same time a corresponding amount of employment to the working classes, and thus ministering to their wants, instead of supplanting their labour.

The next in importance is the manufacturer, who by his skill can give additional lustre to the diamond, can not only transmute ores into precious metals, but form and fashion them into every variety of shape for the use, convenience, and luxury of mankind, and who also by the multitude of his inventions, can turn the production of a moth, and the gossamer of a cotton tree, into the most costly and useful fabrics that either minister to the comforts, or add to the substantial riches of society.

The manufacturer, however, differs from the agriculturist in one very important particular. While, with the gigantic and unlimited power of machinery, he can almost realize the wonders of Aladdin's lamp, and produce goods to any extent which the demand of a world might require, he at the same time supersedes nearly an equal amount of human labour, so that, if this mighty power of production could be carried on *ad infinitum*, it would present the extraordinary anomaly of the accumulation of great wealth on

the part of the mill-owner, with the condition of the labouring classes in a course of gradual deterioration, hence, except in times when the opening up of new markets gave a great additional stimulus to trade, the destitution of the lower classes, with every return of adversity, would become deeper and deeper still, until at last it formed an aggregate of human misery that would dissolve the entire framework of society.

These, then, are the two great sections into which a community necessarily and naturally divides itself ; all others, by whatever name called, are not principals but auxiliaries to these, and therefore all persons engaged in Trade and Commerce—the Mining Interest, —the Shipping Interest, and all other classes, must be referred to these as to a common root, on which they are dependent for their means of support, and without which they could not exist.

After noticing certain objections to the form of the Government returns, and the fallacies which have been adopted by many of our public writers in consequence thereof, we shall proceed to ascertain the relative strength and importance of each interest, and the exact degree of dependence, on the one or the other, of every other class of the community. In other words, we shall range each under their respective standards, and proceed to number the people.

CHAPTER II.

Objections to the form of the Government Returns.—Notice of the Fallacies of public Writers thereon.—Examination of the terms Trade and Commerce.

THE object of taking a Census of the people every ten years we imagine to be three-fold :—

1st. In order to ascertain the numerical strength of the nation as a whole, and the causes operating to an increase or decrease of the population.

2nd. To ascertain the progress of each separate interest in the community, so that, by the application of wise and judicious legislation, we may protect each according to its importance as compared with the whole.

3rd. To trace the relative degree of dependence of one class upon another.

It is a little remarkable that in the accomplishment of this object any difficulty should arise. At first sight it would appear to be simple enough, and in truth it is as simple an affair as can well be to those who will take the trouble of examining the details for themselves ; but the Commissioners for taking the Census and several of our public writers have so perverted the figures which they themselves have placed on record, that without this examination the "*most abstruse and fanciful theories*" imaginable have been palmed off on the public as the most veritable of truths, and these form the foundation of nearly all the arguments which have been adduced in support of the new system of political economy.

What a security for the realization of that millennium of prosperity which free trade is to confer on mankind !

But first in reference to the returns made by the Commissioners :

The return of 1831 was made under three main heads, viz.—

AGRICULTURE,
MANUFACTURES,
ALL OTHER CLASSES;

and the returns under these heads were as follows, viz.—

	GREAT. BRITAIN.	IRELAND.
AGRICULTURE.		
Agricultural Occupiers employing Labourers - - -	187,075	95,339
Occupiers not employing Labourers - - - -	168,815	564,274
Labourers employed in Agriculture - - - -	887,167	567,441
Total employed in Agriculture - - - -	1,243,057	1,227,054
MANUFACTURES.		
Employed in Manufactures, or in making Manufacturing Machinery - - - -	404,317	25,746
ALL OTHER CLASSES.		
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - -	1,159,867	298,838
Capitalists, Bankers, Professional and other educated Men - - - -	214,390	61,514
Labourers employed in Labour not Agricultural, as Miners, Quarriers, Fishermen, Porters, &c. - - -	608,712	89,876
Other Males twenty years of Age except Servants - - -	235,499	110,595
Male Servants - - - -	78,669	54,142
	3,944,511	1,867,765
Total number of Males of the age of 20 years and upwards in the United Kingdom - - -	5,812,276	

This was the state of things in 1831; but between this period and 1841 a new theory had been propounded, and much new light appears to have broken in upon gentlemen holding high official situations, and some others of our public writers. Many of these had sent forth publications assigning such overwhelming number to each branch of manufactures as to form a total perfectly irreconcilable with the above fact that only 430,063 males of all ages above that of twenty were engaged in their production. This was only about one-sixth of the number engaged in agriculture, and about one-thirteenth of the whole; and although these figures were perfectly correct and fully confirmed by the Census of 1841, yet the form in which the fact was presented to the public was fatal to any argument touching the numerical strength and importance of the manufacturing interest.

It was also fatal to any conclusion that it would be safe or politic

to legislate for so small an interest at the expense of one which preponderated to such an extent as it is here shown the agricultural interest did at this period.

No course, therefore, was left but to quarrel with the returns themselves, and to show that, like other statistical returns, they contained many apparent fallacies, which it required no great stretch of ingenuity to use on the one or the other side of an argument at the will and pleasure of a writer; but, at the same time, although so used, and that with much subtlety, the said returns might still be perfectly correct.

On this head the Commissioners report as follows, page 8:—

“In some cases the accuracy of returns of this kind has been impugned, in consequence of the small numbers returned as engaged in making or selling articles of very general consumption. Thus, the assertion that any large place contains but one spectacle-maker, two pork-butchers, three coffin-makers, or four hatters, has been quoted as incorrect or ridiculous; whereas it should be borne in mind, that only in places of such importance and commercial activity as to require and support great subdivision of trades, would any such occupations be separately carried on at all. In many small country towns, the spectacle-maker would merge in the optician, who would perhaps be also the watch-maker, the barometer-seller, and the bell-hanger of his neighbourhood. The coffin-maker would be doing the last offices to his former customers in the cabinet-making line; while the hatter would figure in the list as draper, grocer, bookseller, or shopkeeper, according as he might prefer one name to the other.”

And yet, notwithstanding this very proper explanatory remark of the Commissioners, which accounts for and embraces the whole argument, Mr Porter, in his “Progress of the Nation” for 1847, endeavours to show that such a classification is perfectly useless because it does not correspond in all instances with the number of Excise Licences granted for carrying on particular trades. Why, how can any return or classification do so, when as every body knows, many tradesmen in large towns, and all tradesmen in small towns, carry on half a dozen or a dozen trades, requiring for each a particular licence from the Excise: thus, an individual may be a tea-dealer, tobacco-dealer, wine-dealer, spirit-dealer, soap-maker, tallow-chandler, vender of patent medicines, and brewer, and many other trades, all requiring a licence, and yet in the returns of the Census he may be called by that which in a country town includes the whole, *a grocer*.

Had Mr Porter shown us that these were improperly classed as dealers, and that they were in truth manufacturers, there would have been something in the argument ; but the objection that they are called by one of the trades in which they deal, instead of another, is puerile indeed, and in fact amounts to nothing.

This, however, was only intended to raise a difficulty where none actually existed ; a trader or dealer in an article, and a manufacturer of it, are two callings as distinct as any two things well can be, and about which there could be no mistake.

But it had a far different object, and this will be found in Mr Porter's books, both of 1837 and 1847.

In both editions we have the following paragraph :—

“ By adopting only two divisions or classes, this difficulty is removed, and a greater degree of certainty upon the subject is attained. The persons appointed to prepare the returns might easily fall into errors in classing traders and followers of professions, but could hardly fail to distinguish from all others those families who drew their support from agricultural occupations.”

And so, because it was possible that the enumerator might have some doubt about the class to which a few trades or callings belonged, whether they were dealers or manufacturers, Mr Porter in 1837 recommended that for the future the population should be divided into two divisions or classes, viz., *Agriculturists*, and those engaged in *Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures* ; and in the Census of 1841 the Government adopted the suggestion, and the returns have consequently been made in this form. Throughout the editions of the “ *Progress of the Nation*,” in 1837 and 1847, we have accordingly the occupations of the people treated in reference to two classes only, which for any practical purpose is as great an absurdity as if we were to call the *Agriculturists* themselves *Manufacturers*. One of the principal objects of taking the Census, as we have before said, is to trace the relative degree of dependence of one class upon another ; but how can this be done if all the trade and commerce of the country is to be mixed up and classed with manufactures ?

The real object of this manœuvre was to conceal the weakness of the manufacturing interest, and at the same time to oust the agricultural interest from that precedence which, in all former times, had been accorded to it in the *National Accounts*, and which

it is the object of this work to show it is still pre-eminently entitled to hold in the Statistics of the British Empire.

Mr Porter would have us to consider Trade and Commerce, and *Manufactures* as synonymous terms, and that together they only form one class; and he seems to be so thoroughly haunted with the numerical weakness of the manufacturing interest, that his fear of its being discovered peeps out in every paragraph, and by mixing them up, in every table in which they are mentioned in his book, with those engaged in trade and commerce, he has effectually succeeded in his object.

The gross injustice of confounding all persons engaged in trade and commerce with the manufacturers, is very strikingly illustrated by the four first counties in the Government summary, which, in that document, stand thus:—

COUNTIES.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.	Agriculture.
Bedford - - - - -	14,333	14,933
Berks - - - - -	16,479	21,249
Bucks - - - - -	19,669	21,897
Cambridge - - - - -	14,744	22,918
	65,225	80,997

This would lead us to the conclusion, that in these four counties the two interests are nearly balanced, when in truth, if we separate those engaged in manufactures from those engaged in trade and commerce, and then divide all other classes between the agriculturists and the manufacturers, in the proportion which these bear to each other, we arrive at the fact that five-sixths of the whole are dependent on agriculture, as will be seen by the following table:—

COUNTIES.	AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.		
	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.
Bedford - -	14,933	62,703	77,636	5,828	24,472	30,300
Berks - -	21,249	127,695	148,944	1,741	10,462	12,203
Bucks - -	21,897	92,989	114,886	7,833	33,264	41,097
Cambridge -	22,918	135,981	158,899	802	4,758	5,560
	80,997	419,368	500,365	16,204	72,956	89,160

Total engaged in, and dependent on, Agriculture - 500,365
 Total engaged in, and dependent on, Manufactures - 89,160

Total of the four Counties - 589,525

Could anything be more unreasonable, and in fact more absurd, than to tell us that the population of a county is dependent on manufactures where no manufactures exist, or that all the retail dealers and those engaged in handicraft in such a county are not dependent on the landed interest, and the numerous trades and occupations which the cultivation of the soil in the first instance, and the distribution of its productions in the second, necessarily give rise to in every class of which society is composed ?

The relative strength of these classes in each county will be treated of under their proper heads, but it will be sufficient for our present purpose to call the attention of the reader to the actual strength of these three classes, treated, as they ought to be, as separate and distinct interests :—

AGRICULTURE	-	-	see Appendix, page 144	-	-	3,344,207
TRADE and COMMERCE	-	-	see Appendix, page 160	-	-	2,413,951
MANUFACTURES	-	-	see Appendix, page 152,	Great Britain	-	1,140,906
				Ireland	-	300,000
						<u>1,440,906</u>

This leads us to the consideration of what constitutes

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The number of persons engaged in Trade and Commerce, it will be seen, is 2,413,951. This is about two-thirds of the number actually employed in Agriculture, and nearly double the whole number employed in Manufactures.

In this very numerous class are included the merchants, brokers, agents, wholesale and retail dealers, and all persons engaged in trade or in handicraft as masters or workmen. Our general proposition in respect of this class is, we imagine, a self-evident one—that all charges, whether of cost or profit, on the production, sale, conveyance, and distribution of every article, whether imported from abroad or manufactured at home, are paid by the consumer ; and *ergo*, that all and every one of the classes enumerated in the table given in the Appendix, at page 155, are supported by the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other.

The tea, sugar, coffee, wine, and every other article of foreign production brought to these islands, are not consumed by any particular class, or limited to any particular district, but diffused over the whole surface of the United Kingdom; and although there may be some slight inequalities in the distribution of luxuries, and even of necessities, as in the case of Ireland, yet it will be seen that these are not of sufficient importance to affect the general argument, but on the contrary, they prove that all the incidents of the condition of the agricultural population, and of those who draw their means of support from it, as retail dealers, or persons engaged in handicraft as masters or workmen, of necessity induce a greater amount of what is called Trade and Commerce than any other interest can possibly do.

For instance, the agricultural population extends over the entire surface of the three kingdoms. The manufacturing population of England and Wales is represented by that of the six midland and northern counties (see Article on Manufactures), and more than two-thirds of the whole are resident in these six out of the fifty-two counties composing England and Wales. The same remark will apply to Scotland: the city of Glasgow, and the towns of Paisley, Dundee, Kilmarnock, and a very few others, comprise the total of their population engaged in manufactures, while the same amount of agricultural population is spread over thirty-two counties, extending from the Orkneys to Berwick-upon-Tweed. In Ireland, if we except those engaged in the linen trade in the town of Belfast and the immediate locality, there is little that is worthy of notice.

It is also certain that a very large proportion of the manufactures exported are shipped in the immediate locality of the place in which they are produced; and the same remark will apply to all the foreign produce consumed by this interest, three-fourths of which is imported at Liverpool and Hull, and distributed throughout the immediate district at a trifling expense as compared with the larger proportion required by the agricultural population, and all the classes dependent on and supported by it, and which is sent to them by every conveyance that circulates throughout the United Kingdom.

Again, large masses of population congregated in cities and towns do not support or maintain even *pro ratâ* the same number of Retail Tradesmen, Professional Persons (see Appendix, page 174), Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service (see Appendix, page 177), Parochial, Town, and Church Officers (see Appendix, page 178), or Domestic Servants (see Appendix, page 179), as the same amount of population would if spread over the agricultural districts, and for this very obvious reason, that one individual can supply the wants, superintend the affairs, or be the professional adviser of a much greater number so situated than under any other circumstances whatever.

But it may be said that although the manufacturers have these advantages in respect of their own productions, still the agricultural produce required for their consumption must be brought from a distance, and this is perfectly true to the extent of their numbers, but nothing more. For it must be taken into consideration, that the agricultural produce of their own localities nearly supplies their wants, and that the cost of conveying all that they may require from a distance is but an unit as compared with that of distributing 300 millions of agricultural produce, and 100 millions of manufactured goods throughout the three kingdoms: the cost or profit of the production, and the sale, conveyance, and ultimate distribution by the retail dealer, being in every instance, as we have already observed, paid by the consumers, and these consumers being the agriculturists and the manufacturers, and those dependent on them, in the exact proportion which they bear to each other in the whole population of the United Kingdom.

Trade and Commerce are not, therefore, necessarily identified, or synonymous, with Manufactures, as Mr Porter and many other writers would have us believe. So far as the internal commerce of the country is concerned, they form a separate and distinct interest from either agriculture or manufactures, and are dependent on each in the exact proportion of their respective numbers, and the relative value of the contribution which each interest makes annually to the common stock of the community.

If there is any one branch of our national interests in which

manufactures may be said to be predominant, it is in the external or foreign trade of the country; but this only forms about one-tenth of the whole, and into all particulars relating to its importance we shall inquire under the head of "Manufactures."

We, therefore, contend that the classing of all persons engaged in trade and commerce with those engaged in manufactures is not warranted in any statistical or economical sense; and that, so far as regards the returns made by the Commissioners appointed to take the Census for Great Britain, whoever gave the directions for such a classification must have done so with the predetermination to perpetrate an act of great injustice to the agricultural interest, and with a view of preparing the public mind for a change in policy which the facts bearing on these two great interests would in no way justify.

The returns for Ireland, like everything else in that unfortunate country, fairly defy analysis. The Commissioners for Ireland, instead of following the form appointed for Great Britain, appear to have acted without any definite instructions in the matter, and to have set up one of their own, of so arbitrary, fanciful, and peculiar a structure as to resemble nothing of the kind known among men.

For the purpose of legislation, indeed, these returns are worse than useless, because they conceal the fact of the amount of individual dependence on the one interest or the other, the primary object of all such returns. It is also a remarkable fact, that they have made no return of any class as Independent, and thus, as to their *dependence* or *independence* we are left equally in the dark. The English Commissioners fixed twenty years of age as the period when dependence on the parent generally ceases, and separation takes place. The Commissioners for Ireland, without assigning any reason, have reduced this to fifteen years of age, which has so confounded the relative numbers of each class that it has made it next to impossible to make any comparison between the corresponding classes of the two countries.

Again, instead of ranging the population under the respective heads of Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade and Commerce, and the

several other divisions given in the returns for Great Britain, they have made use of a classification which confounds all the distinctions hitherto observed by political economists. According to it, we have the various occupations of the people defined as follows:—

MINISTERING TO FOOD.

MINISTERING TO CLOTHING.

MINISTERING TO LODGING, FURNITURE, MACHINERY, &c.

MINISTERING TO HEALTH.

MINISTERING TO CHARITY.

MINISTERING TO JUSTICE.

MINISTERING TO EDUCATION.

MINISTERING TO RELIGION.

VARIOUS ARTS AND EMPLOYMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

RESIDUE OF POPULATION.

To show the extreme fallacy of such a classification, it is only necessary to make the following extract from the Report of the Commissioners for Great Britain:—

“We would willingly have given a classification of the occupations of the inhabitants of Great Britain into the various wants to which they respectively minister, but, in attempting this, we were stopped by the various anomalies and uncertainties to which such a classification seemed necessarily to lead, from the fact that many persons supply more than one want, though they can only be classed under one head. Thus to give but a single instance,—the farmer and grazier may be deemed to minister quite as much to clothing by the fleece and hides as he does to food by the flesh of his sheep and cattle.”

Mr Porter, at page 68 of his new edition, has adopted this Irish classification, and given us a table in which, under the head of “Ministering to Clothing,” it is gravely stated that no less than 669,310 persons are engaged in the “manufacture of materials.” If this were true, it would be more than the number employed in the manufacture of the textile fabrics in the whole of England and Wales, and be equal to nearly seven-eighths of the whole number employed in Great Britain. (See Appendix, page 147.)

It is hardly necessary to controvert such a statement, but under the head of Manufactures we shall endeavour to show, notwithstanding the deficiency in these returns, what is the extent of the manufacturing interest in the kingdom of Ireland, as also the number dependent on those actually employed.

The division of the two interests of Agriculture and Manufactures in Ireland is so distinct, and the support and dependency of all other classes on the one or the other is so strongly marked, as to leave no doubt of our being able to get at a correct result. Our principal object in referring thus to the returns for Ireland has been to point out the fallacy of such a classification, the errors it has given rise to, and the necessity of adopting on future occasions one uniform system for the whole of the United Kingdom.

Such are the returns we have to deal with on the present occasion, and we shall now proceed to analyse them in strict conformity with the Government definition of what constitutes Trade and Commerce, and what Manufactures.

Dividing those engaged in Trade and Commerce between the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers in each county of the three kingdoms, on the rule we have laid down, we shall thus arrive at a complete knowledge of the local circumstances of the population of each county and be able to ascertain the precise numbers *actually employed in*, and *actually dependent on*, each interest.

We shall adopt the same rule in reference to the local and direct taxation of the several counties, and although we believe that in nearly every instance it will materially underrate the actual proportion which is paid by the Agriculturists, yet it is the only general rule applicable to such an argument, and is the nearest approximation to the truth which the nature of the subject will admit of.

The tables which form the Appendix to this work have been compiled from the Government returns with great care and fidelity. As regards the number of Agriculturists in each county no question or difficulty could arise, because they are strictly defined, and the precise numbers are copied.

With respect to manufactures, the principal and leading branches carried on in each county have been extracted, and are given with great correctness, and the last line under this head includes all the miscellaneous branches of too small an amount to deserve a more particular enumeration.

That we have done perfect justice to the manufacturing interest

will be admitted from the fact, that in the summary of all the counties in Great Britain we make the total number employed by this interest 42,780 more than the Government returns. It is probable that we may have included some particular class which the Commissioners rejected, but they have given no abstract of the number of persons employed in manufactures in the several counties, by which the mistake, if there is one, could be detected.

The authorities from which the amount of taxation paid in each county have been taken are given at the commencement of the Appendix; and we believe they will be found to be the latest published by the Government on the several subjects to which they refer.

The three metropolitan counties of Middlesex, Edinburgh, and Dublin, we consider to be the representatives of all the interests of each kingdom, and have so treated them. Thus, the population of Middlesex is divided between the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers, in the proportion which these bear to each other, in the whole population of England and Wales, and the same of Edinburgh, in reference to Scotland, and Dublin is treated in like manner, as representing the interests of all Ireland. Any other rule than this, we apprehend, would be perfect nonsense; for instance, the nobility, landed gentry, and persons of independent means resident in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, are drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom. As regards London it may be said, that these classes, with the members of the learned professions, have taken possession of all west of Temple Bar, and support the thousands of tradesmen living within this district.

The learned professions are not the representatives of any particular interest but of the whole community, and one thing is quite certain, that the conveyance and management of real property is the most lucrative and important branch of the legal profession. The seat of Government and the Court of Appeal in the last resort being always held in the City of Westminster, it follows that it is the representative of the whole empire, and those of Edinburgh and Dublin, for the same reason, are the representatives of all the interests of their respective kingdoms.

The merchants and dealers of the City do not represent any particular interest, whether Agricultural or Manufacturing; but the entire trade and commerce of the country, foreign and domestic, and inasmuch as the merchant or dealer derives his profit not from the manufacturer but from the consumer of an article, it necessarily follows that he is dependent on each of these interests in the proportion which they bear to each other.

Again, the east end of the metropolis is both occupied and supported by the shipping interest, which derives its profits from three sources; first, in regard to a vast amount of external commerce which is carried on in making trading voyages from one port to another, all over the globe, and in conveying colonial produce to the Continent of Europe, without any reference to either Agriculture or Manufactures. Secondly, as to the Manufactures exported from this to all other countries; but, thirdly, and mainly, in reference to the return cargoes, or the imports into this country, which we shall show under its proper head, principally consists of articles of general consumption by all classes. The shipping interest is consequently the representative of all and every interest in the British Empire.

On reference to page 22, in the Appendix, it will be seen that the county of Middlesex contains only 18,164 Agriculturists, and 48,435 Manufacturers, and if to these we add the county of Surrey, in order to include Southwark, the state of the case will not be much altered (see Appendix, page 36), so that any division based on a reference to the actual circumstances of these interests in the county of Middlesex, would be an absurdity, and the one we have adopted in respect of the metropolis of each kingdom is the only one that can do equal justice to both interests, and is the nearest in accordance with the fact.

We shall thus have furnished the reader with the statistical details touching the population and taxation of the several districts into which the United Kingdom is divided, and enabled him to test the general accuracy of the work, and the application of the rule we have laid down, by a reference to the circumstances of the particular county in which he may happen to reside.

CHAPTER III.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Notice of Free Trade Fallacies in respect of the natural Laws governing the Production of Food.—Superiority of the Agricultural as compared with the Manufacturing Interest as regards Numbers, Sex, and Age.—Comparison of the Amount of Employment given to the Labouring Classes by each Interest.—Review of the Circumstances of each and of the Numbers of all other Classes in the Population dependent on each.

It requires no great insight into the affairs of mankind to arrive at the conclusion that the cultivation of the soil is at all times and under all circumstances a matter of primary importance. Calculations, therefore, such as Mr Porter refers to in opening his Chapter on Agriculture, of the amount of shipping which would be required to convey the food of thirty millions of people from a foreign land to our own shores would only be the demonstration of an absurdity in itself impracticable.

It has, however, been propounded as a maxim of the highest political wisdom that we should buy in the cheapest market, even that which nature has ordained every country should produce for itself, namely, the food of the people. In this respect, man is governed by the same natural laws as the lower animals, and every country brings forth different varieties of food suited to the inhabitants thereof; but, the governing principle of all is, that the productions of the soil shall sustain that which is born on its surface, and any system which in its results is opposed to this is a compact unnatural in its essence, and equally opposed to the laws of God and the ordinations of nature.

We belong not to that class who, to support an argument, would wish to connect the dispensations of an all-wise Providence with the legislation of man ; but, if ever there was a practical commentary on his presumption and ignorance, it is to be found in the fact that in this, the first year of free trade, a whole nation should be placed in jeopardy by a calamity which, unless counteracted by a forced cultivation of the soil, and that too at any cost whatever, and altogether irrespective of cheaper markets, will be rendered perpetual, and sap the foundations of England's prosperity.

Seasons of scarcity are common to all times, and to all people ; and to suspend the laws which, in such an emergency, may interfere with the supply of food from foreign countries, is not less the duty than it has been the practice of all governments.

Any deduction, therefore, from the fact that in such a state of things we are dependent on others, or that in the present crisis we have received supplies of the utmost importance from distant countries, does not touch the principle of protection, and is only an exception to the rule.

The rule itself is incontrovertible, and is this : that it is the first and most important duty of all governments by wise legislation to induce the cultivation of the soil to the greatest possible extent, so that under all and every contingency of human affairs, in seasons of plenty and of scarcity, in times of war and of peace, we may possess within our own borders enough to satisfy the wants of the people, and be as little dependent on others as possible for a supply of the first necessities of life.

Luxuries, the natural productions of more favoured climates, could be dispensed with, or taxed much more heavily than they are at present with but little detriment to the public interest. Mechanical inventions or productions may for a time be suspended or reduced without materially affecting the security of a country, but anything that shall endanger or render precarious a supply of food for the people would give a fluctuating and uncertain character to every other interest, endanger the manufacturing class itself, and place our very existence as a nation continually in jeopardy.

Mr Porter, with the certainty before him that, with the first good harvest throughout Europe and America, the prices of grain in this country will be depressed far below anything ever yet known, recommends the *stimulus of low prices* as the only one calculated to ensure an increase in the amount of our agricultural productions. Without intending any disrespect to so eminent an authority in these matters, we must be excused for saying that this looks very much like the prescription of a celebrated quack doctor, who, when his patients began to decline, commenced a system of counter irritation, which soon exhausted what little vitality was left, and worked off the unfortunate sufferer in a very short time.

Discoveries of this kind, both on the part of the League and other political economists, are numerous and novel, and were it not that the property and safety of millions are at issue, they might be safely left to excite the risibility of the reader.

We imagine, however, that we shall give the best refutation to such theories by destroying the premises on which they are based : by proving the paramount importance of the interest they seek to depreciate, and by reducing to its own proper standard the one they propose to exalt at its expense.

We shall therefore proceed to demonstrate what is the actual status of the agricultural interest in the United Kingdom at the present time, and the inquiry will be conducted under two heads :—

1st. What is the numerical strength of the persons *actually employed* in agriculture, as compared with those *actually employed* in manufactures ?

2nd. To what extent are “All other Classes” *dependent* on the one or the other of these interests ?

1st.—EMPLOYMENT.

How it could ever have entered into the heads of public men to conceive that there existed any interest in the three kingdoms that for its importance, either nationally or numerically, would bear a comparison with the agricultural, it is difficult to imagine ; and yet

at Covent Garden Theatre, night after night, and at all the gatherings of Messrs Cobden and Bright throughout the country, the superiority of the manufacturing in all these particulars was the burden of their song. In both Houses of Parliament the same assertions were made by those opposed to protection, and the form of the Government returns materially assisted all parties in giving currency to the delusion.

To controvert these statements, the tables referring to each county in the United Kingdom, which form the Appendix to this work, have been carefully compiled from those returns, and agree with them in every instance except one, referred to at page 19; and we now present the result of the evidence collected from them on the several points of numbers, sex, and age, of the persons actually employed in agriculture and manufactures.

NUMBERS.

AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 143	-	-	3,344,207
MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	*1,865,927

SEX.

MALES -	-	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 144	-	-	3,118,557
"			MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	886,744
FEMALES -	-	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 144	-	-	225,650
"			MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	*979,183

AGE.

MALES above 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 144	-	-	2,810,384
" " "		MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	717,780
MALES under 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 144	-	-	308,173
" " "		MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	168,964
FEMALES above 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 144	-	-	192,654
" " "		MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	*788,246
FEMALES under 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page 144	-	-	32,996
" " "		MANUFACTURES, " " "	152	-	190,937

In order that full justice may be done to the Manufacturing Interest we have given the whole numbers returned, but from each of these items marked thus *, we imagine that 425,287 persons must be deducted, for the reasons given at page 152 of the Appendix.

From these figures it will be seen that, taking the whole of the persons actually employed in the two occupations, the numbers are as follows—

AGRICULTURE -	-	-	3,344,207	-	} or 33 as to 14 in favour of Agri- culture.
MANUFACTURES, estimating those in Ireland at 300,000,	-	-	1,440,906	-	

It is, however, of the utmost importance that we should call the attention of our readers to the numerical strength of the *male* population actually employed in each interest, as we shall presently have occasion to speak of the circumstances of each, in reference to the degree of dependence of other interests on these two classes. The numbers are as follows:—

AGRICULTURE.				MANUFACTURES.			
Farmers and Graziers	-	737,206		Above 20	-	-	717,780
Agricultural Labourers	-	2,312,388		Under 20	-	-	168,964
Gardeners, Nurserymen, &c.	-	60,767					
All other classes	-	9,196					
Total males	-	3,118,557		Total males of all classes	-	886,744	

(See Appendix, page 144.)

(See Appendix, page 152.)

It will thus be seen that the Farmers and Graziers alone, as a body, are more in number than all the males above twenty years of age employed in manufactures, and only 150,000 short of the whole number of males of all ages so employed. If we add the $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of labourers which these farmers and graziers give employment to, the *male* population employed in agriculture are nearly as four to one compared with those employed in manufactures. The same remark will also apply as to age: those above twenty are four to one, those under twenty are nearly two to one.

To sum up this division of our subject, it may be further said, that in nearly all instances the Agriculturists are the heads and fathers of thriving families following the most healthy of all occupations, are of full age and able-bodied, and, whether for security against foreign aggression or internal dissensions, they form the right arm of England's power.

2nd.—DEPENDENCE.

Our definition of what constitutes "Trade and Commerce" is given in the preceding chapter, and having ascertained the numerical strength of those actually employed in Agriculture and Manufactures, we now proceed to trace the degree of dependence of those engaged in "Trade and Commerce," and of "All other Classes," on the one or the other of these two divisions of mankind. To enable us to do this with any degree of certainty or justice, it is necessary in the first instance that we should inquire what are their respective circumstances, and we think the following will be found a correct review of the facts relating to each as they exist in society at the present moment.

LANDED INTEREST.

The Peerage.

A large proportion of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.

Those returned as of Independent means.

The Endowments of the Church.

Four-fifths of the property of all the Charitable Institutions in Great Britain. (See Appendix, page 183.)

The first two classes are, of course, included in the last, in the returns of the census; and these, for Great Britain, are stated to be 511,540. If to these we add 50,000 for Ireland, we have a total of 561,540.

These are in possession of the fee-simple of the land, which, at 25 years' purchase, is worth 1,500 millions, independent of their property in houses and in the funds.

MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

There is no return of the exact number of Mill Owners and Master Manufacturers given in the returns of the census; but the number of mills, including Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk, is given in 1839 at 5,281. If we average the number of partners at two to each, we have about 10,500 persons interested as principals in these, the principal branches of our manufactures. Birmingham and Sheffield undoubtedly abound with small manufacturers, many of them working at their own trade, but we are quite certain that we over-estimate the number, when we say that the master manufacturers of every class and kind in the United Kingdom do not exceed 25,000.

Mr McCulloch estimates the capital employed in the cotton trade at 34 millions; and this employing the most expensive machinery of any, and being about one-fifth of the whole, we may estimate according to this rule, the actual capital employed in Manufactures at about 170 millions.

We use these figures for the purpose of making a comparison in the present instance; but, under the head of Manufactures, we shall presently show there is no such an amount in existence among them.

Annual Income from the Rental of the Land, £58,753,615. (See Chapter iv.)

Annual Income, say 10 per cent. on 170 millions, the amount of their annual productions, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, the rental of all the mills, factories, &c., making together about 20 millions. It is impossible to state this precisely, because there is no distinction between the classes in the Returns of the Income Tax, but in a return made in April, 1815, the proportions were given as follows :—

Land	-	-	68·8
Dwelling-houses	-	-	26·1
Mills, Factories, &c.	-	-	3·7
Manorial Profits, &c.	-	-	1·4
			<u>100·0</u>

Making a great allowance for increase since then, the amount we have given would be about the present amount.

The Landed Interest occupies the entire surface of the three kingdoms.

The Manufacturing Interest is located in the principal towns of the six Midland and Northern Counties, and in some other places, but the whole number in England and Wales, either employed or dependent on manufactures, is represented by the population of these counties.

Supports 779,881 Farmers and Graziers, in possession of stock and capital amounting to 250 millions, and all the trades dependent on and supported by them.

This item is, of course, included in the number given in the next paragraph, as employed; but they are here described as an Interest possessing an amount of capital for which there is nothing to set off or compare them with in the manufacturing interest.

Employs	2,810,384	Males above 20.
"	308,173	" under 20.
"	192,654	Females above 20.
"	32,996	" under 20.
Total -	<u>3,344,207</u>	

Employs	717,780	Males above 20.
"	168,964	" under 20.
"	*788,246	Females above 20.
"	190,937	" under 20.
Total -	<u>1,865,927</u>	

* Subject to the reduction of 425,287, as stated at p. 24, and in Appendix, p. 152.

Produces annually 300 millions of Food,
and materials for clothing the people.
(See next Chapter.)

Produces annually about 170 to 180 mil-
lions, two-thirds of which is consumed at
home, and one-third shipped to foreign
parts.

Pays, of the Direct and Local Taxation,
£13,881,911. (See Appendix, p. 141.)

Pays, of the Direct and Local Taxation,
£4,432,997. (See Appendix, p. 141.)

Such are the circumstances of the two interests as they appear on the surface of things; but let us examine these facts a little closer, and we shall find there is a still greater disparity.

The nobility, resident gentry, and persons living in a state of independence, make use of all the superfluities and luxuries of this life in a much greater proportion than the manufacturers, who, however wealthy and respectable in society, do not, from their rank, station, connexions, habits, or business, either require or use them to the same extent, or in the same degree. Carriages, horses, servants, town and country residences, on which enormous sums are expended, are all necessary to the rank and station of a nobleman, a landed proprietor, or a gentleman living in independence, but would be a superfluity to, if not a positive drawback on the circumstances of, nineteen-twentieths of the Manufacturers.

The same may be said in respect of the patronage of the Fine Arts. The painter, the sculptor, the engraver, and a host of others, draw their support principally from persons of independent means, and these are resident in the Agricultural and Manufacturing districts in the proportions given in the Appendix, p. 175.

But without pursuing the inquiry farther as to the higher classes, about which there can be no doubt whatever, let us make a comparison of the middling and lower classes.

The Farmers and Graziers, as we have shown, are 779,881, with a capital of at least 250 millions; and whether we consider their numbers, strength, occupation, or wealth, they are unique, and there is no class in the United Kingdom will bear a comparison with them, in fact there is no corresponding class among the Manufacturers to compare them with.

We must, therefore, descend to those they give employment to, and these for the greater part are able-bodied men, in most instances with wives and families, and in number 2,810,384, spread over the whole kingdom. The same class engaged in manufactures, and living in towns, amount to 717,780, but all the rest, with the exception of 168,964 boys under twenty years of age, are females, for the most part unmarried, earning but small wages, and having no families dependent on their labour for support.

These are the positive facts which bear on the condition and circumstances of the two interests, and it appears to us that we have done the Agriculturists a great injustice by the adoption of the rule we have laid down, that of dividing all other classes between them and the Manufacturers in the proportion which these bear to each other in the whole population; for as we have already observed there is not a single incident in the condition of the Agricultural Interest, and those supported by and dependent on it, but what must of necessity give rise to a greater amount of Trade and Commerce than the corresponding class among the Manufacturers. The rank and position of the parties, their daily and hourly expenditure, their residence in every part of the United Kingdom, their annual income, numbers, and capital employed, all point to one conclusion—that the land and its productions constitute an interest on which not only the comparative numbers here given are dependent, but on the prosperity of which the well being of the whole population of this country mainly, vitally, essentially depends.

The inference, therefore, which the Government returns would have us to draw by mixing up those engaged in Trade and Commerce with those engaged in Manufactures, namely, that the two interests are nearly balanced, or that the manufacturing preponderates, is a fiction which has not the slightest foundation in fact, and exists only in the political dishonesty of such a return.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—(*Continued.*)

Erroneous Opinions of Mr Cobden and Mr Bright respecting the Farming Interest.—Inclosure of Land since 1800.—Improvement in Cultivation and Increased Productions.—Mr Couling's Tables of the Land of the United Kingdom.—Average Price of Wheat and Number of Inclosure Bills passed since 1760.—Import and Export of Grain from 1695.—Prices of Grain in Foreign Countries.—Rental of the United Kingdom.—Capital employed in Agriculture.—Estimate of the Annual Productions of Agriculture.—Conclusion.

WITH what degree of justice the Agricultural Interest is to be decried our readers will now be able to judge for themselves; but it has long been the practice of certain parties to hold it forth as one possessing neither intellect nor energy. The present race of farmers have been denounced by the orators of the League as little better than the serfs of the soil they cultivated, incapable of being excited to emulation or interested in the march of improvement.

Mr Cobden would sometimes amuse his audience by comparing the ploughs now used in some parts of the country to that followed by Cincinnatus, and in his speech in the House of Commons so late as the 27th of February, 1846, he made the following statement in derogation of the numbers of the Agriculturists and their importance in the body politic:—

“But I can give you some information on the subject. There are about 150,000 tenants who form the basis of your political power, and who are distributed throughout the counties of this country. You should bear in mind that less than one-half of the money invested in the Savings' Banks (£15,000,000) laid out at better interest in the purchase of freeholds, would give qualifications to more persons than your 150,000 tenant farmers.”

And all this of a class of men numbering more than 700,000, and in possession of 250 millions of capital of their own, and who, whether we consider their improvements in the breed of cattle, or in the cultivation of the soil for the production of grain, have made greater, more substantial, and more enduring progress than any other interest in the kingdom.

Mr Bright, who occasionally talked of rolling the Crown and the aristocracy in the dust, has often indulged in vagaries of the same character, and would hardly give them credit for being anything except a mass of pauperism. "It was nothing but protection which had damaged them. The farmers had been protected into a state of decrepitude, and this unfortunate system of legislation had destroyed the vitality of agriculture."

Mr Porter also, strongly imbued with free-trade opinions, at the same time that he admits the vast increase in the amount of agricultural productions since the commencement of the present century, comes to the conclusion, in direct opposition to his own figures, as we shall presently show, that Protection is the bane of Agriculture, and that it is only by the *stimulus of low prices* that we can hope to keep pace with the wants of the people.

Let us examine on what this hypothesis rests. In the year 1801 the population of Great Britain was 10,472,048. In the census of 1841 it was 18,664,761, and at the present moment it may be estimated in round numbers at twenty millions.

The population has consequently doubled itself in the last forty-six years.

The number of acres of land inclosed and brought under cultivation in the same period is as follows :—

	INCLOSURE BILLS.	ACRES.
1801 to 1810 inclusive - - -	906	1,657,980
1811 to 1820 " - - -	771	1,410,930
1821 to 1830 " - - -	186	340,380
1831 to 1840 " - - -	129	236,070
1841 to 1844 " - - -	52	95,160
	2,044	3,740,520

This is about one-twelfth of the whole now under cultivation ; so that evidence of the extent of improvement which has taken place in the cultivation of the soil, may at once be deduced from this fact : Thus in the year 1800 we had under cultivation forty-two millions of acres which produced food for ten millions of people ; whereas by adding one-twelfth to this quantity in a period of forty-six years, we now produce food for twenty millions of people, and that too, as every one will admit, of a very superior quality. Nothing, indeed, can more clearly show the degree of improvement which has taken place in this respect than the fact that wheaten bread of the best quality is now common to all classes, and that the middling and lower orders during this period of protection have made greater progress than at any other period of our history.

Mr Porter says in a note at page 159, "This calculation proceeds upon the supposition that not any of the land enclosed was previously cultivated, which, however, is far from having been the case." So much the better for our argument, and we want nothing more conclusive than this to prove the extraordinary degree of improvement that must have been carried into every branch of agriculture to have enabled it to double its productions within the period referred to.

We decline following Mr Porter through all his calculations of pecks and gallons more or less to each individual, and we also refuse to divide the period of time into sections to suit one argument or another, in the presence of so grand and important a fact as this, that the improved culture of eleven-twelfths of the land now under cultivation has been carried to such a degree of perfection, since the year 1800, as to have added annually at least 100 millions of produce to the common stock of the community.

In order that the reader may judge of our capability to effect even much more than this under the same system of protection, we now present Mr Couling's statement of the land in the United Kingdom, delivered into a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1827.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bedford - -	248,000	31,000	17,320	296,320
Berks - -	380,000	75,000	28,840	483,840
Buckingham - -	440,000	5,000	28,600	473,600
Cambridge - -	500,000	17,000	32,120	549,120
Chester - -	594,000	40,000	39,280	673,280
Cornwall - -	550,000	190,000	109,280	849,280
Cumberland - -	670,000	150,000	125,920	945,920
Derby - -	500,000	100,000	56,640	656,640
Devon - -	1,200,000	300,000	150,560	1,650,560
Dorset - -	573,000	25,000	45,200	643,200
Durham - -	500,000	100,000	79,040	679,040
Essex - -	900,000	10,000	70,480	980,480
Gloucester - -	750,000	6,000	47,840	803,840
Hants - -	900,000	80,000	61,920	1,041,920
Hereford - -	495,000	24,000	31,400	550,400
Hertford - -	310,000	8,000	19,920	337,920
Huntingdon - -	220,000	3,000	13,800	236,800
Kent - -	900,000	20,000	63,680	983,680
Lancaster - -	850,000	200,000	121,840	1,171,840
Leicester - -	480,000	5,000	29,560	514,560
Lincoln - -	1,465,000	180,000	113,720	1,758,720
Middlesex - -	155,000	17,000	8,480	180,480
Monmouth - -	270,000	30,000	18,720	318,720
Norfolk - -	1,180,000	78,000	80,880	1,338,880
Northampton - -	555,000	50,000	45,880	650,880
Northumberland - -	900,000	160,000	137,440	1,197,440
Nottingham - -	470,000	28,000	37,680	535,680
Oxford - -	403,000	50,000	28,280	481,280
Rutland - -	89,000	1,000	5,360	95,360
Salop - -	790,000	20,000	48,240	858,240
Somerset - -	900,000	88,000	62,880	1,050,880
Stafford - -	560,000	85,000	89,720	734,720
Suffolk - -	820,000	88,000	59,680	967,680
Surrey - -	400,000	50,000	35,120	485,120
Sussex - -	625,000	170,000	141,320	936,320
Warwick - -	510,000	30,000	37,280	577,280
Westmoreland - -	180,000	110,000	198,320	488,320
Wilts - -	500,000	200,000	182,560	882,560
Worcester - -	400,000	30,000	36,560	466,560
York - -	2,500,000	600,000	715,040	3,815,040
	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400

WALES.

COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
Anglesea - -	150,000	10,000	13,440	173,440
Brecknock - -	300,000	80,000	102,560	482,560
Cardigan - -	245,000	80,000	107,000	432,000
Carmarthen - -	342,000	60,000	221,360	632,360
Carnarvon - -	160,000	60,000	128,160	348,160
Denbigh - -	360,000	20,000	25,120	405,120
Flint - -	130,000	10,000	16,160	156,160
Glamorgan - -	305,000	60,000	141,880	506,880
Merioneth - -	350,000	20,000	54,320	424,320
Montgomery - -	240,000	100,000	196,960	536,960
Pembroke - -	300,000	20,000	70,400	390,400
Radnor - -	235,000	10,000	27,640	272,640
	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000

SCOTLAND.				
COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aberdeen - -	300,000	450,000	520,740	1,270,740
Argyle - -	308,000	600,000	1,524,000	2,432,000
Ayr - -	292,000	300,000	432,000	1,024,000
Banff - -	120,000	130,000	70,000	320,000
Berwick - -	160,000	100,000	25,600	285,600
Bute - -	60,000	40,000	65,000	165,000
Caithness - -	70,000	75,000	250,680	395,680
Clackmannan - -	22,000	5,000	3,720	30,720
Cromarty - -	20,000	5,000	14,690	39,690
Dumbarton - -	70,000	50,000	27,200	147,200
Dumfries - -	212,000	320,000	620,000	1,152,000
Edinburgh - -	181,000	20,000	29,400	230,400
Elgin - -	120,000	200,000	217,600	537,600
Fife - -	200,000	85,000	37,560	322,560
Forfar - -	200,000	220,000	117,600	537,600
Gaddington - -	100,000	30,000	30,000	160,000
Inverness - -	500,000	750,000	1,694,000	2,944,000
Kincairdine - -	110,000	50,000	42,870	202,870
Kinross - -	30,000	10,000	13,120	53,120
Kirkcudbright - -	110,000	200,000	254,480	564,480
Lanark - -	220,000	195,000	141,800	556,800
Linlithgow - -	50,000	10,000	11,680	71,680
Nairn - -	70,000	30,000	28,000	128,000
Peebles - -	104,000	80,000	46,400	230,400
Perth - -	500,000	550,000	606,320	1,656,320
Renfrew - -	100,000	20,000	34,240	154,240
Ross - -	301,000	545,000	929,830	1,775,830
Roxburgh - -	200,000	100,000	157,600	457,600
Selkirk - -	85,000	30,000	53,320	168,320
Stirling - -	200,000	50,000	62,960	312,960
Sutherland - -	150,000	600,000	372,560	1,122,560
Wigton - -	100,000	100,000	88,960	288,960
	5,265,000	5,950,900	8,523,930	19,738,930

IRELAND.				
COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
Antrim - -	336,400	218,870	119,136	674,406
Armagh - -	166,000	92,430	51,233	309,663
Carlow - -	173,000	34,000	15,021	222,021
Cavan - -	265,400	160,500	61,720	487,620
Clare - -	579,000	104,400	88,044	771,444
Cork - -	1,188,000	361,000	150,056	1,699,056
Donegal - -	507,000	417,920	175,951	1,100,871
Down - -	349,000	126,170	89,481	564,651
Dublin - -	159,130	49,920	21,071	230,121
East Meath - -	465,000	40,120	26,078	531,198
Fermanagh - -	254,000	120,500	84,689	459,189
Galway - -	829,200	532,040	242,479	1,603,719
Kerry - -	556,300	348,410	144,483	1,049,193
Kildare - -	259,990	87,670	35,875	383,535
Kilkenny - -	403,100	58,100	25,367	486,567
King's County - -	341,310	80,900	34,954	457,164
Leltrim - -	222,250	128,200	64,189	414,639
Limerick - -	460,000	114,110	52,425	626,535
Londonderry - -	279,400	172,070	80,214	531,684
Longford - -	121,900	41,460	53,963	217,323

IRELAND—(Continued.)				
COUNTIES,	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Louth - -	157,000	12,000	10,415	179,415
Mayo - -	502,900	565,570	212,302	1,280,772
Monaghan - -	257,000	12,000	21,952	290,952
Queen's County - -	311,100	47,120	22,966	381,186
Roscommon - -	348,000	122,460	91,113	561,573
Sligo - -	143,500	189,930	66,953	400,383
Tipperary - -	693,200	113,490	92,329	899,019
Tyrone - -	539,900	135,020	91,988	766,908
Waterford - -	348,500	44,220	33,016	425,736
West Meath - -	287,330	51,200	36,581	375,111
Wexford - -	340,470	156,200	58,828	555,498
Wicklow - -	281,000	162,000	61,792	504,792
	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944

BRITISH ISLANDS.

COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
Man - -	95,000	23,000	22,800	140,800
Scilly, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, &c. - -	68,690	31,000	30,669	130,359
Orkneys and Shetland	220,000	112,000	516,000	848,000
	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159

RECAPITULATION.

	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
ENGLAND - -	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
WALES - -	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
SCOTLAND - -	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
IRELAND - -	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
BRITISH ISLES - -	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, and Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Annual Value of Wastes in their present state.	Incapable of Improvement.	SUMMARY.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Pounds Sterling.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
ENGLAND - -	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	1,700,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
WALES - -	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	200,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
SCOTLAND - -	2,493,950	2,771,050	5,950,000	1,680,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
IRELAND - -	5,389,040	6,736,240	4,900,000	1,395,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
BRITISH ISLES - -	109,630	274,060	166,000	25,000	569,469	1,119,159
	19,135,990	27,386,980	15,000,000	5,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

The following are Mr Porter's remarks on this statement :—

"This statement which was drawn up by Mr William Couling, a civil engineer and surveyor, was delivered in by him when examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in that year to inquire into the subject of Emigration from the United Kingdom. It does not pretend to absolute accuracy, but considerable knowledge and industry having been employed in preparing it, the statement may be received as a near approximation to the truth, and as the best evidence that can be adduced on the subject. In support of his statement, Mr Couling told the Committee that his calculations were for the most part the result of personal inspection, he having carefully examined the greater part of 106 counties, and partially travelled over the remaining 11, the aggregate length of his journeys, for the purpose, having exceeded 50,000 miles. Mr Couling further assured the Committee, that when he had not enjoyed the means of making personal inspection, he had consulted and availed himself of the very best authorities for completing his estimates."

From these very valuable tables, it will be seen that we have still fifteen millions of land, waste and capable of improvement; and, dividing it between arable and pasture, in the proportion which at present exists, Mr Porter estimates that it would add six millions to the arable, capable of producing food for 8,726,000 people; but that if all England were as well cultivated as Northumberland and Lincoln, the quantity now produced would be more than doubled.

We now present Mr Porter's table of the progress of inclosure, and the average prices of wheat since the year 1760, which we imagine disposes of his own conclusion, that protection has been the bane of agriculture, and that low prices are the only stimulus to increased production.

The number of Inclosure Bills passed from 1801 to 1844 was 2,044; and the total number of acres inclosed was 3,740,520, as follows :—

					BILLS.	ACRES.
1801 to 1810 inclusive	-	-	-	-	906	1,657,980
1811 to 1820	"	-	-	-	771	1,410,930
1821 to 1830	"	-	-	-	186	340,380
1831 to 1840	"	-	-	-	129	236,070
1841 to 1844	"	-	-	-	52	95,160
					2,044	3,740,520

TABLE of the NUMBER of INCLOSURE BILLS passed by Parliament, and of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT in the several Years from 1760 to 1844.

YEARS.	Number of Inclosure Bills.	Average Price of Wheat.		YEARS.	Number of Inclosure Bills.	Average Price of Wheat.	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
1760	24	36	6	1800	63	110	5
1761	21	30	3	1801	80	115	11
1762	39	39	0	1802	122	67	9
1763	31	40	9	1803	96	57	1
1764	66	46	9	1804	104	60	5
1765	60	52	0	1805	52	87	1
1766	49	43	1	1806	71	76	9
1767	35	64	6	1807	76	73	1
1768 }	60	{ 60	6	1808	91	78	11
1769 }				1809	92	94	5
	385	45	10		847	82	2
1770	63	41	4	1810	122	103	3
1771	67	47	2	1811	107	92	5
1772	70	50	8	1812	133	122	8
1773	65	51	0	1813	119	106	6
1774	62	52	8	1814	120	72	1
1775	42	48	4	1815	81	63	8
1776	58	38	2	1816	47	76	2
1777	99	45	6	1817	34	94	0
1778	66	42	0	1818	46	83	8
1779	68	33	8	1819	44	72	3
	660	45	0		853	88	8
1780	45	35	8	1820	40	65	10
1781	25	44	8	1821	25	54	5
1782	15	47	10	1822	13	43	3
1783	18	52	8	1823	9	51	9
1784	15	48	10	1824	12	62	0
1785	23	51	10	1825	24	66	6
1786	25	38	10	1826	20	56	11
1787	22	41	2	1827	22	56	9
1788	34	45	0	1828	16	60	5
1789	24	57	2	1829	24	66	3
	246	45	9		205	58	5
1790	26	53	2	1830	21	64	3
1791 }	38	{ 47	2	1831	9	66	4
1792 }				1832	12	58	8
1793	46	47	10	1833	15	52	11
1794	42	50	8	1834	16	46	2
1795	39	72	11	1835	4	39	4
1796	75	76	3	1836	10	48	6
1797	86	52	2	1837	10	55	10
1798	52	50	4	1838	19	64	7
1799	65	66	11	1839	20	70	8
	469	55	11		136	56	9
	YEARS.	Number of Inclosure Bills.	Average Price of Wheat.				
			s. d.				
	1840	14	66 4				
	1841	22	64 4				
	1842	11	57 3				
	1843	11	50 1				
	1844	8	51 3				

It will be seen from this last table that, from the years 1800 to 1820, the high average prices of that period caused the inclosure of land to an extent never equalled before or since, and that, just in the proportion of the decline in prices, inclosure has also gradually declined, so that, at this moment, a man must be mad indeed to venture on the experiment of inclosing poor lands for the purpose of converting them into arable, in order to grow grain in competition with the produce of other countries, if, for the future, it is to be admitted duty free.

Applications for assistance to drain and improve waste lands may continue to be made, and the English yeoman will adopt whatever improvements can be suggested by experience, or by men of skill and science, so as to overcome all and every obstacle that may oppose his onward course; nay, he will struggle long against adverse circumstances; but if low prices out are to be the motive by which he is to be stimulated to action, the world will have grown old in the discovery of a principle in political economy, which, if true, and it had been propounded in past ages, would have made a philosopher immortal.

Our reading of the foregoing table is this, that the high prices of produce from 1800 to 1820 gave rise to great improvements in the science of agriculture, both as regards the growth of grain and the breeding of cattle; and that the abundance of the last twenty-six years, and the lower average prices of produce, have been a natural consequence of the high state of cultivation induced by the high prices of the preceding twenty years, and of nothing else.

But it has been said, that, even with this increased production of our own soil, we are still dependent on other countries for a part of our supplies. On this head we present the following table of the imports and exports of grain for the last 150 years. In the compilation of this we have taken the returns made by the Custom-House authorities, dated Feb. 8, 1842, for the quantities imported and exported, deducting from these the quantities received from Ireland. There are some discrepancies between this statement and the quantities given in Mr Porter's book, but the whole difference is very trifling, and of not sufficient importance in any way to affect the argument.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITIES of WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED INTO and EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN in each Year, from 1697 to 1846.

YEARS.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	YEARS.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.
	Quarters.	Quarters.		Quarters.	Quarters.
1697	400	14,698	1749	382	631,007
1698	1,689	6,886	1750	280	950,483
1699	486	557	1751	3	662,957
1700	5	49,057	1752	—	430,117
1701	1	98,324	1753	—	300,754
1702	—	90,230	1754	201	356,781
1703	50	106,615	1755	—	237,466
1704	2	90,314	1756	5	102,752
1705	—	96,185	1757	141,562	11,545
1706	77	188,332	1758	20,353	9,234
1707	—	174,155	1759	162	227,641
1708	86	83,969	1760	3	393,614
1709	1,552	71,618	1761	—	441,956
1710	400	16,607	1762	56	295,385
1711	—	80,941	1763	72	429,538
1712	—	148,539	1764	1	396,857
1713	—	179,969	1765	104,547	167,126
1714	16	180,665	1766	11,020	164,939
1715	—	173,237	1767	497,905	5,071
1716	—	75,876	1768	349,268	7,433
1717	—	25,637	1769	4,378	49,892
1718	—	74,381	1770	34	75,449
1719	20	130,533	1771	2,510	10,089
1720	—	84,343	1772	25,474	6,959
1721	—	82,748	1773	56,857	7,637
1722	—	178,915	1774	289,149	15,928
1723	—	158,082	1775	560,988	91,037
1724	148	247,162	1776	20,578	210,664
1725	12	211,175	1777	233,323	87,686
1726	—	143,626	1778	106,394	141,070
1727	—	31,030	1779	5,039	222,261
1728	74,574	3,935	1780	3,915	224,059
1729	40,315	18,993	1781	159,866	103,021
1730	76	94,530	1782	80,695	145,152
1731	4	130,650	1783	584,183	51,945
1732	—	202,612	1784	216,947	89,288
1733	7	427,425	1785	110,863	132,685
1734	7	498,747	1786	51,463	205,466
1735	9	155,280	1787	59,339	120,536
1736	18	118,218	1788	148,710	82,971
1737	32	466,671	1789	112,656	140,014
1738	3	588,284	1790	222,577	30,892
1739	23	285,492	1791	469,056	70,626
1740	5,469	54,391	1792	22,417	300,278
1741	7,540	45,417	1793	490,398	76,869
1742	1	295,698	1794	327,902	155,048
1743	3	375,979	1795	313,793	18,836
1744	2	234,274	1796	879,200	24,679
1745	8	325,340	1797	461,767	54,525
1746	—	131,105	1798	396,721	59,782
1747	—	270,491	1799	463,185	39,362
1748	6	545,240	1800	1,264,520	22,013

YEARS.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	YEARS.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.
	Quarters.	Quarters.		Quarters.	Quarters.
1801	1,424,765	28,406	1824	85,183	61,680
1802	647,663	149,304	1825	391,588	38,796
1803	373,725	76,580	1826	582,276	20,054
1804	461,140	63,073	1827	306,615	57,323
1805	920,834	77,955	1828	757,716	76,489
1806	310,342	29,566	1829	1,670,602	75,097
1807	404,946	25,113	1830	1,676,034	37,149
1808	84,889	98,005	1831	2,310,340	65,875
1809	455,987	31,278	1832	681,765	289,558
1810	1,567,126	75,785	1833	322,256	96,222
1811	336,131	97,765	1834	201,982	159,482
1812	290,710	46,325	1835	89,035	124,076
1813	559,000	133,441	1836	264,400	256,978
1814	852,567	111,477	1837	575,027	308,420
1815	194,931	227,947	1838	1,380,817	158,621
1816	210,861	121,611	1839	2,852,398	42,512
1817	1,030,830	317,534	1840	2,352,205	87,242
1818	1,586,031	58,668	1841	2,691,555	30,390
1819	471,607	44,689	1842	2,916,835	175,958
1820	591,732	94,657	1843	1,064,942	90,679
1821	137,684	199,846	1844	1,379,261	76,285
1822	47,598	160,499	1845	1,142,927	59,841
1823	23,951	145,751	1846	2,351,908	132,758

The best exposition of our opinions in respect of the above table may be given in Mr Porter's own words, applied to another period of time. At page 139 he says, "In the closing years of the last century there occurred a succession of deficient harvests, which caused a considerable importation of corn into this country; but previous to that time the production of wheat had been about adequate, taking one year with another, for the feeding of the inhabitants." Between the period referred to by Mr Porter and the years from 1838 to 1842, the parallel is complete. The importations in fact in all other years have been too unimportant to affect the general argument, that except in seasons of scarcity, the agriculturists could, if their interests were protected, provide food for the people. In the years 1800 and 1801, we imported about 1,300,000 quarters in each year, and considering that the population at that period was only one half what it is at present, our deficiency in seasons of scarcity is not, *pro rata*, greater now than it was fifty years ago. The whole quantity taken for home consumption from 1800 to 1844, was 36,085,957 quarters or an average of 784,477 quarters per annum; but if we except the five years of scarcity from 1838 to 1842, the total number of quar-

ters imported is 24,386,870, giving an average for the thirty-nine years of only 625,304 quarters, which is very little indeed above that of the preceding twenty years, and as compared with the fifty millions of grain of all kinds which we annually produce ourselves, is unworthy of an argument. But even supposing our deficiency much greater, and that it may be necessary to import a million or a million-and-a-half of quarters annually, still this sinks into utter insignificance when compared with other considerations of great and weighty importance. The rental of the land of the three kingdoms is estimated at 58,753,615*l.* (see Rental). The direct and local taxation amounts to 18,314,908*l.*, of which 13,881,911*l.* is paid by the landed interest, and 4,432,997*l.* by the manufacturing interest (see Appendix, page 141). Such being the preponderance of the landed interest and those dependent on it, we have a right to assume, for the reasons given in chap. 3, that the same proportion of the Government taxes on all articles of consumption, whether of excise or customs, direct or indirect, amounting in round numbers, independently of the income tax, to fifty millions per annum, is paid from profits derived from the cultivation of the soil in respect of its rental and productions.

In addition to this, we have also to consider the amount of capital embarked in the cultivation of the soil, and this we estimate at 250 millions. The quantity of land under cultivation is stated to be 46,522,970 acres, and we estimate the average amount of capital employed at from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per acre. In some counties it is very much more than this, while in others it is somewhat less. Some authors have made estimates of three times this amount, but there can be no foundation for such assertions. It is a matter much regretted by all who have written on the subject that we have no statistical information of the amount of the annual productions of the agricultural interest on which perfect reliance can be placed. We can therefore only collect the opinions of those most conversant with such matters, and we believe the following to be the nearest approximation to the quantities of the several crops and stock that can be made.

The notes which we shall append to each article will contain the

authority for the statement, and show also the amount of supplies drawn from Ireland and foreign Countries, so that the reader will be able to embrace at a glance all the considerations which attach to the several articles enumerated:—

ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

22,000,000 quarters of WHEAT at 60s. - - - £66,000,000

				Quarters.
England	-	-	18,000,000	
Scotland	-	-	1,750,000	
Ireland	-	-	2,250,000	
Average Imports from foreign countries since 1800				784,477
Average of the same period, deducting 5 years of scarcity from 1838 to 1842				625,304
Imports from Ireland in 1845				779,113
Ditto ditto 1846				186,730
Mr McCulloch estimates the quantity at				15,000,000

34,000,000 quarters of ALL OTHER GRAIN at 30s. - - 51,000,000

	Barley.	Oats & Rye.	Beans & Peas
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
England and Wales	6,000,000	10,500,000	1,500,000
Scotland	1,560,000	5,500,000	120,000
Ireland	1,320,000	7,500,000	
	8,880,000	23,500,000	1,620,000
Total	34,000,000		

Mr McCulloch's estimate of these quantities amounts to 36,608,572 quarters.

Imports from Ireland in 1845 - 2,353,985 qrs. of Oats.
 " " " - 93,095 " Barley.

HAY, SEEDS, GARDEN and GREEN CROPS - - 30,000,000

Mr McCulloch estimates Meadow and Grass, for work and pleasure horses, at 13,000,000*l*. To this must be added the value of all the seed crops grown.

2,000,000 head of CATTLE - - - 30,000,000

Mr McCulloch's estimate is not so high. He considers the number of Cattle of all kinds in Great Britain to be about 5,620,000, and in Ireland the returns of the census give the number at 1,863,116, making a total of 7,483,116 for the United Kingdom. Of these one-fourth are slaughtered annually.

Carried forward - - £177,000,000

	Brought forward	-	-	£177,000,000
Sent to Smithfield market in 1845	-	-	-	192,180
Imported from Ireland in 1846	-	-	-	186,483
" foreign parts in 1842	-	-	-	4,264
" " 1843	-	-	-	1,521
" " 1844	-	-	-	4,889
" " 1845	-	-	-	16,870
" " 1846	-	-	-	42,562
10,000,000 SHEEP and LAMBS	-	-	-	£15,000,000
Mr Luccock, in 1800, estimated the number of sheep in England and Wales at 19,007,601.				
Mr McCulloch is of opinion that this number has not materially varied for nearly fifty years; a conclusion, we think, very much at variance with the fact.				
Mr Porter estimates the number at	-	-	25,343,476	
In Scotland the number is estimated at	-	-	3,500,000	
In Ireland the number returned in the census of				
1841	-	-	-	2,106,189
Imported from Ireland in 1846	-	-	-	259,257
Imported from foreign parts in 1842	-	-	-	644
" 1843	-	-	-	217
" 1844	-	-	-	2,817
" 1845	-	-	-	15,958
" 1846	-	-	-	94,567
POTATOES	-	-	-	25,000,000
Mr Labouchere, in his speech in the House of Commons, on Irish distress, adopted an estimate of Mr Griffith, that the potato crop of Ireland was worth 15,000,000 <i>l.</i> , to which must be added at least 10,000,000 <i>l.</i> for Great Britain.				
WOOL	-	-	-	8,000,000
Mr McCulloch estimates the quantity of British wool annually produced at 110,000,000 lb.; Mr Porter at 145,724,880 lb., which, at present prices, would yield this amount				
Imported from foreign parts in 1846	-	-	63,117,668 lb.	
BUTTER	-	-	-	5,000,000
Mr McCulloch estimates the consumption of London annually at 1,410,000 <i>l.</i>				
Imported from foreign parts in 1846	-	-	257,777 cwt.	
CHEESE	-	-	-	5,000,000
Imported from foreign parts in 1846	-	-	336,185 cwt.	
POULTRY, MILK, EGGS, FRUIT, and VEGETABLES	-	-	-	3,000,000
Mr McCulloch estimates the consumption of milk in London at 800,000 <i>l.</i> per annum.				
Mr Porter estimates the quantity of eggs imported from Ireland at 100,000 <i>l.</i> per annum.				
Imported from foreign parts in 1846, Eggs	-	-	72,299,632	
Carried forward	-	-	-	<u>£238,000,000</u>

	Brought forward	-	-	£238,000,000
HORSES, 200,000	-	-	-	3,000,000

The number of horses of all kinds kept in England and Wales in 1821, was 1,161,430, of which 832,726 were wholly employed in husbandry, and 135,542 partially. Mr McCulloch estimates the whole number at 1,500,000, of the average value of 12*l.* to 15*l.*, or from 18,000,000*l.* to 22,500,000*l.*

In 1822 the duty on horses employed in husbandry was taken off, and since then no return has been made, but it is clear from the return we have given, that five-sixths of all the horses in the United Kingdom are employed by the Agricultural Interest.

PIGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
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Mr McCulloch estimates the number annually produced in England and Wales at 555,000; but this must be much too low.

Imported from Ireland in 1846 - - - 480,827

Imported from foreign parts in 1842 - - - 410

" " 1843 - - - 361

" " 1844 - - - 265

" " 1845 - - - 1,598

" " 1846 - - - 3,443

ALL OTHER ANIMALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
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Including asses, mules, 386,063 dogs, deer, and game of all kinds.

HOPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
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Duty at twopence per lb. in 1846, at 443,657*l.*

Mr. McCulloch estimates the crop at 750,000*l.*

TIMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
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Dr Beke estimates the timber of this country worth 80,000,000*l.*

which at 4 per cent. would produce 3,200,000*l.* per annum.

Mr McCulloch says from 40,000,000*l.* to 50,000,000*l.*

Imported in 1846 - 1,221,096 loads, colonial.

803,024 " foreign.

2,030,120 loads

VALUE OF UNCULTIVATED WASTES and WOODS -	-	-	-	2,000,000
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Total	-	-	<u>£250,000,000</u>
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The foregoing is an approximation to the probable quantities and value of the annual productions of our agricultural interest, but if the estimate had been made at the present prices of produce, it would of course have added some fifty millions to the amount.

Such has been the course, and such the results of British Agriculture, up to the time when the grand discovery was made that we had been progressing in the wrong direction, and protection, which had been engrafted as a principle on our system, was surrendered on a plea of expediency to the clamour of a faction agitating for their own selfish interests.

Had protection been continued to our home and colonial markets, and the extension of trade with our natural enemies and rivals been treated as of secondary importance, it is not improbable that in a few years Mr Porter's assertion, that these quantities might be doubled, would have been realised by the cultivation of the entire surface of the three kingdoms to a degree of perfection equal to that of Lincoln or any other county; but the *stimulus* of low prices will only effect this, when the natural order of things shall be reversed, and mankind have learnt the lesson of living by the loss rather than the profit of their occupations.

Up to the present time our farmers have lived in a state of comfort, equally with other classes of the community; and none have a better title to do so, for, as we have shown at page 141 in the Appendix, they pay three-fourths of the direct and local taxation of the country. They are now called upon, with what degree of justice it is impossible to perceive, to compete with men unacquainted with the wants of a civilized life, who pay but a nominal rent for their land, and whose taxation, direct and indirect, is not one-twentieth of that paid by the English farmer.

The serfs of the lords of Poland and Russia, and a class of men just emerging from a state of half civilization, the farmers in America, are for the future to be their competitors; not in foreign markets, but in our own; not in Germany, France, or Belgium, but in Mark lane, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Devizes; and writers who wish to conceal the truth tell us, that the distance of these countries and the expense of freight are a sufficient protection for the agricultural interests of this country.

To show the degree of credit such assertions are entitled to, Mr Porter shall speak for himself, when writing on Foreign Commerce, and in support of the free-trade system: he thus proceeds:—

"The argument in favour of the greater comparative value to a country of its home than of its foreign trade, which has been founded upon the greater economy and celerity with which the operations of the former are conducted, is far from being always correct when applied to England. The trading communication between the south and east coast of Great Britain and the north and west shores of many European countries, is kept up with greater facility and economy than the traffic between some of our distant counties. The time and money expended in conveying a bale of goods from Manchester to London, by canal or by the ordinary road, are greater than are required for its conveyance from London to Rotterdam, and the charge made for the cartage of a puncheon of rum from the West India Docks to Westminster exceeds the charge that would be made for conveying the same puncheon of rum from those Docks to Hamburgh. Even in those branches of foreign commerce, when, from the length of the voyage, a considerable time must elapse between the shipment of goods, their reception and sale abroad, and the transmission of returns to the hands of the shipper, a remedy for the evil of delay has been found in the operation of commercial bankers, whose dealings consist in the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, and are founded upon the varying necessities of different individual traders."

The first year of free trade has falsified all the assertions of its advocates, that in times of scarcity the superabundance of other countries would keep down our own prices; and the first year of an abundant harvest throughout Europe will be sufficient to satisfy our farmers, that wheat, oats, and barley can be transported from the shores of the Baltic to any of our own markets, at nearly as small an expense as from Lincolnshire to Mark lane, or from Cork, Limerick, and Belfast, to the river Thames.

The additional facilities for the transmission of produce by steam-boats, railroads, &c., which are every day springing up in all directions, will soon reduce the expenses far below even the present estimate, and make it a merely nominal consideration whether a cargo of grain is taken on board in the ports of the Baltic, or in those of Scotland, Ireland, or the North of England. And it only requires the suspension or abolition of the navigation laws, to enable the grower of agricultural produce to avail himself of the cheapest carrier, to give the *coup de grâce* to the argument, and confirm Mr Porter's statement, that the operation between these ports and some of our more distant counties may be conducted with equal economy and celerity.

We have therefore to consider the probable degree of competition which, under these circumstances, the English farmer will have to contend with; and this will be best seen by a reference

to the following table of the prices of wheat in England and in foreign countries from 1834 to 1842, extracted from returns presented to Parliament:—

STATEMENT of the HIGHEST PRICES of CORN, per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, in sterling, calculated at current rate of exchange, on the average of the first week of each of the months of January, April, July, and October, in each year from 1834 to 1842, compiled from the Consular Returns presented to Parliament.

	1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.		1842.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Price in England	-	-	46	2	39	4	48	6	55	10	64	7	55	10	64	4	57	3
Antwerp	-	32	3	35	6	37	2	39	9	46	7	56	8	54	4	47	9	55
Amsterdam	-	28	11	27	3	27	1	32	9	35	1	55	6	46	2	37	9	40
Hamburgh	-	26	11	24	6	25	10	33	0	40	1	53	9	49	3	41	4	50
Denmark	-	20	4	21	6	33	9	33	9	46	10	43	9	—	—	—	—	—
Dantzic	-	30	7	27	5	30	1	31	8	37	8	52	2	—	—	43	10	48
Riga	-	25	11	24	11	25	1	28	3	34	9	42	4	42	9	48	5	—
Naples	-	27	6	22	9	26	10	31	2	34	6	38	2	37	0	34	6	35
Venice	-	29	4	29	0	32	4	38	2	35	8	42	11	39	6	35	10	39
Trieste	-	33	2	31	1	33	5	34	2	37	4	42	11	40	2	40	8	38
Odessa	-	32	8	23	5	20	3	21	7	24	0	31	7	28	6	27	11	29
New York	-	37	0	—	—	49	5	56	8	55	5	49	2	35	5	40	6	39
Philadelphia	-	37	6	41	1	52	5	—	—	57	5	47	8	32	7	34	4	41
Norfolk	-	32	10	—	—	49	3	—	—	48	10	31	1	38	0	35	4	35
Portsmouth (N. H.)	-	36	10	43	5	48	8	58	11	57	10	57	0	48	3	45	8	48

The average prices are about 10 to 15 per cent. under the above; and the lowest vary from 25 to 30 per cent.

We may flatter ourselves on our superior capital and skill, but so long as cause and effect have any relationship to each other, there can be but one deduction from the foregoing statement of facts, and it is this, — that, with a free trade in grain, all countries will be stimulated alike to increase their growth, and the countries nearest to our own shores will have so decided an advantage over those at a distance, as to leave them no chance of competing with them. The idea that America will ever supply us with any thing except flour, and with that only when prices are high, must be abandoned. Besides which, with a free trade in grain it matters not to our agriculturists from whence the supply may come. If from a great distance so much the worse, for it will only prove the superiority of such countries over ourselves to be of a more decided character; and for the farmer of this country there is no alternative but to descend to the level of those of other countries, or to raise them up to his own peculiar and hitherto superior standard. There is no middle course—no counteracting cause; and the first two or three years of abundance will painfully establish the truth of this conclusion. What an inducement for the investment of capital in the most uncertain and hazardous of all occupations! what a stimulus for exertion on the part of our farmers and landed gentry, is the social condition of the landed interests in the countries given in this list!

But whatever may be the result of this experiment, as regards Great Britain, how can it be justified in reference to our sister kingdom of Ireland? Struck down to the earth as she has been by one of the most awful calamities that ever afflicted a nation, and labouring under many other evils of long standing, which her union with this country has neither ameliorated nor redressed, she was yet gradually progressing in agricultural pursuits; and it is worthy of especial notice, that her trade with us is twice in amount, and of much greater importance, than that with the United States of America. On this head we present the following tables, which will show the proportion that Ireland has contributed to the supply of Great Britain, and the gradual progress of her exports to this country, which has been of course balanced by her imports of colonial produce and manufactured goods from us:—

STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of VARIOUS KINDS of GRAIN and MEAL brought into GREAT BRITAIN from IRELAND in each year from 1815 to 1845.

Years.	Wheat, and Wheat Flour.	Barley, and Barley Meal.	Rye.	Oats and Oatmeal.	Indian Corn.	Beans.	Peas.	Total of Grain and Meal.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1815	189,544	27,108	207	597,537	—	6,796	—	821,192
1816	121,631	62,254	43	683,714	—	6,223	—	873,865
1817	59,025	26,766	614	611,117	—	2,287	—	699,809
1818	108,230	25,357	4	1,069,385	—	4,845	—	1,207,851
1819	154,031	20,311	2	789,613	—	3,904	—	967,861
1820	404,747	87,095	134	916,250	1	8,893	—	1,417,120
1821	569,700	82,884	550	1,162,249	—	7,433	—	1,822,816
1822	463,004	22,532	353	569,237	—	7,963	—	1,063,089
1823	400,068	19,274	198	1,102,487	—	6,126	—	1,528,153
1824	356,405	45,872	112	1,225,085	—	6,547	—	1,634,024
1825	396,018	165,082	220	1,629,856	—	12,786	—	2,203,962
1826	314,851	64,885	77	1,303,734	—	7,190	1,452	1,692,189
1827	405,255	67,791	256	1,343,267	1,765	10,037	1,372	1,829,743
1828	652,584	84,204	1,424	2,075,631	280	7,068	4,944	2,826,135
1829	519,493	97,140	568	1,673,628	39	10,444	4,503	2,305,806
1830	529,717	189,745	414	1,471,252	28	19,053	2,520	2,212,729
1831	557,520	185,409	515	1,655,934	563	15,039	4,663	2,419,643
1832	572,586	123,068	294	1,890,321	3,037	14,512	1,916	2,605,734
1833	844,201	107,519	167	1,762,519	117	19,103	2,645	2,736,281
1834	779,504	217,568	982	1,713,971	75	18,770	2,176	2,733,046
1835	661,773	156,176	614	1,813,101	—	24,234	3,447	2,659,345
1836	593,756	182,867	483	2,126,693	Malt.	17,603	2,920	2,929,322
1837	534,465	187,473	1,016	2,274,675	4,174	25,630	2,860	3,030,293
1838	542,583	156,467	628	2,742,807	5,001	21,584	5,232	3,474,302
1839	258,331	61,675	2,331	1,904,933	2,552	11,535	1,484	2,242,841
1840	174,440	95,954	122	2,037,836	3,456	14,753	1,403	2,327,964
1841	218,708	75,568	172	2,539,380	4,935	15,907	855	2,855,525
1842	201,998	50,286	76	2,261,434	3,046	19,931	1,550	2,538,221
1843	413,466	110,449	371	2,648,033	8,643	24,329	1,192	3,206,483
1844	440,153	90,655	264	2,242,300	8,153	18,580	1,091	2,801,206
1845	779,113	93,095	165	2,353,985	11,154	12,745	1,644	3,251,901

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN in the years 1845 and 1846.				Imports into Ireland from Great Britain.	Exports from Ireland to Great Britain.
CORN, in 1845.					
779,113 Qrs.	Wheat,	at 50s.	£1,942,782		
93,095	Barley and Meal,	30s.	139,642		
2,353,985	Oats,	20s.	2,353,985		
CATTLE, in 1846.					
186,483	Black Cattle, at £16	-	2,983,728	1801 £3,270,350	£3,537,725
6,363	Calves	45s.	14,316		
259,257	Sheep	40s.	518,514	1805 - 4,067,717	4,288,167
480,827	Pigs	50s.	1,202,067		
Horses and Mules, no return this year; but in 1837 they amounted to 70,802 <i>l.</i> , and, allowing for a small increase, we estimate them at				1809 - 5,316,557	4,588,305
			80,000	1813 - 6,746,353	5,410,326
Total of Agricultural produce				1817 - 4,722,766	5,696,613
			9,235,034	1821 - 5,338,838	7,117,452
LINEN MANUFACTURE, 12-13ths of which is sent to Great Britain				1825 - 7,048,936	8,531,355
			5,000,000		
Total Value					
			£14,235,034		

SHIPPING.

ENTERED INWARDS.			ENTERED OUTWARDS.		
Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.
In 1801	5,360	456,026	In 1801	6,816	582,033
1825	8,922	741,182	1825	10,981	922,325
1844	10,147	1,349,273	1844	16,948	1,817,756

The Irish trade since 1825 has been assimilated to the coasting-trade, and no return of the exports and imports has been made; but it will be seen that the tonnage of the shipping employed between the two countries has nearly doubled since 1825; and that the trade now amounts to nearly fifteen millions per annum, or twice that carried on with the United States.

The state of Ireland at the present time bears a strong analogy to that of England in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, when the land was overrun with beggars, and the most cruel enactments could not suppress the crime of mendicancy. By the 14th Elizabeth, cap. 5, it is declared, that

"All persons whole and mighty in body, able to labour, not having land or master, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or mystery, and all common labourers able in body, loitering and refusing to work for such reasonable wages as are commonly given, shall for the first offence be *grievously whipped and burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch about*, for the second shall be deemed *felons*, and for the third shall *suffer death* as felons, without benefit of clergy."

The first law, however, which gave to the pauper a legal title to relief was the source from which have flowed nine-tenths of the improvements so favourably distinguishing this country from all others. Follow this example. Give to Ireland a sound and wholesome system of poor laws, and it will compel the landlord to reside on his estate, and dispense with the services and the tyranny of the middle man. It will also compel him to give employment to a long-neglected peasantry, by the application of capital and skill to the cultivation of the soil, and thus put an end to the worst of all evils, the sub-letting of the land, and the consequent degradation of the population.

And unless the minister, whoever he is, or may be, is powerful enough to carry out this great sovereign remedy for the social evils which afflict Ireland, he will do nothing for the salvation of the people. His feeding a whole nation on charity, however imperative as a duty, from the dire necessity of the case in the present instance, and however praiseworthy for the extent of its generosity, is calculated to leave the worst effect on the minds and habits of the people, and is, in truth, the most fearful remedy that could be applied to such a state of things, for it discloses an abyss of self-abandonment and degradation which it is fearful to contemplate.

It is the duty of the statesman to look far beyond this temporary measure of expediency, and at once to apply an efficient remedy ; for, if this is not done, the agrarian outrages, which have so long been a foul stain on the national character of Ireland, may prove to have been only the forerunner, the type, the foreshadowing of some great convulsion, that, operating on those struggling for existence, will involve all classes in one common ruin.

“ Better that a class should be ruined than that a nation should perish,” said a writer in *The Times*, a few days ago, and we reiterate the sentiment ; but better, far better, that, with improved institutions, and with protection for her productions, she should take her just rank by our side, and become a source of strength instead of weakness. Her capabilities are such, that she could increase the amount of her agricultural productions ten-fold. With great quantities of waste land unreclaimed, a fertile soil, a rapidly increasing population, noble harbours, easy of access from all parts of the island, Ireland ought to be, under good government,—what Sicily was to the Romans,—an inexhaustible storehouse of food for the people.

We have now presented a sketch of the Agricultural Interest in all its bearings, comparatively with the Manufacturing, and as an interest standing on its own individual importance. It is not necessary to repeat the exact figures here, as they will be found under the several heads of our division of the subject,—in the Tables of each of the counties given in the Appendix, and in the Summary of the whole at the conclusion of the work. But the results of this inquiry may be shortly re-stated thus:—

In the land of the United Kingdom is invested about two thousand millions of capital. It gives employment to three millions and a quarter of able-bodied persons, the mainstay and strength of our political power. Of the several classes who are dependent on those employed in the cultivation of the soil, or on the rental of the land, or on the circulation of its productions, it supports eighteen millions and three quarters, making a total of twenty-two millions in all. It pays three-fourths of the entire taxation of the country. It feeds and supports the poor, maintains the Church, is the great bulwark of the throne, and in it are embodied all the elements of national strength, wealth, order, and tranquillity.

CHAPTER V.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

Review of the Progress of Manufactures in Great Britain and Foreign Countries since the Peace.—Locality of the Manufacturing Interest in the United Kingdom.—Its Numerical Strength.—Number of Persons employed in the most important Branches.—Number employed in Ireland.—Tendency of Mechanical Power to abridge Labour.

THE Manufacturing Interest of this country is undoubtedly one of great importance, but it derives this importance, not from any principle of strength within itself, for it is in truth the weakest of all the members of the body politic. However much we may pride ourselves on the possession of coal and minerals, recent discoveries have placed other nations on the same level in respect of these; and as for natural productions, which constitute the raw material of our factories, Britain is one of the poorest nations in the universe.

It produces neither cotton, fine wool, nor silk; and for all the improvements which have latterly been made in the manufacture of our coarse wools, we are indebted to the ingenuity of our neighbours the French, who were the first to turn the long wools of this country to so good an account. The manufacture of hardware is also dependent on the superior quality of the iron imported from Sweden.

Possessing therefore no natural advantages over other countries, and subject to the competition of nations equally ingenious, industrious, and persevering as ourselves, and from many of whom we have borrowed the most important discoveries in the mechanical arts, we must trace the rise, the progress, and the present importance of the Manufacturing Interest to other causes than that of any inherent principle of originality or stability of its own.

The principal cause, undoubtedly, is the purely adventitious one of our having been the only nation in Europe whose territory was not involved in the horrors of a desolating war; and the fact, that during the night of adversity which afflicted other countries from 1790 to 1815, we enjoyed a monopoly of the trade of the world.

If, during this period, and with these political advantages, our manufactures had made no progress, or the skill of the parties engaged in them had not developed itself, it would have been extraordinary indeed; but the assertion that the spinning-jenny and the steam-engine have been the moving powers of our fleets and armies, and the chief support of a long-continued agricultural prosperity; and the boast of Arkwright, that give him but these and he would pay the taxation of the country, however flattering to the vanity of a party, we are under the necessity of maintaining have neither the one nor the other the slightest foundation in fact.

But whatever may have been the extent of their development during this period, let it be always remembered that it was, from first to last, under a system of *protection* that this took place. The productions of the soil, equally with those of the loom and the spindle, were protected by duties, which in almost all instances operated as a total prohibition of any competition from abroad. Independently of this, the kingdoms of Continental Europe, continually overrun by the armies of Napoleon, could offer no resistance to our success, and the United States were in too infantine a state of both capital and mechanical knowledge to compete with us, or even to manufacture for themselves.

With the return of peace in 1815, a new order of things arose, and the angry passions of mankind gave way to an earnest desire on the part of all to cultivate the arts of peace, and we were compelled by the force of circumstances to admit as competitors those whom we had hitherto regarded and treated as enemies.

France, to whom we are indebted for the most valuable of mechanical inventions, the Jacquard loom, and the art of cotton printing, and who has far surpassed us in her discoveries of the chemical properties of things, being no longer dazzled by the false

glory of conquest, sat herself down to investigate the cause of our success, and to follow our example. And well has she succeeded. Her silks have sustained their ancient excellence, and her finer woollens and cambrics have a preference, and find a market, in every quarter of the globe; and even in the article of cotton, on the manufacture of which we so much pride ourselves, her progress during the last thirty years has been equal to our own. To show the degree of rivalry, and extent of the respective efforts, of the two nations in these important branches, we give the following table of their exports and imports at the conclusion of the war, and at the last period returned.

		Imports of Raw Cotton.	Exports of Manufactured Cotton.	Exports of Woollens.	Exports of Silks.
		lb.	£	£	£
ENGLAND, in	1815 -	92,525,951	20,620,956	9,381,426	In 1820 - 371,755
"	1844 -	554,196,602	25,805,348	8,204,836	1844 - 736,455
FRANCE	1815 -	36,000,000	362,451	1,610,944	1820 - 2,700,000
"	1844 -	132,000,000	3,440,701	3,287,522	1843 - 6,000,000

It will thus be seen, that although the import of raw cotton into France has not kept pace with that of England, yet her exports of manufactured cottons have increased ten-fold, while those of England in the same time have only increased one-fourth. The deficiency in the import of raw cotton is accounted for by the fact that an enormous amount of twist is every year smuggled from this country into France, with the connivance of the French Government.* Her exports of woollens have nearly doubled, while those of England have fallen off; and the export of silks from France has risen from three to six millions, while that of England has only struggled on from 371,755*l.* in 1820, to 736,455*l.* in 1844.

But the unkindest cut of all remains to be told; and it is one which Mr Porter says could hardly have been anticipated. Our

* The quantity so introduced is estimated by Messrs Villiers and Bowring at 12,000,000 lb. annually.

Government thought it "could be of no moment to the maker of machines, whether his customers reside in the United Kingdom, or in France or Germany," and therefore repealed the restrictions against the export of machinery made in England. The French Government, concluding that a drawing of any machine could be sent at a trifling expense by the post, and that their machinists were equal to our own, and that their labour required protection, instantly put on a heavy import duty, and thus rebuked the assertion made by many of our writers, that in the mechanical arts we excel all other countries.

The people of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and even Russia, excited by our example, have begun to develop their resources, and, benefiting by the experience of a few years, are now able to carry on a successful competition with us in every market in the world. On this subject, however, we prefer to use the language of Mr Porter himself, and therefore copy the entire passage from his volume, pages 246 and 247 :—

"A considerable impulse has been given to manufacturing industry in different parts of Germany within the last twelve years, and especially since the formation of the Prussian commercial league. In Prussia itself, many cotton spinning-mills have been erected since 1833, and large capitals have been invested in machinery. In Saxony the manufacture of hosiery has become considerable in amount, and the goods produced are so low in price that exports have been made to England in the face of a consumption duty of 10 per cent. on the value. The cotton manufacture has also been successfully undertaken in Bavaria, in Würtemberg, and in some others of the states included within the league. These attempts, however, are for the most part of such recent origin, that it is hardly possible to form any certain estimate as to their ultimate results. At present it is only through the imposition of a considerable import duty in the German states, that their cotton goods generally are able in any way to compete with English fabrics; but it is altogether impossible to say how long this state of things may continue, and it may reasonably be expected, that the German artisans will in time acquire a degree of skill and experience which, aided by the lower cost of subsistence in Germany, as compared with England, will render their rivalry formidable to Manchester and Paisley, at least in neighbouring countries, if not in more distant parts of the world.

"It has long been the policy of the Russian government to afford protection to its own manufacturers by prohibiting the goods of other countries. At present nearly the whole amount of the exports from this kingdom to Russia, consists of cotton yarn, which is there woven into all kinds of fabrics from the coarsest fustians to fine cambrics. The establishments for this purpose are under the immediate patronage of the Russian government, and it is said that the goods produced are so good in quality as to equal those of English make, but in regard to the cost of production, the advantage is still greatly with us, and so it will probably remain so long as Russia still maintains the policy of protecting its artisans from the competition of other countries.

"In several of the cantons of Switzerland the manufacture of woven fabrics has been steadily and prosperously pursued of late years. So little of what is called protection is accorded to the Swiss manufacturer, that there are not any custom houses in the cantons from which to obtain returns of imports and exports, whereby to ascertain the comparative progress of these branches of industry. Free trade, in the fullest extent of the term, has been tried in these cantons; and although, as already observed, we are unable to bring forward an array of figures in proof of its success, we know that in spite of the disadvantages of geographical position, and notwithstanding the comparative scarcity of capital, the cotton which is obtained by a tedious and expensive land carriage is converted into fabrics which compete successfully in every market with the products of our looms; and that the silk and linen goods of Switzerland which are excluded by fiscal regulations from neighbouring countries, find customers in a wider and more profitable field on the other side of the Atlantic. If we take into account the small natural resources of the Swiss manufacturers, it may with truth be asserted that no people have made greater, or even as great, progress as they have done during the last twenty years. Switzerland has been strongly urged to join the Prussian commercial league, and by that means to secure twenty-four millions of consumers for its cheap manufactures, but satisfied with their present condition and future prospects, and jealous as to the possible effect of permitting foreigners to interfere in any way with their concerns, the cantons have hitherto declined to accept the proffered advantage."

America, too, although restrained for a time by the paucity of her numbers, spread over a great extent of territory, and naturally preferring agricultural pursuits, has been stimulated by the rapid increase in her population to turn her attention to the manufacture of that which is a natural production of her own soil.

And not only has she made wonderful progress in the manufacture of cotton goods, but the determination of Congress to increase the import duties in preference to taxing tea and coffee, to pay the expenses of the war in Mexico, is indicative of her policy to protect and foster them by all the means in her power.

In addition to this, her discoveries of coal and iron have opened up a new branch of industry to her people, which bids fair to interfere with a very important item of our exports to that country:

"The first bar of American railroad iron was made in 1844, and an American paper now states that there are at present 16 or 18 mills, at which it is made at the rate of 120,000 tons per annum.

"This amount is sufficient to lay 4 miles of railway per day, or 1,200 miles per year; and hence the prospect of any large exportation from Great Britain, at the prices to which our inordinate railway speculations have driven this commodity, can hardly be looked for. The Trenton ironworks (New York) alone have entered into a contract to furnish the New York and Michigan lines with 9,000 tons of rails during the current year; and the capacity of their works will enable them in addition to supply the market with 200 tons per month.

"In Pennsylvania the use of the anthracite coal, which abounds in that state, appears to have stimulated this branch of manufacture, since there are now 40 furnaces in blast—many of them of the largest class—where this kind of fuel is consumed, although in 1840 none existed in successful operation. There is one iron manufacturing company in Pennsylvania, which alone consumes 60,000 of anthracite, and 100,000 bushels of bituminous coal annually."—*Extract from Times, March 9.*

It is thus that every day adds to her capital and knowledge, and brings us nearer to that crisis when she will demonstrate to the men of Lancashire that mechanical power and the skill to apply it are not the exclusive birthright of an Englishman, but the common property of all mankind.

If to this we add, that should she, at the same time, discover that the operation of our free-trade system will make it more profitable to grow corn than cotton for the supply of the English market, it is not improbable that the glory of Manchester may depart, and the staple of this country be again represented by woollens, which some suppose we manufactured in the days when Cincinnatus followed his plough.

Such are the external circumstances of the manufacturing interests, in which we are at a loss to perceive one single element of strength or stability. Dependent on other countries for the raw material in nearly every instance, a war with any of these would annihilate some branches and cripple others. Competition with countries also whose taxation is not to be compared with our own must be carried on with every advantage in favour of our rivals, and as it is impossible for us to call new worlds into existence to keep pace with the multiplication of our mechanical power, it behoves us to look well to the introduction of any new system of political economy, however speciously put forward, lest it should endanger the home and colonial markets, which have hitherto been the principal customers for our own productions.

Having thus examined the external circumstances of the Manufacturing Interest, let us now inquire into the facts which relate to its internal condition.

And, first, as to its

LOCALITY.

The Manufacturing Interest of the United Kingdom is distributed as follows:—

		Engaged in Manufactures.	Dependent on Manufactures.	Total.
England, (see Appendix, p. 46) -	-	943,998	4,738,829	5,682,827
Wales, " 60 -	-	19,517	137,706	157,223
Scotland, " 94 -	-	220,171	1,011,417	1,231,588
British Isles, " 96 -	-	1,631	18,352	19,983
Ireland, " 152 -	-	300,000	700,000	1,000,000
		1,485,317	6,606,304	8,091,621
Total of the Manufacturing Interest in the United Kingdom				8,091,621

and, so far as concerns England and Wales, it is principally located in the eight midland counties; viz.—

		Engaged in Agriculture.	Engaged in Manufactures.	Population.
Chester (see Appendix, p. 46) -	-	26,804	58,293	395,560
Derby " "	-	19,333	27,968	272,217
Lancaster " "	-	49,567	292,129	1,667,054
Leicester " "	-	17,072	22,029	215,867
Nottingham " "	-	20,358	27,710	249,910
Stafford " "	-	29,120	53,249	510,504
Warwick " "	-	24,239	38,451	401,715
Yorkshire " "	-	93,159	176,249	1,591,480
In all other parts of England and Wales -	-	279,674	696,078	5,304,407
		-	247,920	
Total -	-		943,998	

The number of persons actually employed in agriculture in the above eight counties being 279,674, or 31,754 more than are employed in every branch of manufactures throughout all other parts of England and Wales, it follows that the population of these eight counties more than represents the entire Manufacturing Interest of this kingdom.

It is almost unnecessary to remark on the well-known fact, that in all other parts this interest is very thinly scattered; for instance:—

				Persons engaged in Manufactures.	
In 8 Counties in the West there are only	-	-	-	61,096	
" 3 " South "	-	-	-	22,434	
" 9 " East "	-	-	-	34,869	
" 7 " Midland "	-	-	-	51,971	
" 4 " North "	-	-	-	29,115	

Among the most important branches of manufactures are the following:—

				Number of Persons employed.	
Cotton	-	(see Appendix, p. 147)	-	377,662	
Wool and Worsted	-	"	-	167,296	
Flax and Linen	-	"	-	85,213	
Silk	-	"	-	83,773	
Hose	-	"	-	50,955	
Lace	-	"	-	35,347	
Total of the Textile Fabrics				-	800,246
Iron Manufactures	-	-	-	29,496	
Engineers	-	-	-	25,370	
Pottery, China, and Earthenware	-	-	-	24,774	
Factory Workers, manufactures not specified	-	-	-	22,478	
Nail Makers	-	-	-	20,311	
Brick and Tile Makers	-	-	-	18,363	
Hatters and Hat Manufacturers	-	-	-	18,012	
Printers (Cotton and Calico)	-	-	-	15,303	
Rope and Cord Spinners and Manufacturers	-	-	-	11,319	
Straw Plait Manufacturers	-	-	-	11,217	
				-	196,643
All other branches of Manufactures	-	-	-	-	144,017
Total of Great Britain				-	<u>1,140,906</u>

We have extracted all the numbers in the list above 10,000 ; and there is no branch of manufactures in Great Britain giving employment to more than that number, except those we have here enumerated.

But the returns for Ireland deserve a separate and distinct notice. There are only two branches of manufactures of any importance carried on in Ireland, and these are—

Flax and Linen (all branches) giving employment to	-	135,303	persons.
Woollen and Cloth (all branches)	-	77,650	"
			<u>212,953</u>

The numbers given are described as including all branches of these trades, and of course spinners and weavers, and yet the same returns give—

Spinners (branch not specified)	-	-	-	-	-	334,201
Weavers	„	-	-	-	-	91,086
						<u>425,287</u>

We confess that we are utterly unable to understand this, and there is nothing in the returns which will solve the difficulty. It must therefore remain for the reader to reject or admit, as he may think proper; but for the reasons given at page 152 of the Appendix, we estimate the numbers employed in manufactures in Ireland at 300,000, making the total of the United Kingdom 1,440,906. Subject to this correction, the number of each sex would stand thus :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Great Britain - - - - -	741,872	399,034	1,140,906
Ireland - - - - -	60,000	240,000	300,000
Total of the United Kingdom -	791,872	639,034	1,440,906

and such is the numerical strength of the persons *employed* in manufactures.

DEPENDENCE.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the argument, that the incidents of the condition of our manufacturing population do not give rise to the same amount of trade and commerce as those of the agricultural, spread as it is over the entire surface of the country; but, assuming that there are the same number *pro ratâ* of all other classes dependent on them, this will give about five to one on the number employed, and confirm the correctness of the summary of manufactures, given at page 152 in the Appendix.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Total number employed in manufactures	-	-	-	-	1,440,906
Total number dependent on those employed in manufactures	-	-	-	-	6,650,715
Total employed and dependent on the manufacturing interest of the United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	<u>8,091,621</u>

That there is a tendency in all improvements in mechanical power to abridge human labour is a conclusion that some have

doubted. In 1835, the Committee on Hand-loom Weaving reported that 840,000 persons were either engaged in, or dependent on it; and these, as a separate branch, whether as regards cotton, woollen, silk, or any of the coarser fabrics, were at that time by far the most numerous of any class engaged in manufactures. Since then the introduction of the power loom has been gradually superseding their labour, and little doubt is entertained that but a short time can elapse before all fabrics, except those of extreme fineness and of fancy patterns, will be made entirely by it. The labour of the thousands and tens of thousands of weavers who formerly lived in the villages of the west and the south, was first drawn into the large towns of the north by the application of the steam engine or mechanical power in its first stage. In course of time, one improvement has been superadded to another, until the labour of those who left these villages and sought for employment in the towns is now carried on by mechanical power alone. In fact, all improvements point but to this one conclusion, that the whole manufacturing process of any given article should be concentrated within the walls of a factory or mill, and be conducted at the least possible expense and by the smallest number of persons.

The best illustration we can give is probably that of the making of paper; a bundle of rags is put in at one end of the mill, and at the other flows out an endless length of paper ready printed and fit for use in the next five minutes. We know that screws, nails, needles, and many other articles are made by a process similar in its operation and results; and in every department of manufactures the same principle is being acted upon and carried out to the fullest extent, having for its only object to economise the use of human labour, and to increase the production of goods.

It has been asserted, that, in proportion as new machines are invented and put into operation, the same amount of human labour which they supersede is required in the making of machines, in keeping them at work, and in the manufacturing of new articles and things which would not be made, or made only on a small scale or at a dear rate, but for such new inventions. In the returns of the census there is nothing to justify such a conclusion,

either as applicable to any one branch of manufactures or the whole collectively.

We may differ as to the deductions to be made from these statistical facts, or on the principles which govern our present system of trade, but every well-wisher of his country must be desirous that the manufacturing interest should flourish, and that the productions of our mechanical skill should still continue to go forth to the uttermost ends of the earth. We have, however, a sterner duty to perform than to follow Mr M'Culloch's example, and to read a homily on the comparative moral and physical circumstances of this over other countries, much of which is illusory, and the whole of which belongs rather to history than to the present time. The rapid progress which other nations are making in the manufacture of the same articles is, in our opinion, the best and most conclusive evidence that a thirty years' peace has placed us on a common level with the nations of the continent, and sufficient, at all events, to induce a suspicion that it is possible we may have overrated these moral and physical advantages, and by so doing have mistaken the shadow for the substance.

Superiority in either mechanical skill or chemical knowledge we repudiate as an absurdity. In what, then, does it consist? The French surpass us in silks, cambrics, and woollens; and the best patterns of Mr Cobden's productions are only copies of foreign designs. The untaxed Swiss are beating us in our own markets in the article of watches; and these and the Germans undersell us in foreign markets in linen and hosiery, and are making great progress in many articles of hardware.

That our inventions in the mechanical arts have been numerous and valuable no one will for an instant dispute, but the rapid communication of ideas, and the transit of commodities in the present day, makes any invention the common property of Europe in a month; and if any climax was wanting to the argument, it would be found in the permission given to export both our artisans and our machinery if required.

With these facts fully before them, and with this competition to contend with, we should hope that our manufacturers will bestir

themselves, and, without any reliance on our *moral and physical advantages*, will, by still greater exertion, maintain their present proud position; but if the labour of our factories should fail, and the cottons of Manchester and the woollens of Leeds should meet with successful rivals in markets hitherto their own, it must be owing to some evil principle at work in our own system, which it is the duty of all who feel an interest in the welfare of this interest to detect, and correct, if possible, lest it should subvert the whole.

We therefore propose to pass in review the several articles which form the staples of the Manufacturing Interest of this country, and in so doing we shall probably not only ascertain the actual status of this interest in the body politic, but also be able to trace the degree of its dependence on the home and foreign trade for the consumption of its productions.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.—(*Continued.*)

The Manufacture of Cotton.—Review of the present Circumstances of this Trade.—Estimate of Capital invested and employed in the Manufacture.—Amount of annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Export Trade.—Number of Persons employed and dependent.—Tables of Import of Raw Cotton, and the Official and Declared Value of the Exports of Manufactured Goods from 1820 to 1846.

It is quite true that “there is nothing in the history of industry to compare with the rapid growth of the American cotton trade, except that of the manufacture in this country.” Notwithstanding, however, the rapid growth, and present importance of the manufacture of cotton, an incident has just occurred which shows how slight is the tenure by which we hold possession of it, how extremely sensitive it is of anything touching the source of its supplies; and how extensive is the suffering which, under present circumstances, any failure in these inevitably creates among those dependent on it for their means of subsistence.

The manufacturers of cotton have, during the past year, been struck in their most vital part, and, like all men keenly alive to their own interests, they discern in the distance a cloud, although no bigger than a man’s hand, which portends them no good. The quantity of raw cotton imported in 1845 reached the enormous amount of 721,523,712 lb., having doubled itself in the short space of ten years. An unusually low price of the raw material, and an enormous increase in the production of manufactured goods, were the natural consequences. Had the supply of raw cotton gone on increasing, the same results would have followed, and a still further

reduction in the value of both have taken place, until the rate of profit of the grower in America, and the manufacturer in England, had been estimated by the bale instead of the pound, and reduced to so small a fraction as to be scarcely discernible.

The importation of the year 1846, however, fell off to 467,748,624 lb., or to about three-fifths of the preceding year; while the export at the same time increased from 42,916,384 lb., to 65,930,704 lb.; and the same consequences that we have so often witnessed in this trade again followed: first, an advance in raw cotton, then a partial suspension of business, and working short time, and, as a matter of course, a corresponding amount of distress among the working classes.

It has been the practice of Mr Cobden and Mr Bright, and those entertaining their opinions, to assign as the primary cause of such a state of things the want of freedom of trade, the corn-laws, or the high price of food; but, as that excuse will no longer serve their purpose, the parties engaged in this trade have adopted a much more sensible course of proceeding, and, within a few days, we find that a meeting has been called in Manchester for the purpose of urging on Government the necessity of instituting an inquiry as to the extent to which the production of cotton in the East Indies could be profitably promoted.

This would seem to imply a suspicion on their part, that the supply of cotton from America at extreme low prices had reached its maximum; and it is not improbable that they have been assisted in coming to this conclusion by a consideration that the facilities for introducing the bread stuffs of the Americans into this country may induce them to prefer the cultivation of corn to cotton.

We should devoutly hope that none of these results will be realized; but it is incumbent on our manufacturers to watch the progress of the new system, lest it should produce effects which may, even in a year or two, endanger their own security. The real cause of the frequent depression in this business, we consider, has no connexion with or relation to the corn-laws, or the price of food, but may be clearly traced to our vast mechanical power, which can, with wonderful facility, exhaust a stock of raw

cotton, however large, or glut the markets of the world with an amount of manufactured goods which, under other circumstances, would have found employment for the population for a long period of time.

In 1843, Mr Bright, addressing the electors of Durham, dwelt with great pathos on the decay of trade, and the desolation of the loom and the spindle. The words were hardly spoken before the opening up of the trade with China gave an impetus to the industry of the country which has never been surpassed; and the years 1844 and 1845, with the corn-laws still unrepealed, were equal in prosperity to any in our history.

It required not, however, the gift of prophecy to foretel that after such a state of things a period of great depression would follow, for great as our prosperity may be, our mechanical power is still greater; and, as a consequence, the desolation of the loom and the spindle is the same in 1847 as when Mr Bright uttered his lamentations in 1843.

We shall now proceed to inquire into the capital embarked in the manufacture of

COTTON.

Mr M'Culloch estimates it as follows:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	£4,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages	8,000,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power and hand looms, work-shops, warehouses, and stock on hand	35,000,000
Total	<u>£47,000,000</u>

That the capital employed is very large, there can be no doubt, but we consider this estimate to be much beyond the truth, and our reasons for this conclusion are the following:—

*Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material, 4,000,000*l.**—This sum would represent at the current prices of raw cotton for some years past about one-half the whole quantity imported in twelve months. In very speculative times, it is possible that the manufacturers may hold a larger proportion than usual, say one-half the stock on hand, the whole amount of which at any one

time would not amount to more than about 4,000,000*l.* or 4,500,000*l.*

It is, however, a well known fact that with the increase in trade, the credit given in dealing, both for the raw material and the manufactured one, has been gradually curtailed until a very large proportion is now carried on for cash payment in fourteen days, and the remainder for bills at a very short date. The great bulk of manufactured goods are drawn for at two months, from the first of the month after the execution of the order. Hence there is no reason why the manufacturer should hold heavy stocks of the raw material on the one hand, while on the other there is every inducement for him to produce and send to market with all possible rapidity the manufactured article.

And in truth it is this facility of buying and selling from hand to mouth that has caused small manufacturers to spring up in all directions, whose returns are almost weekly, and who, unless this system prevailed, could neither pay for the raw material, nor the wages of manufacturing it. We therefore estimate the amount of capital required to represent the value of the raw material held by our manufacturers, and in progress through their mills at any one time, at about 2,500,000*l.*

*Capital employed in the payment of wages, 8,000,000*l.**—This is an equally extravagant sum. A return was made in 1839 to the factory commissioners of the monthly wages of 225 cotton mills in Lancashire. The amount given is 141,635*l.*, and the number of persons employed 67,819, which being about one-fourth of the whole number of persons employed in cotton factories, although the number of mills is only one-eighth, proves that this return embraces the largest and most important concerns in the kingdom. Estimating, however, the whole number at the same rate, this would give about 7,300,000*l.* per annum as the wages of those employed within the mills, the most skilled and the highest priced labour of all. If to this we add 5,000,000*l.* for those employed out of the mills, which is far beyond the mark, we have a total of 12,300,000*l.* for the year.

The amount of capital actually employed in the payment of these

wages must, however, depend on the system of credit which prevails in the sale of the goods, and this being so extremely short, it follows that a spinner of yarn, or a manufacturer of cloth, turns his capital four, five, and six times a year, and a very large proportion of them much oftener, so that we cannot estimate the amount of capital required to represent wages at more than 3,500,000*l*.

Capital invested in spinning mills, stock in trade, &c., 35,000,000*l*.—We cannot discover the slightest authority for this estimate. Mr M'Culloch in his former edition estimated their value at 20,000,000*l*., but he has now advanced it to 37,000,000*l*. The number of cotton mills in the United Kingdom in 1839 was 1,819, of which 1,125 were situated in Lancashire. This would give an average of about 20,000*l*. to each; but the assessment to the poor rates of the rental of these mills and factories would not warrant any such conclusion.

In 1844, 314 cotton mills in Manchester and the surrounding districts made a return of their assessment to the poor rates, which amounted to 179,767*l*. These employed 116,281 persons, or more than one-third of the whole number in the United Kingdom, and therefore, as in the former instance, embraced the largest and most extensive concerns in this trade. This is about the same proportion which they bore to other property in the year 1815; and our estimate founded on this return is the following:—Annual rental of 1,819 mills, 450,000*l*., which, at 6 per cent., would represent a capital of 7,500,000*l*. Allowing for every 100*l*. of rent 2,000*l*. for machinery, this would add 9,000,000*l*., making in all, for the buildings and machinery, a total of 16,500,000*l*. If we add these items together, the capital required to represent the cotton interest in the United Kingdom may be thus stated:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	£2,500,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages	3,500,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power looms, &c.	16,500,000
Capital required to represent stock on hand	2,000,000
Total	<u>£24,500,000</u>

The manufacturers of cotton, it is well known, have amassed great wealth, and with the above means may easily produce forty, fifty,

or sixty millions' worth of goods per annum, according to the degree of fineness of the article manufactured; but this is no evidence that, with the present system of trade, a larger amount of capital than is here stated is required to effect it. As well might we consider the one thousand millions which pass through the London clearing house in the course of twelve months evidence of the amount of capital in trade, when, in fact, they have no relationship whatever to it. This large amount is merely evidence of the fact, that transactions in commerce are multiplied in proportion to the degree of briskness which prevails in trade, and which may arise equally from speculation or consumption.

On these grounds we altogether object to the estimate of Mr M'Culloch, and contend that it is not formed on any practical knowledge of the subject, we also deny that there are any official returns in existence which would justify his conclusions. It is a well-known fact that when trade is active the manufacturers hold no permanent stock of any amount, and can hardly deliver fast enough to supply the demand. In ordinary times the productions of these mills pass into the hands of the dealer and the shipper in an incredibly short space of time; and it is only in dull times, when business is in a state of stagnation, that capitalists are compelled to hold stock. In this state of things, however, the small manufacturer, whose weekly supplies are suspended immediately, ceases to work. The larger one, to keep his machinery in order, commences working short time, and thus nearly the whole pressure of the times is thrown back on the consignee of cotton at Liverpool, with whom the raw material rests until called into activity by a revival of trade.

We have further to consider the amount of cotton goods annually produced. Mr M'Culloch estimates it thus:—

Raw material, 500,000,000 lb. at 5 <i>d.</i>	£10,000,000
Wages of 542,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., at 24 <i>d.</i> } a year each	13,000,000
Wages of 80,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, } joiners, &c., at 50 <i>d.</i> a year	4,000,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums } to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c. . . }	9,000,000
Total value of every description of cotton goods } manufactured in Great Britain annually . . }	<u>£36,000,000</u>

The data here given are certainly very loose and unsatisfactory, and throw but little light on a very important matter. Considering that 10,000,000*l.* of raw cotton forms the base, and that there are very few fabrics in manufactured goods in which the increase in the value of the raw material would not be much greater than is here given, while a large proportion is worked up to every conceivable degree of fineness, we consider this estimate to be much too low; but there are so many considerations attached to this matter that any guesses of the kind on data so unsatisfactory are of very little worth. The reduced price of the raw material, the improved machinery and increased facilities of production, and the reduced rate of profit, as compared with former periods, render it next to impossible to make a comparison in point of value between the present and past times.

There is one fact, however, which admits of no dispute, and that is, that the official value fixed in 1694, and continued down to the present time, measures the quantities exported, thus:—

YEARS.	Raw Cotton entered for Home Consumption.	Official Value of Cotton Goods Exported.	As compared with 1815, ought to have been
	lb.	£	£
1815	92,525,951	22,289,645	
1820	152,829,633	22,331,079	36,000,000
1825	202,546,869	29,495,281	48,000,000
1830	269,616,640	41,050,969	64,000,000
1835	326,407,692	52,333,278	78,000,000
1840	528,142,743	73,152,251	126,000 000
1844	554,198,602	91,039,574	132,000,000
1845	721,523,712		

It will be seen from these figures that the *quantities* exported have not kept pace with the quantities of raw cotton taken for home consumption, and that, with occasional fluctuations, the deficiency has gone on increasing, and consequently the home trade must have absorbed the difference. Whatever variety of opinion may exist as to the value of the manufacture, there can be no gainsaying this, that the home trade has increased in a greater proportion than the foreign.

But it is said that this is not conclusive, inasmuch as the finer qualities of goods are retained for the home consumption; so that the

quantity exported as measured with any fixed price, and the amount of raw cotton imported, would not show the precise fact, because the heavier and coarser goods, those consuming more raw cotton, would form the principal part of our export trade. Whatever truth there may be in this, it only proves that the home trade is the most important in value as well as quantity, for it consumes goods of the most costly description, and on which a much larger amount of labour is bestowed than any other; while white and plain calico, on which it is comparatively small, constitute one half of the whole export trade of manufactured cottons.

This we consider to be clearly proved by the following comparative Table of the Exports of White or Plain and Printed or Dyed Cottons at different periods, compared with 1820:—

Years.	White or Plain Cotton exported.	Declared Value.	Decrease in value as compared with 1820.	Printed or Dyed Cottons exported.	Declared Value.	Decrease in value as compared with 1820.
	Yards.	£	Per cent.	Yards.	£	Per cent.
1820	113,682,486	5,451,024		134,688,144	7,742,505	
1825	158,039,786	6,027,892	25	178,426,912	8,205,117	26
1830	244,799,032	6,562,397	81	199,799,466	7,557,373	50
1835	277,704,525	6,910,506	91	279,811,176	8,270,925	100
1840	433,114,273	7,803,772	170	357,517,624	8,498,448	150
1844	623,249,423	9,346,865	220	403,421,400	8,265,281	180

Again, with respect to our trade in twist, which, in 1846, amounted to 7,873,727*l.*, inasmuch as Germany, Holland, and Russia, take two-thirds of the whole, it is only an evidence of the rapid progress which our rivals are making in manufacturing for themselves; and this is more clearly shown by the fact, that while in 1846 the export of manufactured goods, as compared with 1845 fell off 1,429,130*l.* the export of yarn increased 910,492*l.*

Before parting with the manufacture of cotton, we cannot help noticing certain fallacies put forward as to the amount of employment it gives, and the number of all classes it supports. Mr M'Culloch has treated the statistical works of Dr Colquhoun as something nearly allied to the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments;" but we shall show that his own works recently published

are not altogether free from the same charge, and that they abound with calculations thrown off in a very *ad captandum* style, which will hardly bear the test of inquiry. Among others, in his account of the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton, he gives us an estimate of the wages of 542,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., at 24*l.*, and of 80,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c. at 50*l.* a year each. We should look in vain for any figures in the returns of the census to corroborate this statement. The whole number of every age and sex, employed in the cotton trade, is 302,376; and if we include their proportion of those returned under the head of "Fabric not specified," it only amounts to 377,662. Of these, 259,336 are employed within the mills, and Mr Porter gives a return made to the Factory Commissioners of the payments to all the persons employed in 225 factories, averaging 10*s.* 6*d.* per week each. Considering that the labour within the mills is the most skilled of all, this is much lower than we expected; but it is admitted on all hands that the earnings of the hand-loom weaver, and most others outside the walls, do not amount to anything like this, and that their condition for years together has been one of unmitigated destitution.

The whole number of engineers in the United Kingdom is 25,804, of whom only 4,505 are resident in the county of Lancaster; and as to machine-makers, the whole number in the three kingdoms is no more than 8,513, of whom 2,058 reside in this county; and if we include the smiths, masons, and joiners, it will be very difficult to make the numbers amount to two-thirds of Mr McCulloch's estimate.

Again, Mr McCulloch states that "allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c. dependent upon those actually employed in the various departments of the cotton manufacture, and in the construction, repairs, &c. of the machinery and buildings required to carry it on," the entire cotton manufacture must furnish, on the most moderate computation, subsistence for from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 persons. Where is the evidence in support of such an assertion? Certainly not in the returns of the census.

The sense in which the term subsistence is here used by Mr McCulloch is, that the wages of the persons employed do directly support this number of 1,200,000. But the returns show that the number of males above twenty years of age is only 138,112, and that all the rest are either females, or under twenty years of age; and therefore not only not heads of families, but it is very improbable that their small earnings can support any but themselves. Our estimate founded on these facts is as follows:—

138,112 MALES above 20 years of age.—Heads of Families, and representing three each, besides themselves	- - - - -	414,336
MALES under 20—not Heads of Families	- - - - -	59,171
FEMALES above 20—in most instances the wives of the males above mentioned, and their families, included in the same number	- - - - -	104,470
FEMALES under 20 years of age	- - - - -	75,909
		<hr/> 653,886
Add for the proportion of Females married to persons other than those included in the number above-mentioned, and for the mechanics and other artisans dependent on this branch	- - - - -	50,000
		<hr/> 703,886

Such is the number actually receiving wages or directly deriving support from the manufacture of cotton.

In this branch of the textile fabrics mechanical power has acquired a greater ascendancy than in any other. The manufacture of linens and woollens are fast approximating the same state of things, but in the article of silk the difficulty of applying machinery is found to be much greater.

Hence, in proportion to the amount of their productions, the manufacturers of cotton employ a less number of hands, and pay a smaller amount of wages, than any other interest in the kingdom;—a consideration of vast importance, when taken in reference to the employment of the population or the taxation of the country.

TABLE of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of RAW COTTON, and also of the MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED, distinguishing YEARS from other Manufactures, and giving the OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of each in the several years from 1820 to 1846.

YEARS.	RAW COTTON.		MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED.					
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	YARN.		MANUFACTURES.		Official Value.	Real Value.
			Millions of Pounds.	Real Value.	Millions of Yards.	Real Value.		
lb.	lb.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1820	151,672,655	6,024,038	23	2,826,639	248½	13,193,529	22,531,079	16,516,748
1821	132,536,620	14,589,477	21½	2,305,823	269½	13,167,905	22,541,615	16,093,787
1822	142,387,628	18,267,786	26½	2,697,882	302	13,798,607	26,911,043	17,218,724
1823	191,402,503	9,318,402	27½	2,625,946	301½	12,980,644	26,544,770	16,326,604
1824	149,380,122	13,299,505	33½	3,135,396	344½	14,448,249	30,155,901	18,452,987
1825	228,005,291	18,204,953	32½	3,206,729	336½	14,233,009	29,475,281	18,359,526
1826	177,607,401	24,474,920	42	3,491,338	267	9,866,534	25,194,270	14,093,369
1827	272,448,909	18,134,170	44½	3,545,578	365½	12,947,035	33,182,898	17,637,165
1828	227,760,642	17,396,776	50½	3,595,405	363½	12,483,249	33,467,417	17,344,417
1829	222,767,411	30,289,115	61½	3,976,874	402½	12,516,248	37,269,432	17,535,006
1830	263,961,452	8,534,976	64½	4,133,741	444½	14,119,770	41,050,969	19,428,664
1831	288,674,853	22,308,555	63½	3,975,019	421½	12,163,513	39,357,075	17,257,204
1832	286,832,525	18,027,940	75½	4,722,759	461	11,500,630	43,786,255	17,398,392
1833	303,656,837	17,363,882	70½	4,704,024	496½	12,451,060	46,337,210	18,486,400
1834	326,875,425	24,461,963	76½	5,211,015	555½	14,127,352	51,669,140	20,513,585
1835	363,702,963	32,779,734	83	5,706,589	557½	15,181,431	52,333,278	22,128,304
1836	406,959,057	31,759,763	88	6,120,366	637½	17,183,167	58,578,442	24,632,058
1837	407,286,783	39,722,031	103½	6,955,942	531½	12,727,989	51,130,290	20,597,123
1838	507,850,577	30,644,469	114½	7,431,869	690	15,554,733	64,812,528	24,147,726
1839	389,396,559	38,738,298	105½	6,858,193	731½	16,378,445	67,917,021	24,550,376
1840	592,488,010	38,673,229	118½	7,101,308	790½	16,302,220	73,152,251	24,668,618
1841	487,992,355	37,673,585	123	7,266,968	751	14,985,810	69,798,131	23,499,478
1842	531,750,086	45,251,302	137	7,771,464	734	12,887,220	68,684,891	21,674,598
1843	673,193,116	39,619,979	140½	7,193,971	918½	15,168,464	82,189,599	23,447,971
1844	646,111,304	47,222,541	138½	6,988,504	1046½	17,612,146	91,039,574	25,805,348
1845	721,523,712	42,916,384	135	6,963,235	1091½	18,029,808	102,029,808	26,119,331
1846	467,748,624	65,930,704		7,873,727		16,600,678		25,600,693

CHAPTER VII.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.—(*Continued.*)

The Manufacture of Woollens.—*Change of Fabric caused by the Mixture of Coarse with Fine Wools.*—*Numbers employed.*—*Change of Locality.*—*Capital invested.*—*Annual Productions.*—*Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.*—*Table of Woollen Goods exported from 1815 to 1844.*

The Manufacture of Linen.—*Distribution of the Trade.*—*Number of Persons employed.*—*Capital invested.*—*Annual Productions.*—*Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.*—*Table of Imports of Flax and Exports of Linen from 1834 to 1846.*

The Manufacture of Silk.—*Notice of Mr Huskisson's Alteration in Duties in 1824, and Progress of the Silk Trade since that Time.*—*Quantity imported and smuggled into this Country.*—*Amount of Capital invested.*—*Annual Productions.*—*Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.*—*Table of Imports of Raw Silk and Exports of Manufactured goods from 1820 to 1846.*

Summary of Manufactures.—*The Amount of their Annual Productions.*—*Comparison of the Home and Foreign Trade in the Consumption and Distribution of these.*

It was customary down to the sixteenth century for our merchants to carry large quantities of English wool to Flanders, whence were brought back woollen cloths and foreign productions for our consumption. From a very early period, however, the manufacture of wool was an object of the especial protection of the Government; and, until within a few years, this production of our own soil was the great staple of the manufacturing interest.

The force of circumstances has compelled it to yield precedence to its more successful rival; and its ancient glory is somewhat obscured, not only by the competition of cotton, but by the increasing coarseness of the fabric, so that our finest woollens no

longer command a preference in other countries, and even our own consumption is made up of a very inferior quality to that which prevailed in the earlier stages of its history.

This has somewhat damaged the foreign trade in fine goods, but at the same time it has opened up a wide field for mixtures of every variety, and done great service to both the foreign and the home trade in this particular branch. The caprice of fashion, in respect of these mixtures, has in this instance not only adapted itself to our necessities, but also greatly encouraged the growth of wool both at home and in our colonies. Long may it continue to prevail and to flourish.

For this great alteration in the manufacture we are, however, indebted to our neighbours the French, who were the first to discover the value of our long wools, and to adapt them to their present use. Up to 1825 the exportation of British wool was prohibited, but as soon as the French manufacturers were able to procure the combing wool of England, they produced a great variety of new stuffs, not "superior to any that we had ever produced in this country," but of a different texture, fabric, and pattern; and our manufacturers, stimulated by their example, have been able to copy, if not to improve on their discoveries.

This is sufficient to account for the fact, that since 1825, although the quantities of foreign wool imported have fluctuated greatly in particular years; yet, on the average of twenty-one years from 1824 to 1845, the consumption has not increased above sixty per cent., while the wool imported from our colonies has increased in the same period from about half a million of pounds to thirty-one millions of pounds; and, collaterally with this, wool of British growth has increased from 6*d.* to its former value of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Some have contended that the reduction of duty on foreign wool, which took place in December, 1824, at the same time that British wool was allowed to be exported, was the principal cause of this change in the fabric; but the facts we have given do not warrant any such conclusion. The ingenuity of the French, in the first instance, and the great influx of Colonial wools at low prices, have enabled our manufacturers to produce a great variety of articles,

which have supplanted the finer fabrics made from foreign wool; and whatever increase has taken place in the consumption of foreign wool is purely ascribable to the facilities of mixing it with the coarser wools of this country. The falling off in the manufacture of superfine cloths, both of the home and foreign trade, is conclusive on this head.

As regards the amount of employment which this branch of trade gives rise to, much difference of opinion appears to exist. Dr Campbell, in his "Political Survey of Great Britain," 1774, estimated the number at 1,000,000. The manufacturers at the bar of the House of Lords in 1800, stated the number to be not less than 1,500,000. Mr Stevenson, whom Mr M'Culloch considers to be one of the few writers on statistics to whom deference is due, estimates the present number at 480,000, or perhaps 500,000, and Mr M'Culloch himself states it at 300,000. Our own estimate is that given in the returns of the Census; viz., for Great Britain, 167,296 (see Appendix, p. 147), being rather more than one-half the lowest estimate; and for Ireland, 77,650 (see Appendix, pp. 151 and 152); making together 244,946 in the United Kingdom.

That there was much exaggeration in the estimates of Dr Campbell in 1774, and the manufacturers in 1800, none can doubt; but it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the tendency of machinery to supplant human labour than the history of the woollen trade. Up nearly to the close of the war even the steam-engine had made but little progress in the West of England, and the mills in operation along the Bottoms of Gloucestershire, and in the towns of Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, Melksham, Chippenham, and Frome, gave employment to large numbers of the population, earning good wages. What has been their condition for many years past? With very few exceptions the manufacturers in this part of the kingdom have failed, and three-fourths of the population in many towns are on the poor-rates. We much doubt if the whole number now employed in the woollen trade in Yorkshire is equal to that which before the introduction of this machinery found employment in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.

Mr Porter, Mr M'Culloch, and many other writers, point in a tone of triumph to the increase in population, and enlargement of the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, when, in truth, this enlargement proceeds from no other cause than the decay of the same trades in other localities, and the concentration in large towns of the labour of the population, which had a much more fertilizing influence on society when it was spread over a greater extent of surface.

The total number of woollen and worsted mills in the United Kingdom in 1839 was returned by the Commissioners as follows:—England, 1,494; Wales, 161; Scotland, 117; Ireland, 38—total, 1810. And estimating these on the same scale as those engaged in the cotton trade, we arrive at the conclusion that the amount of capital actually employed in this branch of manufactures is as follows:—

Capital invested in 1,800 mills, producing an annual rental of about 360,000 <i>l.</i> , which, at six per cent., would represent	-	-	£6,000,000
Capital invested in machinery, about two-thirds the value of that employed in the manufacture of cotton	-	-	4,500,000
Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material, and stock in trade, the credit on the sale of the manufactured goods being much longer than on cotton	-	-	4,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages, for the same reason	-	-	2,000,000
Total of capital employed	-	-	<u>£16,500,000</u>

Mr M'Culloch and Mr Stevenson differ much in their estimate of the amount of manufactured goods annually produced; the several items are thus given by each:—

	Mr M'Culloch.	Mr Stevenson.
Raw material 110,000,000 lb. of British wool, at 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per lb., and 50,000,000 lb. foreign, at 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.	- £11,875,000	6,000,000
Wages	- 7,000,000	9,600,000
Oil, dye-stuffs, soap, &c.	- 1,100,000	
Profits, sums to replace, wear and tear, interest of capital, &c.	- 4,025,000	2,400,000
	<u>£24,000,000</u>	<u>18,000,000</u>

Our estimate rather exceeds that of Mr M'Culloch, and the several items are differently distributed; thus—

RAW MATERIAL.

Foreign wool, the average of twenty-one years, from			
1825 to 1845	-	-	34,810,000 at 2s. 6d. £4,351,625
Colonial wool, average of the last five years, about	-	-	25,000,000 at 1s. 6d. 1,875,000
British wools, according to Mr Porter	-	-	145,000,000 at 1s. 3d. 9,062,500
			£15,289,125
Oil, dye-stuffs, soap, &c.	-	-	1,500,000
Wages of 244,946 persons, returned in the Census, at 24 <i>l.</i> a year	-	-	5,878,704
Manufacturers' profits, ten per cent.	-	-	2,266,782
Wear and tear, and interest on capital, ten per cent.	-	-	2,266,782
Total value of manufactured goods			£26,108,073

Having ascertained the amount of goods produced, we have further to consider in what manner they are disposed of. From the table with which this article concludes it will be seen, that with the exception of woollens mixed with cottons and stuffs, woollen or worsted, every other branch of our foreign trade has not only made no progress for the last thirty years, but has fallen off in an extraordinary degree. The export of cloths of all sorts, hitherto the most important branch of this trade, has declined from 638,369 pieces in 1815, to 161,645 in 1842, and to 317,073 in 1844. Napped coatings and duffels have nearly disappeared from the list. Kerseymeres, which formerly were the boast of the West of England, is only one-third, and flannels about one-fourth, what they were in 1815. A glance at the table will show that the falling off has not taken place suddenly, from any failure in the supply of the raw material, or from any increase of duties discouraging the production; but, on the contrary, in the face of duties repealed, and increased facilities, the foreign demand has greatly diminished. The fact is, the manufacture of the fabrics, which now form the great bulk of our exports, namely, mixtures of cotton with wool, require no extraordinary machinery, nor any great degree of skill or ingenuity, to make them, and therefore they are made by all countries as well as ourselves.

Goods of such qualities as these are not calculated to sustain the reputation of past years, or to challenge the competition of other countries in the manufacture of woollens. Compare the progress of the French exports with that of our own, and you have a solution of our present position in this trade in an instant.

Years.	Cloths of all sorts.	Knapped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kersey-meres.	Balks of all sorts.	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted.	Flannels.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woolens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery.	Stridries unenumerated.	Total Declared Value.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Dozens.	£	£
1815	634,369	84,588	92,691	593,308	7,056,271	3,397,187	793,793	9,26,264	202,906	265,200	9,381,436	
1816	467,222	90,481	91,183	585,842	3,592,331	1,934,469	820,098	764,435	119,465	182,461	7,542,768	
1817	478,378	93,329	83,493	683,448	2,814,101	2,303,565	642,586	831,874	100,385	147,373	7,173,735	
1818	446,872	78,525	104,468	587,944	4,631,860	2,706,904	1,144,380	824,848	161,217	170,497	8,040,767	
1819	340,044	60,374	71,613	39,796	3,622,761	1,777,719	1,640,630	495,557	101,473	82,909	5,984,130	
1820	298,700	59,644	78,944	37,183	2,569,105	1,288,409	526,124	407,716	59,960	39,337	5,586,138	
1821	375,464	69,622	91,402	41,610	1,022,342	3,504,851	764,922	627,800	107,779	38,986	6,462,866	
1822	420,497	67,757	95,870	43,447	1,078,428	4,503,612	1,920,711	884,922	136,597	47,042	6,488,167	
1823	356,027	54,225	94,344	41,539	1,150,133	2,131,632	778,426	918,469	106,420	44,619	5,636,586	
1824	407,720	51,585	108,012	47,105	1,242,403	3,105,961	1,990,041	848,842	113,123	43,361	6,043,031	
1825	384,880	45,268	126,448	47,100	1,138,808	2,959,394	2,162,834	888,324	106,498	45,335	6,185,648	
1826	328,559	41,800	86,038	36,862	1,125,308	2,423,120	903,597	531,517	71,922	37,223	4,966,879	
1827	371,965	51,690	122,049	47,574	1,238,667	2,518,887	1,899,600	1,195,939	148,117	43,559	5,245,649	
1828	335,042	40,646	84,524	49,567	1,310,853	2,539,766	2,097,542	1,197,947	159,463	48,314	5,069,741	
1829	363,075	16,186	33,465	52,777	1,307,558	1,372,920	1,839,961	811,538	1,074,077	91,283	4,587,693	
1830	388,269	22,377	34,714	49,164	1,252,512	1,613,099	2,176,391	672,869	1,099,518	111,146	4,728,666	
1831	436,143	13,892	29,630	30,259	1,487,404	1,572,528	2,546,328	678,656	1,000,004	143,774	5,232,013	
1832	306,661	23,453	40,984	34,874	1,800,714	2,304,730	1,681,840	690,042	1,334,072	152,810	5,354,478	
1833	597,189	19,543	31,795	45,036	1,690,559	2,055,070	1,328,106	667,377	1,605,056	232,766	78,243	6,294,432
1834	521,214	22,868	23,891	43,338	1,298,775	1,821,394	2,537,772	606,912	1,723,069	173,073	75,841	5,736,870
1835	619,886	20,083	29,203	47,854	1,673,069	2,067,620	3,122,341	938,848	1,778,389	207,014	110,686	6,840,511
1836	720,587	22,814	29,610	45,555	1,406,000	2,190,008	4,333,876	1,008,013	1,467,927	163,182	142,533	7,639,353
1837	587,787	23,605	22,930	43,477	1,041,636	1,685,457	2,431,683	753,764	1,031,972	74,047	92,617	4,655,977
1838	587,903	26,847	36,428	41,813	1,358,984	1,779,555	2,558,806	727,539	1,846,231	109,738	128,335	5,795,069
1839	302,854	25,025	32,572	27,749	1,663,596	1,727,025	3,148,846	906,469	2,388,282	175,023	238,779	6,271,645
1840	215,746	16,094	27,122	36,044	1,718,617	2,162,653	758,639	3,628,874	96,946	164,034	5,327,853	
1841	213,125	11,491	22,131	37,160	2,007,366	1,820,244	2,187,329	809,315	5,015,087	135,909	163,900	5,748,673
1842	161,675	8,433	22,467	24,877	1,979,492	1,619,496	1,392,591	763,762	6,930,010	137,062	132,629	5,185,045
1843	241,160	5,273	29,263	21,130	2,443,371	1,719,699	1,763,970	724,326	11,199,975	147,507	192,966	6,790,232
1844	317,073	4,616	28,041	22,780	2,492,217	1,993,896	3,360,690	747,326	20,661,259	284,390	156,093	8,294,836
1845	37,791	4,773	24,673	23,583	2,212,906	2,405,311	2,479,478	1,006,970	23,831,017	174,061	178,995	7,693,117
1846	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,334,298

From the foregoing table, it is clear, that to the extent of two-thirds we are dependent on the home trade for the consumption of what is produced; and considering the very little progress we have made in the export trade, it is difficult to understand the policy that has opened the home market to the competition of the cheaper labour and finer wools of other countries.

The Linen Manufacture.

The next in importance is the manufacture of linen, which, as compared with other branches, made but little progress, until within a very few years. It is now distributed as follows:—

England and Wales.—The principal seat of this manufacture is the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the mill of Messrs Marshall, at Leeds, is not only the largest in the world, but for perfection of machinery may be said to rival every other in any branch of trade whatever. It is also carried on to a small extent in Lancashire. The whole number of persons employed is only 19,148.

Scotland.—In this country the manufacture took root much earlier, and has been prosecuted with greater success than in England. Dundee, Aberdeen, and Dunfermline, are the chief places in which it is carried on to any great extent. The whole number of persons employed is 48,600. The wages of the handloom weaver are in general very low, seldom exceeding from 5s. to 8s. per week.

Ireland.—The woollen trade of Ireland, which had made some progress, was crushed by William III, and the linen manufacture established in its stead.

Mr M'Culloch appears to agree with Mr Young and Mr Wakefield, in the opinion that the extension of this manufacture in the north of Ireland, has been prejudicial rather than advantageous to that country. We quote Mr M'Culloch's words that, "it certainly contributed to that morbid increase of population, and that minute division of the land, which are the bane of Ireland, and which are carried to the greatest extent where the manufacture is and was most difficult. The manufacturers too, being not only spinners and weavers, but also little farmers, had their attention

diverted from their proper business, and were neither sufficiently industrious nor inventive. As might be expected, their earnings were generally very low, and but few amongst them were ever able to emerge to a more elevated sphere. The introduction of the mill system, however, into Ireland, has nearly annihilated their former one, and the manufacture has consequently disappeared from several parts of the country, leaving those who were partially dependent on it for subsistence in a very depressed state."

We think that most of our readers will differ from these gentlemen as to the effect of the linen manufacture on the population of the north of Ireland; but as regards the operation of the mill system, as it is called, we apprehend there can be no doubt whatever, for it has had precisely the effect here described on every other branch of trade in which it has been introduced.

The number of flax and linen factories in the United Kingdom in 1839 was 415, affording employment to 12,897 males, and 30,594 females. A table at page 147 in the Appendix gives the whole number employed in 1841 thus—

England and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	19,148
Scotland	48,600
	<hr/>
Add proportion of fabric not specified	67,648
	17,465
	<hr/>
Total of Great Britain	85,213
Ireland. See Appendix, page 149	135,303
	<hr/>
Total of the United Kingdom	220,516

The capital invested in this business, if estimated on the same scale as that employed in the cotton manufacture, would not exceed 6,000,000*l.*, or 7,000,000*l.* Dr Colquhoun makes the annual productions of the linen manufacture to amount to 15,000,000*l.*—Mr M'Culloch to 10,000,000*l.* When, however, we consider that in 1824, now twenty-three years ago, the Linen Board in Ireland reported it to amount to 2,580,709*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and that since that period the mill system has taken root, and greatly increased the production; with the extraordinary extension of this trade in Scotland, we are inclined to think that they exceed Mr M'Culloch's estimate, and may be stated thus:—

Ireland	£5,000,000
England	3,000,000
Scotland	4,000,000
	<hr/> £12,000,000

The following table will show the imports of flax, and the exportation of manufactured linens from 1834 to 1846.

FOREIGN FLAX IMPORTED.		LINEN EXPORTED.				Total declared Value, including small Wares.
		By the Yard.	Declared Value.	LINEN YARN.		
Years.	£	Millions of Yards.	£	Millions of lb.	£	£
1834	794,272	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,357,991	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	136,312	2,579,658
1835	742,765	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,893,139	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	216,635	3,208,778
1836	1,511,428	82	3,238,031	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	318,772	3,645,097
1837	933,654	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,063,425	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	479,307	2,606,752
1838	1,615,905	77	2,717,979	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	746,163	3,566,435
1839	1,216,811	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,292,220	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	818,485	4,233,452
1840	1,256,222	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,194,827	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	822,876	4,128,964
1841	1,338,213	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,200,467	25	972,466	4,320,021
1842	1,130,312	69	2,217,373	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,025,551	3,372,300
1843	1,422,992	84	2,615,566	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	898,829	3,702,052
1844	1,583,328	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,801,600	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,050,676	4,075,476
1845	1,418,323				1,060,566	4,096,936
1846	1,146,743				875,556	3,713,940

The home consumption of linen must consequently be about two-thirds of the whole quantity produced.

Mr M'Culloch remarks that the exportation of yarns has been decreasing for a year or two past, from the circumstance of the French and other foreigners having greatly extended the use of spinning machinery in their own countries. A great portion of the linens exported are sent on consignment to agents in foreign countries for sale, and are sold by them on a credit of six to twelve months.

The Silk Manufacture.

The experiment of Mr Huskisson on the silk trade in 1824 is often referred to as a signal triumph of free-trade principles.

The members of the League have quoted him continually in their debates, and claimed the honourable gentleman as a disciple of their school; and Sir Robert Peel, in the late debate on the Corn Laws.

endeavoured to impress on the country the history of the experiment in justification of his removal of all protection from agriculture. A more fallacious conclusion it would be difficult to imagine. Let us, therefore, trace its history.

From 1815 to 1825 the manufacture of cotton goods had made most extraordinary strides. Not only were great improvements taking place almost daily in the fineness of the fabrics produced, but the art of printing cottons was carried to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown; and the very low price at which these could be produced enabled them not only to compete successfully with silk, but almost to extinguish the manufacture of that article altogether.

With such a competition there was nothing extraordinary in the fact that the manufacturers of silk goods were in a constant state of trouble and embarrassment. But to add to these difficulties the government of that day laid on heavy import duties, not for the protection of any particular interest, but for revenue;

viz., on—

Foreign Organzine Silk	s. d.	14	7½	per lb.
Raw Silk from Bengal		4	0	"
„ from other places.		5	7½	"

Even, as Mr McCulloch very properly remarks, “had the manufacture been otherwise in a flourishing condition, such exorbitant duties on the raw material were enough to have destroyed it.” On the 8th of March, 1824, Mr Huskisson therefore proposed to reduce them as follows:—

Foreign thrown, to	s. d.	7	6	per lb.
„ in 1826, to		5	0	
Raw Silk		0	3	

Foreign manufactured silks were up to this time prohibited, but a taste for the costly productions of France prevailed then, as it does at this hour, among the more wealthy classes; and notwithstanding the peril and risk attending his trade at that period the smuggler evaded the Coast Guard, and found opportunities of supplying the market with any amount of goods required. And even in 1810, when the smugglers’ difficulties were rendered much greater by war, the quantity of contraband silks introduced increased to

such an extent that an association was formed among the manufacturers to prevent smuggling. Again, in 1818 and 1819 the silk weavers of Spitalfields and Coventry petitioned Parliament against this illegal competition.

In this state of things, Mr Huskisson foresaw that if the silk trade was to be continued in this country, it must be relieved of those enormous duties on the raw material which absorbed the capital of the manufacturer, increased the cost of the production not only to the extent of the duty paid, but to nearly as much more in respect of the loss on the waste of so costly an article, and thus raised the cost of manufactured goods to such an extent as to place them out of the reach of any but the upper classes. These remarks apply with equal force to organzine or thrown silks, for so long as the duty on the raw material prevented manufactured silk goods from competing with muslins and cottons, protection to the throwster, high as it was, was utterly valueless.

But it is said that he threw open the trade to the competition of the foreigner at the same time, and that in consequence our manufacturers have been stimulated to greater exertion, and have succeeded in beating him. Mr Huskisson removed the prohibition, it is true, but he put on in its place a protecting duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Whether this duty has answered the purpose for which it was imposed or not is quite another thing. It certainly was intended as a protection for our silk trade to the extent of 30 per cent., but the ingenuity and address of the smugglers have triumphed over all obstacles, and, since the year 1824 they have carried on their trade with more success than ever. These persons no longer run the risk of encountering in bodily strife the opposition of the Coast Guard, but, having first made their arrangements with the officers of the Custom-house, they send their packages through the Custom-house itself, and these are delivered with all the regularity of a regular trade to houses of the first eminence in the city, whose principals have figured as free traders on the boards of Covent Garden Theatre, and in the Court of Exchequer as freebooters on the revenue. The extent to which this has been carried on is

shown in the following table, and it is incredible to suppose that it could have been done without the connivance of some of the officials of her Majesty's Government. The Commissioners of Customs are, or ought to be, men of business; and it is rather too much to conceive that the importation of one-half the silk goods for the last ten years should have been carried on in defiance of their regulations; and yet, if any reliance can be placed on the following statement, such is the fact:—

AN ACCOUNT of SILK on which DUTIES have been PAID, and also of the QUANTITIES SMUGGLED from FRANCE into ENGLAND in the several years from 1827 to 1843.

YEARS.	Exported from France to England.	Entered at Custom Houses in England.	Quantity Shipped more than Entered.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
1827	224,880	104,040	120,840
1828	335,051	156,216	178,835
1829	211,842	115,918	95,924
1830	289,034	119,826	169,208
1831	303,642	149,187	154,455
1832	312,877	146,665	166,212
1833	351,085	148,196	202,889
1834	317,508	175,562	141,946
1835	298,780	168,772	130,008
1836	283,676	179,977	103,669
1837	268,164	166,723	101,441
1838	393,085	244,626	148,459
1839	505,236	255,245	249,991
1840	625,317	267,477	357,840
1841	624,269	254,120	370,149
1842	503,278	250,306	252,972
1843	484,438	276,256	208,182
	6,332,132	3,179,112	3,152,003

It is certainly something new to tell us that the greater the quantity of French silks imported and smuggled, the more our manufacturers are stimulated to competition. If such an argument be good for anything, this stimulant ought to have operated in like manner before 1825, and the sooner the remaining protection of 15 per cent. is taken off the better.

Had the importation of French silks declined, or the trade of the smuggler become extinguished by the competition of our own manufacturers, there might have been something in the argument;

but until both of these events have occurred, the extension of the manufacture in this country must be traced to its real cause, the removal of duties on the raw material which affected the production of the article and the progress of the trade.

Such is the history of the alterations proposed by Mr Huskisson, which have been the subject of much misrepresentation. His policy in respect of trade was one to which all may readily subscribe, for it was nothing more than this, that, compatibly with the protection of our home interests, every restriction ought to be removed, and every facility given to promote our intercourse with other nations.

As regards the silk trade, his first step was to abolish the book of prices, which had become to a great extent obsolete, and, where acted upon, only served to embroil both master and man; and when Macclesfield and afterwards Manchester set this book at nought, it was high time that Spitalfields should surrender what then existed to their prejudice. He at the same time relieved the manufacturers of duties on the raw material, which had become extremely onerous both to them and the consumer.

The instant, however, these revenue duties were taken off, the manufacturers began to make silks at a great reduction in price, and this has proceeded at such an extraordinary rate, that at the present moment the cheapest silks and the highest-priced cottons and muslins are of about the same value.

We certainly have not yet arrived at the point of time anticipated by Mr Huskisson when silk should prevail as an article of general wear among the humbler classes of society, but it would not much surprise us if the manufacture of cheap silks, and fabrics consisting of silk mixed with other materials, were to become a very important branch of trade, and the manufacturers of this article should for the future be able to carry on a successful competition with those of cotton, and recover much of the ground lost up to the year 1824.

Many of our leading men in and out of Parliament ascribe the improvement which has taken place in the silk manufacture solely to the removal of the prohibition against the importation of

foreign silks, and the consequent stimulus which they say has been thereby given to our manufacturers to produce articles in competition with the French. A sufficient and a much more natural cause is to be found in the removal of the duties we have referred to, which puts us on the same footing as the foreigner in all respects but one—the price of labour; and to this and to nothing else is to be attributed our success in the manufacture of silks. The substituting a duty of 30 per cent. in the place of prohibition has certainly not checked the demand for French silks, or the trade of the smuggler, but, on the contrary, has increased both, for a reference to the foregoing table will prove that these have been, up to a late period, much more extensive and thriving than ever.

The reduction of the duty to 15 per cent. will probably put an end to the smuggler's nefarious trade, and at the same time compel some of those large free-trade houses who have already received the attentions of her Majesty's Attorney-General to carry on their trade in silk goods on a more equitable and honourable footing in competition with persons in the same trade. It will also test the ability of our manufacturers to compete with those of France, and we shall rejoice at their success, inasmuch as it will pave the way for that perfect freedom of trade in manufactured goods which in 1849 is to prevail in respect of agricultural productions.

The number of silk mills in the United Kingdom, in 1839, was 291. These differ in several respects from those engaged in other branches of the textile fabrics. There are a few large establishments in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, but the great bulk are comparatively small concerns, and spread over different parts of the kingdom. Mr Porter says that, with the exception of the preliminary branch—throwing, it has been found impracticable to apply machinery to the production of the finer kinds of silk goods. More depends, therefore, on individual effort to produce any improvement; and as the necessities of life are much cheaper in France than England, it gives the French a decided advantage over us in this particular branch.

For these reasons, the number of persons employed in the mills

is comparatively small. In 1839 it only amounted to 10,863 males, and 23,370 females. The returns in the census for 1811 give the whole number employed in the trade as 83,773. (See Appendix, p. 147.)

The amount of capital invested does not exceed 4,000,000*l.*, and the value of the goods produced may be estimated at about 10,000,000*l.*

It will be seen, on reference to the annexed Table of Imports and Exports, that our exports to all countries are more than counterbalanced by the imports from France, and that the home consumption has since 1820 amounted to 10,000,000*l.* more than the entire production of the silk trade in this country.

A duty for the protection of an interest is as distinct from that of a duty for revenue as any two things possibly can be. For instance, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could dispense with the revenue derived from malt and spirits, he would find that the increase in the consumption would far exceed not only his most sanguine expectations, but would throw into the shade that which has taken place in the articles of coffee, silk, wool, and lard, which gentlemen so often refer to in illustration of their arguments when speaking on the subject of free trade. On the contrary, let him continue the present high duties, and open the ports to the importation of beer and spirits, and in six months every brewery and distillery in the land would be closed.

The continuance of these duties is, however, necessary to maintain the good faith and pay the consequent taxation of the country, and it would be just as absurd to suppose that the heavily-taxed grower of barley in this country could compete with the untaxed and half-civilized farmer of other countries, as to have expected that the manufacturers of silk goods in the year 1824, with such heavy duties on the raw material, could compete with either the manufacturers of cotton, or the cheaper and comparatively untaxed labour of other countries in respect of silk.

Were France to concede, what she never will concede, that our cheap cottons should compete with and extinguish her silk trade, we might perhaps be able to supply her with both silks

and cottons; but as this is much too extravagant a proposition to be entertained by either the French or English people, we will only further remark that we are utterly at a loss to conceive what advantage can accrue to us in opening up so rich a preserve of native industry to the competition of the foreigner, or what this foreigner can give us as an equivalent for it; and we belong not to that party who would incur the responsibility of making such an experiment on the credulity and common sense of mankind.

IMPORTS OF RAW WASTE, THROWN SILK, and EXPORTS OF SILK GOODS from
1820 to 1845.

Years.	Raw and Waste.	Thrown.	Total.	Exports to all Countries.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£
1820	1,717,682	309,953	2,027,635	371,755
1821	1,969,160	360,248	2,329,808	374,473
1822	2,058,685	382,878	2,441,563	381,703
1823	2,104,257	363,864	2,468,121	351,409
1824	3,547,777	463,271	4,011,048	442,596
1825	3,044,416	559,642	3,604,058	296,736
1826	1,964,188	289,325	2,253,513	168,801
1827	3,759,138	454,015	4,213,153	236,344
1828	4,162,550	385,262	4,547,812	255,870
1829	2,719,962	172,239	2,892,201	267,931
1830	4,256,982	436,535	4,693,517	521,010
1831	3,798,090	514,240	4,312,330	578,874
1832	4,643,315	329,732	4,373,247	529,990
1833	4,493,176	268,367	4,761,543	737,404
1834	4,356,683	165,768	4,522,451	636,419
1835	5,533,880	254,578	5,788,458	972,031
1836	5,764,222	294,201	6,058,423	917,822
1837	4,387,561	211,298	4,598,859	503,673
1838	4,548,121	242,135	4,790,256	777,280
1839	4,437,301	228,643	4,665,944	868,118
1840	4,531,115	288,147	4,819,262	792,648
1841	4,490,620	266,651	4,757,171	788,894
1842	5,281,059	363,524	5,644,583	590,189
1843	5,037,784	333,602	5,371,386	667,952
1844	5,679,706	405,927	6,085,633	736,455
1845	5,816,296	511,832	6,328,128	766,405
1846	5,285,672	431,681	5,717,353	837,577

The duty of 30 per cent. received on 3,173,676 lb. of silk goods imported from 1827 to 1843 amounted to 19s. 9d. per pound. Estimating the entire quantity both duty paid and smuggled, viz. 6,332,132 lb. at the same rate (see page 87), the value of French silks imported during this period was 20,843,268*l.*, or 10,717,186*l.* more than the amount of all the silks exported by us to all countries.

We have thus reviewed the past and present circumstances of the four principal branches of the manufacturing interest of this

country, which furnish employment to a large proportion of the whole number engaged in it. Of the others it is unnecessary to speak in detail, as the table in the Appendix, page 147, will give the several numbers, showing their individual and relative importance.

Our estimate of the whole may be shortly restated thus:—

	Number of Persons Employed.	Capital Employed.	Amount of Annual Productions.	Home Trade.	Foreign Trade.
		£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufacture:	377,622	24,500,000	45,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000
Woollen ditto					
Great Britain 167,296					
Ireland . 77,650					
	244,946	16,500,000	26,000,000	18,000,000	8,000,000
Linen					
Great Britain 85,213					
Ireland . 135,303					
	220,516	7,000,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
Silk	83,773	4,000,000	10,000,000	9,300,000	700,000
Hose	50,955	1,000,000	2,500,000	4,300,000	1,200,000
Lace	35,347	2,000,000	3,000,000		
Hardware and Cutlery, including Brass, Cop- per, Iron, Steel, Tin, and Pewter Manufac- tures			18,000,000	11,000,000	7,000,000
Leather	427,747	23,000,000	13,000,000	12,500,000	500,000
Paper Furniture, Books, Printing, &c.			14,000,000	13,500,000	500,000
China, Glass, Earthen- ware, &c.			5,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Jewellery, Plate, &c.			3,300,000	3,000,000	300,000
Miscellaneous			35,384,292	25,000,000	10,384,292
Total	1,440,906	78,000,000	187,184,292	118,600,000	58,584,292

This statement, of course, can be only a probable approximation to the annual value of the productions of the Manufacturing Interest of this country. It is, however, important, as showing the relative value of the home as compared with the foreign trade, the former being two-thirds and consequently double the latter.

To arrive at a just conclusion as to the addition which the Manufacturing Interest makes annually to the common stock of the community, it will be necessary that from this amount of 187 millions we deduct the value of the raw material used in our

manufactures, which in round numbers may be estimated at fifty millions; thus:—

	£
Cotton - - - - -	10,000,000
Wool - - - - -	15,000,000
Flax - - - - -	4,000,000
Silk - - - - -	4,000,000
Dye stuffs, oils, and all other articles used in manufactures -	5,000,000
Metals of all kinds - - - - -	6,000,000
Coals - - - - -	6,000,000
Total - - - - -	<u>50,000,000</u>

This would leave 137,000,000*l.* for the labour of those employed (1,440,906), and for the support of those deriving their subsistence from or dependent on those employed (6,650,715), being together 8,091,621 persons. (See Appendix, page 152.) It also includes the manufacturer's profits, the wear and tear of machinery, and tools, and the interest of capital.

Having the assistance of machinery, the productions of this interest are of course much greater than the Agricultural, as compared with the capital and numbers employed by each, and this comes in confirmation of our conclusion as regards the degree of support which the Manufacturing Interest gives to the population.

Before we dismiss this branch of our subject, there is one fact arising out of the manufacturing system as at present carried on which requires especial notice. In the table given in this work of the value of all goods exported from 1801 to 1846, it will be seen that the real as compared with the official value has varied at different periods in a most remarkable manner; thus—

Years.	Official Value.	Real Value.	Increase or Decrease on the Real as compared with the Official Value.
	£	£	
1801	24,927,684	39,730,659	Increase, 60 per Cent.
1805	23,376,941	38,077,144	„ 65 „
1810	34,061,901	48,438,680	„ 41 „
1815	42,875,996	51,603,028	„ 21 „
1820	38,395,625	36,424,652	Decrease, 6 „
1825	47,166,020	38,877,388	„ 20 „
1830	61,140,864	38,271,597	„ 38 „
1835	78,376,731	47,372,270	„ 40 „
1840	102,714,060	51,406,430	„ 50 „
1846	134,385,829	59,837,660	„ 56 „

Now, if we were to estimate the 134,000,000*l.* exported in 1846 at the same rate as the 25,000,000*l.* in 1801, the real value would be 214,000,000*l.*; but, producing only about 60,000,000*l.*, it would appear to prove that the articles manufactured and exported at the present time are depreciated in value to the extent of 154,000,000*l.*, or, as compared with 1801, 270 per cent.; but this is not exactly so.

The reduced price of the raw material will certainly account for a portion, although a very small one, of this 154,000,000*l.* As we have already seen, the whole value of the raw materials used in our factories in any one year during the last twenty, would not reach to more than one-third of this amount. To what, then, are we to attribute this extraordinary fact? We answer, simply and solely to the extension of our mechanical power.

It is not that the manufacturer does not realize a profit on his goods,—the very reverse is the truth. He never was in a more palmy condition or made larger profits than during this period of apparent depreciation; but the whole system has undergone a great revolution.

In the best days of the late Sir Robert Peel it was usual to estimate profits in the cotton trade at probably twenty times the present rate; but then the quantity produced was comparatively small and wages proportionably high; whereas at the present time the manufacturers calculate their profits by the fractional parts of a farthing, and counterbalance any deficiency in the rate of profit by producing every year of their existence almost enough to cover the entire circumference of the earth.

There would be great cause for triumph at such a result, if all classes in the community shared the profits equally with the manufacturer; but, unfortunately, just in proportion as the mill owner acquires great wealth, the condition of the operative outside the walls of the mill verges to one of extreme destitution.

An acre of land, if cultivated, must pay a tithe of its productions to support the religion of the State, and an equal contribution with any other property in respect of the poor, county, and church-rates; but mechanical power may exercise its productive

faculty ad infinitum, with but a trifling reference or liability to either the one or the other. The building may be rated at 200*l.*, 500*l.*, or 1,000*l.* a year, but it has a power within it, which, as compared with landed property rated at the same amount, will produce a hundred fold as great a return: a principle in legislation as deteriorating in its operation on the masses as it is unjust to individuals.

This is rendered every year more and more apparent by the fact that periods of stagnation are more frequent than ever, and the working classes, to check the operation of this system, have now combined for a ten hours bill. They are well aware that when trade is brisk they will be able to dictate the price of labour to their masters, and that in times of depression their condition could not be worse than it is at present. It will in all probability compel the manufacturers to keep larger stocks, and to equalize the labour of their factories by a more constant employment of those engaged, and thus raise not only the scale of wages, but also the rate of profits.

It is the first blow that has been effectively struck at the overwhelming preponderance of mechanical power, but it will not be the last.

The manufacturers may "fret and chafe under the infliction," to use the language of Sir James Graham, but they will have to submit; and the time is not far distant when this hitherto irresponsible power of production will be exercised only in the proportion that it may contribute to the taxation of the country and the necessities of the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MINING INTEREST.

Its Antiquity.—Coal.—Iron.—Tin.—Lead.—Salt.—Summary of Persons employed.—Capital embarked.—Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.

THE Mining Interest of this country is one of great antiquity, and is separate and distinct from the manufacturing, or any other. It existed for centuries before the manufacturing interest acquired any degree of importance, and, as some of our writers assure us that our present stock of coal is likely to hold out for at least 2,000 years more, it is not improbable that the mines of this country may be an inexhaustible source of wealth, long after the manufacture of the textile fabrics shall again have shifted its locality, and set out upon its travels to other countries.

Coal.—Our coal mines date from the thirteenth century; and the present annual consumption is estimated at about 38,000,000 tons. According to Mr McCulloch, it is thus distributed:—

	Tons.
Domestic consumption and small manufactures	20,000,000
Railway carriages, steamers, &c.	1,200,000
	<hr/> 21,200,000
MANUFACTURES.	Tons.
Production of pig and bar iron	9,125,000
Cotton manufacture	1,000,000
Woollen, linen, silk, &c.	1,000,000
Copper, smelting, brass manufactures	1,000,000
Salt works	375,000
Lime works	700,000
	<hr/>
Total consumed in manufactures	13,200,000
EXPORTS.	
To Ireland	1,500,000
To colonies and foreign parts	2,500,000
	<hr/>
	4 000,000
	<hr/>
	38,400,000
	<hr/>

The export trade is scarcely worthy of notice, and it will be seen from the above list that the quantity consumed in manufactures is only one-third. We believe this to be much over-rated; but whether the calculation be true or not, there is very little doubt that the domestic consumption as here stated is equal to one half of the whole.

Estimated at an average of 10s. per ton, the annual produce of our coal mines would amount to 19,200,000*l.*, but when so large a proportion of the whole is carried coastwise, as well as by canals and railroads ramifying in all directions throughout the kingdom, we should say this estimate is much too low, and, provided the quantity stated be correct, we entertain no doubt that the cost to the consumer falls very little short of 25,000,000*l.* annually.

The number of persons returned in the census as working in coal mines was 115,883 males and 2,350 females (see Appendix, p. 163). Other considerations, however, of vast importance attach not only to the coal trade, but to the mining interest generally; and among others is the great amount of shipping it gives employment to. The north country trade alone employs 1,500 vessels, and above 15,000 seamen and boys, thus acting as an excellent nursery for seamen, and constituting a powerful arm of defence in the time of war.

Iron.—There is, it is said, authentic evidence to show that iron works were established by the Romans in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, and in other parts of the kingdom. Owing, however, to complaints of the destruction of timber for the smelting of iron, it made but little progress, until Lord Dudley, in 1619, discovered a process and obtained a patent for smelting iron ore with pit coal.

The manufacture was distributed in 1840 as follows:—

	Furnaces.	Tons.
South Wales	163 producing	505,000
Staffordshire	151 „	427,650
Shropshire	31 „	82,750
Yorkshire	32 „	56,000
Derbyshire	18 „	31,000
North Wales	15 „	26,500
Forest of Dean	4 „	15,500
Scotland	70 „	241,000
Various, including Northumberland . .	6 „	11,000
Total	490	1,396,400

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The manufacture in Scotland, in 1846, was carried on at the rate of about 500,000 tons per annum; and assuming that the same rate of increase took place in the districts above-mentioned, the total make for the United Kingdom would be about 1,750,000 tons.

The number of persons working in the iron mines is returned in the census as 10,949 (see Appendix, page 163), and in the manufacture of iron, 30,342 (see Appendix, page 149). The latter are very properly classed as manufacturers, although closely allied to the mining interest.

Mr M'Culloch estimates the annual production of iron to be worth about 14,000,000*L.*, but we think this is much over-rated. In years of great excitement and railway speculation, the price is unnaturally forced up, and the production probably much increased; but at other times it is not unusual to deduct 25 or 30 per cent. from the quantities here stated for reduced make, and the prices average 25 per cent. under those on which this estimate is formed. These deductions would, in ordinary times, make the annual value about 8,000,000*L.*; and this is more in accordance with the profits returned under the income tax. The foreign trade in 1846 amounted to about 500,000 tons of all sorts, leaving for the consumption of the home trade the remaining 1,000,000 or 1,250,000 tons, being about two-thirds of the whole.

The United States of America, in 1844, took one-fifth of the whole quantity exported; but the reader will find, at page 57, a statement of their own progress in the manufacture of iron, not calculated to induce a hope that this branch of our trade with them will be either extended or continued.

Tin.—The tin mines of Cornwall are the most ancient of all. Herodotus mentions the “Cassiterides, or Tin Islands,” to which the Phœnicians traded, which are generally supposed to mean those of Britain.

The number of persons actually working in the mines is very small, only 6,101 in all. (See Appendix, page 163.) In addition to these, the manufacture of tin gives employment to 1,320 tin manufacturers (see Appendix, page 151), and 9,657 tin-plate workers, dealers, &c. (See Appendix, page 159.)

The quantity annually produced is about 4,500 tons, which at 70*l.* per ton amounts to 315,000*l.*, of which the export trade takes about one-third, and the home trade two-thirds. Until 1817, the China market took about 800 tons annually, but since the restoration of the island of Borneo to the Dutch, its mines have been so productive, that they now not only supply the markets of India and China, but send a large quantity to the Continent of Europe.

Mr Porter states that, inasmuch as our production of this metal is greater than our consumption, it would be absurd to suppose that any foreign produce could enter injuriously into competition with that of our own mines. A conclusion, we submit, that the history of no one article in commerce will justify. America may send us iron, and Borneo tin, if the price of their labour is less than ours; and the price of labour is governed not only by supply and demand, but by the amount of taxation, which enters into every element of which it is composed.

Copper.—The ores of copper and tin being frequently mixed, it follows that these mines are also of a very ancient date; but it was not till the beginning of the eighteenth century, that they acquired any great degree of importance. The annual produce is thus distributed:—Cornwall, 11,000 tons; Devon, 500; other parts of England, 260; Anglesey, 750; other parts of Wales, 150; Ireland, 1,400;—total, 14,060; which, at 100*l.* per ton, would produce 1,406,000*l.* The export trade takes about one-half, and the remainder is consumed at home. The number of persons actually employed in the mines in Great Britain is 15,407; in addition to which there are copper manufacturers, 2,140; and copper-smiths, 1,319. (See Appendix, pages 155 and 148.)

Mr M'Culloch estimates the numbers employed in and on the copper and tin mines at 45,000; but the numbers we have given are the only ones that appear in the returns of the census.

Lead.—The working of mines of this valuable mineral is also said to date from the time of the Romans. The total annual produce is estimated at 50,000 tons, which, at 20*l.* per ton, would be worth 1,000,000*l.* About one-fifth of this is exported, and the remainder taken for home consumption. It gives employment to 11,419 persons. (See Appendix, page 163.)

Salt.—Mr M'Culloch estimates the production of our salt mines and works at 537,000 tons per annum, of which 200,000 tons are consumed at home, and 337,000 tons exported. Value, at 15s. per ton, about 400,000*l*.

SUMMARY of the MINING INTEREST of the UNITED KINGDOM.

	Number of Persons Employed.	Amount of Annual Productions.	Home Trade.	Foreign Trade.
		£	£	£
Coal	118,233	23,000,000	23,500,000	1,500,000
Iron	10,949	8,000,000	5,500,000	2,500,000
Tin (exclusive of tin plates)	6,101	315,000	210,000	105,000
Copper	15,407	1,406,000	706,000	700,000
Lead	11,419	1,000,000	800,000	200,000
Salt	268	400,000	195,000	205,000
Manganese	275			
Minerals not specified .	34,269			
	196,921	36,121,000	30,911,000	5,210,000

It is difficult to form any estimate of the probable amount of capital embarked in this interest, but the assessment to the Property and Income Tax in 1842-3 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Profits of mines	2,081,387	1	5
„ of iron works	550,435	5	6
„ of quarries	240,483	9	6
	2,872,305	16	5

which, reckoning the profits at 10 per cent., would make the capital employed in the Mining Interest amount to 28,723,000*l*.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SHIPPING AND COLONIAL INTERESTS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Notice of Commerce previous to the Rise of the Manufacturing Interest.

The Shipping Interest.—Navigation Laws.—Origin and Intention of them.—Reciprocity Treaties.—Reduction of Protective Duties on Whale Oil, and its Effect on the Whale Fisheries.—Mistake of Sir Robert Peel as to the Cause of the Advance in Value of Lard.—Coasting Trade.—Foreign Trade.—Colonial Trade.—Capital invested in Shipping.—Annual Profits.

The Colonial Interests.—The Political Importance of our Colonies.—Opinions of Mr M'Culloch and Mr Porter.—List of our Colonies.—Shipping.—Exports.

The Foreign Trade.—Comparative Tables of the Imports and Exports of England, France, and the United States from 1801 to 1844.—Exports of Great Britain to all Countries in 1844.—Official and Declared Value of the Exports and Imports of Great Britain from 1801 to 1846.

SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE, have long been considered the outward symbols of the greatness and power of the British empire. Long before Manchester and Birmingham had emerged from comparative obscurity as towns, or acquired any degree of importance either in trade or population, our mercantile fleets had circumnavigated the world, and the enterprise of our merchants had led them to traffic at all the ports and in all the productions of the most distant countries.

Like the Venetians and the Dutch in times of old, they waited not for the labours of the spindle and the loom, but made our cities the depôts for the merchandise of the world; and, in bartering the

productions of one quarter of the globe for those of another, they acquired great wealth for themselves, and at the same time extended and consolidated the power of the nation.

It was this spirit of enterprise that first gave to Britain the dominion of the seas. It was this which enabled her to plant in the Western Hemisphere the germ of a great and mighty nation that bids fair to powerfully influence, if not to control, the destinies of the world for ages yet to come. It was this which enabled a handful of merchant adventurers, who first were humble suppliants for a mercantile residence in Hindostan, to obtain and to hold possession of more than a million of square miles of the richest portion of the earth, and gave to the British Crown absolute dominion over a hundred and twenty millions of souls. It was this same spirit which planted the language, institutions, and interests of Britain in every portion of the globe, until it presents a combination of power and wealth without a parallel in the history of the world. As mainly instrumental in producing these mighty results, we must first speak of

The Shipping Interest.

The policy which governed this country in respect of its shipping for about 160 years originated with the Protectorate of Cromwell, and was afterwards perfected by the 12th Charles II, chap. 18. This act provided, that no merchandise of either Asia, Africa, or America should be imported into Great Britain in any but English built ships, navigated by an English commander, and having at least three-fourths of their crew English. Besides this exclusive right secured to British shipping, higher duties were levied on goods imported in foreign ships from Europe than if imported under the English flag.

To provide for and sustain this mighty arm of defence, which alone can render our insular position impregnable, it was also considered necessary that a well-ordered and extensive mercantile navy should co-exist, for without it that of the nation would soon be paralyzed; and not only during the late war, but in the most perilous times of our history, the recognition of this principle has done the state much service.

Were no other considerations to be attended to but that of cheapness, a nation's honour might become a matter of bargain or sale, and its independence would fall before the first aggressor. Our ancestors therefore considered a mercantile navy something more "than the mere tools with which the merchants work," as Mr Porter expresses it, and they wisely concluded that both "the means and the end of commerce" should be subservient to the security of the country.

In consequence of the Americans, immediately after obtaining their independence, having enacted navigation laws, the exact counterpart of our own, the first concession of reciprocal duties was made to them in 1815, and afterwards to nearly all nations, in virtue of the reciprocity acts passed in the 4th and 5th of George IV.

It is not within the object of the present work to discuss the political considerations which belong to such a matter, but there were many which at that time induced the Earl of Liverpool's Government to make this concession, which only, however, affected the principle of the navigation laws to a certain extent.

The preponderance of English shipping at the close of the war over that of all other nations, gave to our shipowners precedence and possession of the trade which a twenty years' war had conferred in like manner on our manufacturers, and left them little to fear on the score of competition.

Furthermore, the Americans, up to this time, had been harassed and humbled by the expenses of the war just concluded. They had made no progress in manufactures, and very little in any thing else; and it was at this conjuncture of their affairs, when our exports at that moment exceeded in value any thing they have ever done since, and our merchants and manufacturers promised to themselves a rich harvest of trade, that this concession was made to them. In fact, it was to counteract the operation of their own law, which, if the expectations of our merchants had been realised, would have affected our shipping much more seriously than our own regulations could have affected theirs.

A great depreciation in the value of British shipping, however, immediately took place, and a large portion of the capital invested in this interest at that period was wholly lost.

That our shipping has increased since is nothing very remarkable.

There has been an increase of 75 per cent. in our own population, and of 300 per cent. in that of America. The consumption and productions of our colonies have been greatly extended, and the commerce of our merchants with the South American States, and the opening of the East India and China trades have all tended to one end—the increase of our shipping. It must also be remembered that a very large proportion of our trade is carried on with countries either lying at a great distance, or having no commercial marine to compete with us, so that the actual value of the concession made to other countries by the reciprocity acts is not of the importance which some would imagine.

The only effect that we can legitimately trace to these treaties is, that they have prematurely called into existence the latent energies of other countries; and although for some years after the commencement of this reciprocity system they made little or no progress, yet they have latterly mended their pace, and in the race of competition are now in some instances enabled to beat us out of the field in respect to trades hitherto peculiarly our own. Take, for instance, that of the whale fisheries. Up to 1824 a bounty was given, but in that year discontinued. A protecting duty of 39*l.* 18*s.* per tun on sperm oil was substituted from that time down to 1830, when it was reduced to 15*l.* per tun. By the last alteration the duty is to cease altogether in 1848, and the markets of England for the sale of sperm oil to be opened to the foreigner.

The result may be told in a few words. In the year 1820 it found employment for 137 vessels, averaging about 350 tuns each, or 48,000 tons of shipping, with 4,000 men; and the annual import of sperm and black whale oil was estimated at from 500,000*l.* to 600,000*l.* The price of the article to the public during this period varied from 50*l.* to 70*l.* per tun. The protection to the English fisherman being taken away, he knew that he could no longer compete with the American, whose outfit was so much cheaper than his own, and therefore withdrew from the trade. *In the year 1845 not a single ship cleared out for this fishery, and it may be said to be all but extinct. THE AMERICANS, on the other hand, have increased the number of their ships to 720, giving employment to 20,000 men.*

Our colonists of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land have adopted the trade which the mother country has been compelled to abandon, and have prosecuted it with some considerable degree of success; but Great Britain is now principally supplied with spermaceti and black whale oil from the United States of America, and *as a consequence* the prices for many years past have ranged from 20 to 25 per cent. above those of the preceding years.

It will be in the recollection of the public, that in the debate on the Corn Laws last session, Sir Robert Peel laid great stress on the fact of lard having increased in price since the reduction of duty. Now, what is the real state of the case? The slightest inquiry of any one conversant with the trade in this article would have satisfied Sir Robert that his reduction of the duty on lard had nothing whatever to do with the advance in its value. This was solely owing to the discovery of a process for extracting oil from it, which is now used in our spinning factories to a great extent, in consequence of the extravagant price of spermaceti oil; and this would have taken place, had no reduction of the duty ever been made. This practice of ascribing effects to causes which have no relationship whatever to them, may deceive the multitude, and suit party purposes, but it is unworthy of the statesman or the politician.

The number of vessels in the British empire in 1844 consisted of 31,320, amounting to 3,637,231 tons, and giving employment to 216,350 men. From the number of times which each vessel enters and clears in the course of the year, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what proportion in point of numbers are engaged in the coasting and the foreign trade respectively, but it will be seen that the foreign trade conducted in British vessels is about one-fourth of the whole; thus:—

ENTERED INWARDS.		ENTERED OUTWARDS.	
	Tons.		Tons.
Coasting trade . . .	10,964,707	Coasting trade . . .	11,694,861
Foreign	3,647,463	Foreign	3,852,822
	<u>14,612,170</u>		<u>15,547,683</u>

Of the trade here described as foreign, more than one-third of

the whole is carried on with our colonies. The colonial shipping consists of 7,304 vessels, amounting to 592,839 tons, and employing 40,659 men. This is about one-fourth of the whole Shipping Interest of the British empire, and is altogether independent of a large amount of shipping belonging to the United Kingdom, employed in the same trade. We are not aware of any return distinguishing the entries of colonial ships from those of the United Kingdom; but it will be seen, on referring to pages 170 and 171 in the Appendix, that for the year 1844 the colonial trade gave employment to more than one-third in tonnage of the ships that entered inwards and cleared outwards during that year; thus—

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Entered Inwards from all parts during the year	19,687	3,647,463	195,728
Of which, from British Dependencies . .	4,202	1,377,848	61,311
Entered Outwards for all parts during the year .	19,788	3,582,222	212,924
Of which, for British Dependencies . .	4,854	1,562,251	77,534

The capital invested in the Shipping Interest of Great Britain and her colonies may be estimated in round numbers at 10*l.* per ton, which, on 3,637,231 tons, would amount to 36,372,310*l.*; and if we average the profits at the rate of 10 per cent., it gives about 3,637,231*l.* as the aggregate annual profit derived by this all-important branch of our national industry.

Repeal or suspend the navigation laws, and give the foreigner free access to our colonial and coasting trade, and it will be something new in the history of the world, if the same degree of competition which has driven us out of the whale fisheries should not be carried into every branch of our Shipping Interest. What the equivalent may be for this very extraordinary speculation we have yet to learn.

The Colonial Interest.

When we consider the vast extent of the dependencies of Great Britain, and that they embrace every climate, and possess every natural advantage which the great Creator has bestowed on the human race, our interests would appear to be unbounded, and the space for the exertion of our population unlimited.

In the East, the West, the North, and the South, our colonies are at once the evidence of our power and our wealth, and the possession of such mighty means, and at the same time the often recurring complaints of our own people, would seem to imply either an utter disregard of their importance, or the most absolute deficiency of ability to apply them for the general benefit of the commonwealth.

Men but little acquainted with either the history or the requirements of their country, but who nevertheless have been returned to Parliament as the representatives of the people, have talked of the baneful influence of this country over her colonies, and contributed to the mischievous delusion that they are a source of weakness instead of strength, and that their mismanagement was a sufficient justification for their separation from the parent state.

It would be more easy to account for such opinions than to justify them. That many grievous errors have been committed in our colonial policy none can doubt, but more sound principles of government begin to prevail, and the time may not be far distant when our colonies will be considered and treated as integral parts of one great and mighty kingdom.

In the East we have founded an empire of great extent, and almost boundless resources. Mr Porter estimates that India alone "pours into the lap of Britain" three millions annually, but this we consider a very limited view of a very important fact. The dividends on East India Stock charged on the land revenues of India amount to 630,000*l.* per annum. The yearly revenue of India is 18,000,000*l.*, and a large proportion of this is paid to natives of Great Britain employed in its government. Her trade

with us is now about 8,000,000*l.* a year. Coupling these, therefore, with the extraordinary fortunes made by individuals, and regularly transmitted home to increase our wealth and employ our artisans, we cannot help estimating the benefits which this country derives from her territorial and commercial connexion with India at not less than *ten millions* per annum.

Independently of this, the contiguity of India to the most populous nation on the face of the earth, and the means it affords us to influence and promote our interests in China, would seem to give to this acquisition a degree of importance which, either in a political or commercial sense, is incalculable.

In the West, we have also an interest not so magnificent in its commercial prospects as regards the future, but the preservation of which is probably of more political importance than our empire of the East. It would be a folly to disguise from ourselves the truth, that a great and mighty nation, an offshoot from ourselves, is fast rising to maturity, and may soon be in a condition to dispute with us the empire of the seas and the trade of the world.

The hope so beautifully expressed by the late Right Honourable George Canning, "that the mother and daughter might stand, united, a match for the world in arms," is not justified by the experience of the past, and cannot be relied upon with any degree of safety for the future, for our rival interests have on all occasions had the effect of forcing us into the most deadly contests, and that in the most perilous times of our existence.

America will belie the truth of history if, when she shall have accumulated great wealth, and the arts and sciences shall have struck their roots deep in her institutions, she fails to become aristocratic, fond of distinctions and honours, and, as a natural consequence of her progress in civilization, to clothe herself in the imperial purple, put a royal diadem on her head, and set herself down among the nations of the earth as the Queen of the Western World.

To counteract this influence, and to oppose to it a formidable barrier by raising up another nation great and powerful at her own door, even if not imbued with British feelings, and sensibly alive to

the value and importance of British connexion, we imagine to be a duty on this country paramount to all others.

Every encouragement should therefore be given to induce emigration in the first instance to the Canadas and our possessions in that quarter, and the emigration of our people to this or any other dependency of the British Crown, instead of being left to provide for itself, or as a matter of profit in the hands of unprincipled speculators, ought to be one of anxious solicitude on the part of the mother country. Independently of the misery and ruin which any failure necessarily entails on the poor emigrants themselves, it is sure to react on this country by preventing great numbers from adopting it as a remedy for the evils of their present condition.

If our own population therefore is excessive—if the Malthusian theory is correct, and population increases faster than food, let them go forth, but let them go, as did the Greeks and Romans of old, with their institutions, their altars, and their gods.

The facilities which steam navigation is every year placing within our reach are such as to give us a command of means for as frequent a communication with these parts as one hundred years ago existed between London and Edinburgh, and with such facilities, and such a mass of wealth, as exists at the present time in this country, there ought to be no want of employment for our people, and no complaining in our streets.

The magnificent harbour of Halifax, and the numerous other ports, by which we can always keep in check and if necessary interfere with the trade of all the Atlantic cities in America, ought to be secured and maintained at any expense whatever; for in our hands they are a guarantee of peace, while in the hands of the Americans they would be certain to lead to the subjugation of all our interests in that part of the globe.

The Sugar Islands of the West Indies are the next in importance, and whether we consider the value of their own productions, or the amount of our exports, they may be considered a mine of wealth, for the loss of which nothing would compensate us.

Our possessions at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Mediterranean,

in Australia, and the different other places set forth in the annexed list, are all so many points of offence and defence for the protection, the security, and the promotion of our interests.

Against this array of what has hitherto been considered the most important parts of our political system, the same antagonistic principle of no protection is, however, in full operation. Mr M'Culloch says that "the advantages supposed peculiarly to belong to the colony trade are in a great degree imaginary." "The surplus derived from India is quite trifling indeed." "Canada is a costly and worthless possession," "and our trade a forced and factitious one." "The Canadians would be better employed in cultivating the earth than in supplying us with timber, because it interferes with our trade in the Baltic, and prevents the Russians, Prussians, Norwegians, and Swedes from taking more of our manufactures." "Our West Indian Colonies, because they supply articles on which a great revenue is raised, are only on a par with China and Virginia."

Mr Porter reiterates the same arguments in nearly the same language, and in addition says that he is at a loss for words to describe adequately our folly in supporting such a policy, and "that occasion is sometimes taken by the advocates of the protective system to point out the actual and comparative magnitude of our colonial trade in proof of the practical wisdom of their doctrine."

This is precisely the fact, and we know not what can so well represent the value of a thing as its "actual and comparative magnitude." Against Mr M'Culloch's estimate of India "as quite trifling indeed," we say that it "pours into the lap of Britain" ten millions annually. In opposition to his opinion that Canada is a costly and worthless possession, we contend that, with the facilities of steam communication, it may be made a field of profit for the exertions of our surplus population for ages yet to come, and coupled with our other possessions in that quarter, its political importance is above all price.

With a balance of trade already in favour of the Baltic, and which will be fearfully increased when, as Mr Porter anticipates, we shall have become "habitually and increasingly" importers of

foreign grain, the Russians, Prussians, &c., &c., want no additional inducement to take our manufactures, nor any timber trade to rectify exchanges already so much against us.

And as to our West Indian Islands, with what degree of fairness or honesty can our connexion with these be compared to that with China and Virginia. Until very recently their ports were closed against all manufacturers but our own, and the benefits were reciprocal. Both parties prospered by their mutual dependence on each other; but what security can we have that our interests will be regarded with equal favour by countries who owe to us no allegiance. Mr M'Culloch and Mr Porter both admit that "there are grave doubts whether, after the sugar duties are equalized, our planters can sustain the competition of the planters of Cuba or Brazil, who command the services of slaves." At the best, therefore, we are only exchanging a certainty for an uncertainty. Should the prices of sugar rise in Brazil and Cuba with the increased demand for our markets and the discouragement of its growth by our own planters, it will only serve as another illustration of the free-trade principle in respect of every article on which it has been tried; and it is not only possible, but extremely probable, that we shall ruin our planters without enriching our manufacturers.

We say nothing of the contradiction implied in giving 20,000,000*l.* to purchase the liberty of our own slaves, and then giving encouragement to the slave-grown productions of other countries, in respect of articles we can grow in sufficient abundance for our wants. The advocates of the new light are men whose ideas take a wider range, and while they are almost unable to imagine the extent to which the prosperity of the country may be carried under the operation of the free-trade system, they are not unwilling in the furtherance of their object to sacrifice the most noble and exalted act of philanthropy ever chronicled in the history of nations, and at the same time every other consideration, national, political, and moral.

We know of no authority for the amount of British capital invested in British colonies. But when it is considered that these

dependencies embrace a vast population, and that they carry on an extensive trade not only with ourselves, but with all the world; that they give employment to more than one-third of the shipping employed in the foreign trade, and absorb one-fourth of the whole exports of the United Kingdom, their "actual and comparative importance" can be no longer matter of doubt. Some authors estimate the fee simple and annual produce at about one-half that of the United Kingdom; thus:—

	Fee Simple.	Annual Produce.
	£	£
Great Britain - - - -	3,769,500,000	514,823,059
Dependencies in Europe - - -	27,115,094	2,146,198
Settlements in North America - -	62,100,466	17,620,629
Ditto in the West Indies - - -	131,052,424	22,196,674
Empire in India - - - -	1,611,977,354	313,200,000
Possessions in the Indian Ocean - -	27,500,781	4,201,332
In Africa and its Coasts - - -	6,114,308	1,057,065
In Australia - - - -	7,000,000	2,100,000
	5,642,360,427	877,344,957

Whether this is a close approximation to the truth or not, it is impossible to say, but at all events it is sufficient to show that the Colonial Interest is of such vast magnitude, that any event that shall separate Britain from her foreign possessions will not only lead to the dismemberment of the empire, but furnish materials to some future Gibbon for another work on the decline and fall of nations.

Of the total exports and imports of our colonies to and from all parts, there is no official account published, nor is there any separate one of the colonial produce imported into this country, from which it can be ascertained by any but the Custom-house authorities. They have, however, been estimated as follows:—

	£
Total exports from the colonies to all parts, about	30,000,000
Of which to Great Britain	15,000,000
Total imports into the colonies from all parts, about	26,000,000
Of which from Great Britain in 1844	16,903,587

LIST OF COLONIES BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

COLONIES.	Date of Acquisition.	POPULATION.		COLONIES.	Date of Acquisition.	POPULATION.	
		Whites.	Coloured.			Whites.	Coloured.
EUROPE.							
Gibraltar -	1704	15,008				787,957	97,443,724
Malta -	1800	105,456		N.AMERICA.			
Gozo -	1800	16,472		Canada, Lr.	1759	690,932	261
Corfu -	1814	75,334		„ Upper	1759	481,888	4,167
Cephalonia-	1809	64,636		New Bruns-			
Zanté -	1809	40,899		wick -	1630	156,162	
Santa Maura	1810	17,450		Novia Scotia	1623	178,237	
Ithaca -	1810	10,623		Cape Breton	1758	27,000	
Cerigo -	1810	9,447		Prince Ed-			
Paxo -	1814	4,966		ward's Ild.	1763	47,033	
Heligoland -	1807	2,200		Newfoundld.	1583	74,405	
				Hudsn's Bay			
				Territory	1670	4,066	4,867
ASIA.							
Bengal -	1696	25,000	40,000,000				
Agra -	1803	3,000	32,000,000				
Ultra Gan-				S. AMERICA.			
getic ter-				Brit. Guiana			
ritory -	1825	500	1,000,000	Demerara	1803	3,006	71,877
Madras -	1639	10,000	15,000,000	Essequibo	1803		
Bombay -	1661	10,000	8,000,000	Berbice -	1803	570	20,971
Ceylon {	1796			Honduras -	1650	235	7,700
and	1815	9,121	1,232,704	Falkland I.			
Penang -	1786	500	33,000	Soledad,			
Singapore -	1819	2,000	20,000	W. Falkld.	1765		
AUSTRALIA.							
New South				WEST INDIA			
Wales, E.				ISLANDS.			
Australia-	1787	128,718		Jamaica -	1655	37,152	336,253
Van Diemn's				TheCayman	1655		
Land -	1803	57,420		Trinidad -	1797	3,621	35,707
Swan River,				Tobago -	1763	306	12,894
West Au-	1829	4,350		Grenada -	1783	3,804	17,190
stralia -	1835	17,366		St Vincent -	1783	1,301	25,821
So. Australia	1787	1,500		Barbadoes -	1625	15,959	86,646
Norfolk Ild.	1839	3,000		St Lucia -	1803	983	13,196
New Zealand.				Dominica -	1783	720	17,940
AFRICA.				St Kitt's -	1623	10,435	12,047
Cape of Good				Montserrat-	1632	289	6,830
Hope -	1806	68,300	98,103	Antigua -	1632	1,980	33,432
Mauritius -	1810	81,967	53,230	Barbuda -	1632	50	1,540
Seychelles -	1810			Nevis -	1628	500	9,500
St Helena -	1651	2,500	2,236	Anguilla -	1650	365	3,301
Ascension -				Tortola and			
Sierra Leone	1787	175	4,446	Virgin I.	1666	730	7,000
The Gam-	1631			New Provi-			
bia {	and	49		dence -	1628	2,000	6,000
-	1816			TheBahamas	1628	2,000	10,000
Cape Coast				St George &			
Castle -	1661			the Ber-			
Acera -	1661			mudas -	1611	4,000	5,000
Dix Cove -							
Annamaboe							
FernandoPo	1827						
Aden, Red							
Sea Mouth	1838						
		787,957	97,443,724	Total -		1,828,686	98,193,864

To this must be added the population of those states in India possessing civil independence but no military force, about 30,000,000, making a total population of more than one hundred and thirty millions of souls.

The Foreign Trade.

We believe that there are not two opinions as to the great importance of the foreign trade of this country. This is derived, however, not so much from any actual profit we receive from the trade itself as from the collateral advantages which belong to it, and for which all nations fiercely compete with each other. Were we to estimate that our merchants made a profit of 10 per cent. on the amount of our exports and imports, this would not be more than about 15 millions a year. When, however, we consider the immense losses that are frequently sustained, as in 1836 with the Americans, this is certainly much above, rather than under the average of profit received from it.

This trade is, however, the means by which we annually exchange about 60 millions of the manufacturing and mineral productions of this country for those of others; and if we deduct this from the Manufacturing Interest, and consider it as represented by the foreign trade, it may be said to amount to about one-seventh of the whole trade of the country.

In another sense its importance is still much greater than any that can be estimated as a matter of profit; and so long as the principle which governs it makes this foreign trade subservient to the protection and defence of the country, its extension is an evidence of our increasing strength; but if this principle is to be surrendered, it is possible that, with a very enlarged trade carried on in the vessels of other nations, we may some day make the discovery that, by inverting the policy of our ancestors, we have sacrificed *both* "the means and the end of commerce."

To enable the reader to understand the full bearing of this important matter it is necessary that we direct his attention to what constitutes the foreign trade of this country, which will be found in the table on the opposite page. Following this we have given similar tables of the Import and Export trade of the three most important nations now competing with each other for the possession of it.

It will be seen from the first of these tables, that the Colonies of which Mr M'Culloch and others speak so slightly, take no inconsiderable portion of the manufactures shipped from this country, and of the cotton goods in particular, they take nearly one-half the whole quantity exported.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE YEAR 1844.

COUNTRIES.	Cottons.	Woollens.	Linen.	Silk.	Sundries.	Total Exports.
COLONIES.						
East India Co.'s Territories & Ceylon	4,793,192	£ 438,643	£ 53,642	—	£ 2,410,189	£ 7,695,666
British North American Colonies	702,229	536,397	135,664	} 109,191	{ 1,709,187	3,083,477
British West Indies	637,963	78,690	217,072		{ 1,517,752	2,451,477
Gibraltar	723,927	118,923	75,815	—	130,902	1,049,567
New So. Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River	135,985	60,758	30,110	} 49,867	{ 517,629	744,482
New Zealand and South Sea Islands	5,033	4,886	—		{ 37,593	47,512
Western Coast of Africa	195,030	7,119	—		{ 256,265	458,414
Cape of Good Hope	93,730	47,333	16,346		{ 266,742	424,151
Mauritius	109,525	14,457	8,197		{ 153,471	285,650
Malta	85,223	20,599	—	—	94,187	206,009
Ionian Islands	90,652	4,133	—	—	29,143	123,928
St Helena	1,458	743	783	—	18,022	21,006
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	53,618	51,359	22,904	—	261,879	389,760
	7,627,565	1,384,040	560,533	*	7,402,961	16,975,099
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Russia	1,383,795	57,385	—	—	687,746	2,128,926
Sweden	53,081	20,813	—	—	34,581	108,475
Norway	64,027	22,538	—	—	66,259	152,824
Denmark	46,865	1,778	—	—	238,036	286,679
Prussia	12,016	1,569	—	—	491,799	505,384
Germany	3,109,328	1,031,573	441,087	—	1,569,540	6,151,528
Holland	1,584,161	408,761	161,203	—	977,845	3,131,970
Belgium	387,002	220,461	52,837	—	810,951	1,471,251
France	215,065	187,890	675,898	159,680	1,577,406	2,656,259
Portugal, Proper	788,181	} 186,039	{ 20,063	—	} 195,623	1,153,847
„ Azores	38,775		—	—		56,839
„ Madeira	13,741		—	—		31,736
Spain and the Balearic Islands	13,134	} 85,122	{ 193,811	—	} 235,143	509,207
„ Canaries	28,318		—	—		46,321
Italy and the Italian Islands	1,359,525	331,996	134,485	—	743,234	2,569,240
Turkey and Continental Greece	1,992,296	85,320	10,616	—	203,172	2,291,404
Morea and Greek Islands	7,121	3,066	—	—	18,014	28,201
Syria and Palestine	563,572	3,438	—	—	10,818	577,828
Egypt (Ports in the Mediterranean)	287,528	4,600	—	—	109,973	402,101
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	6,212	—	—	—	11,528	17,740
African Ports on the Red Sea	—	—	—	—	2,277	2,277
Ascension Island	104	—	—	—	2,100	2,204
Cape Verd Islands	692	76	—	—	1,219	1,987
Arabia	139	86	—	—	10,784	11,009
Hong Kong	1,271,790	—	—	—	—	} 2,305,617
China	303,857	565,428	7,882	—	156,660	
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands of the Indian Seas	283,934	11,126	5,091	—	76,717	376,918
Philippine Islands	75,427	3,272	3,218	—	10,600	92,517
Hayti	107,127	—	47,420	—	19,910	174,457
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	405,767	77,245	275,814	—	240,648	999,474
United States of America	1,052,908	2,444,789	938,392	189,698	3,501,990	7,938,079
Mexico	195,457	92,524	142,593	—	63,521	494,095
Texas	1,759	—	—	—	2,147	3,906
Columbia	134,848	28,697	—	—	101,143	264,688
Brazil	1,361,658	288,924	170,296	117,594	592,660	2,413,538
States of the Rio de la Plata	411,115	184,957	31,697	—	156,795	784,564
Chili	361,923	206,341	69,699	—	169,870	806,633
Peru	250,573	263,248	37,197	—	107,362	658,380
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	93	93
All other Places	—	—	† 39,138	110,425	—	—
TOTAL	18,172,871	6,819,062	3,419,099	† 736,455	13,198,161	41,609,190
Total Exports to all Countries						58,584,292

* † † Amounts included in Sundries.

IMPORT TRADE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the IMPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE into ENGLAND, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES, in each year from 1801 to 1844.

YEARS.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	AMERICA.
	£	£	£
1801	31,786,262	16,609,167	23,200,731
1802	29,826,210	18,597,986	15,902,777
1803	26,622,696	17,195,986	13,462,313
1804	27,819,552	17,616,681	17,708,333
1805	28,561,270	19,676,230	25,125,000
1806	26,899,658	19,073,481	26,978,416
1807	26,734,425	15,728,104	28,869,765
1808	26,795,540	12,804,756	11,872,916
1809	31,750,557	11,469,964	12,375,000
1810	39,301,612	13,466,536	17,791,666
1811	26,510,186	11,942,464	11,125,000
1812	26,163,431	8,319,480	16,047,916
1813	Records destroyed by fire	10,043,420	4,584,375
1814	33,755,264	9,558,236	2,701,041
1815	32,987,396	7,936,648	17,308,349
1816	27,431,604	10,462,766	32,354,729
1817	30,834,299	13,592,010	20,574,661
1818	36,885,182	14,276,558	25,364,583
1819	30,776,810	12,368,931	18,155,552
1820	32,438,650	14,525,575	15,510,416
1821	30,792,760	15,777,694	13,038,592
1822	30,500,094	17,047,168	17,341,988
1823	35,798,707	14,473,129	16,162,347
1824	37,552,935	18,194,464	16,781,043
1825	44,137,482	21,344,896	20,070,849
1826	37,686,113	22,589,144	17,703,016
1827	44,887,774	22,632,169	16,559,180
1828	45,028,805	24,307,172	18,439,546
1829	43,981,317	24,654,136	15,519,276
1830	46,245,241	25,533,537	14,766,025
1831	49,713,889	20,513,022	21,498,140
1832	44,586,741	26,114,893	21,047,764
1833	45,952,551	27,731,030	22,524,648
1834	49,362,811	28,807,773	26,358,610
1835	48,911,542	30,429,067	31,228,279
1836	57,023,867	36,223,014	39,579,174
1837	54,737,301	32,311,718	29,372,753
1838	61,268,320	37,482,179	23,689,042
1839	62,004,000	37,878,857	33,769,202
1840	67,432,964	42,091,440	22,321,149
1841	64,377,962	44,856,969	26,655,453
1842	65,204,729	45,681,328	20,867,101
1843	70,093,353	47,476,366	18,596,020
1844	85,441,555	47,717,635	22,590,632
1845	75,281,958		

EXPORT TRADE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE, the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES, and of the FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE in each year, from 1801 to 1844.

	ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.	
	Foreign and Colonial.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.		Produce, &c. of United States.	Produce of Foreign Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
1801	10 336,966	39,730,659	12,177,240	9,890,250	9,717,233
1802	12,677,431	45,102,330	12,973,046	7,647,539	7,458,119
1803	8,032,643	36,127,787	13 835,118	8 792,908	2,832,098
1804	8,938,741	37,135 746	15,181,252	8,639,057	7,548,248
1805	7,643,120	38,077,144	14,985,375	8,830,625	11,078,964
1806	7,717,555	40,874,983	18,198,434	8,594,526	12,559,096
1807	7,624,312	37,245,877	15,022,963	10,145 747	12,425,741
1808	5,776,775	37,275,102	13,232,196	1,965,322	2,707,794
1809	12,730,358	47,371,393	13 273,824	6,542,854	4,332,818
1810	9,357 435	48,438,680	14,601,340	8,826,390	5,08 519
1811	6,117,720	32 890,712	13,116,232	9,436 258	3,338,081
1812	9,533,065	41,716,964	16 745 848	6,256,689	1,769,817
1813	Records destroyed by Fire.		14,170,292	5 220,031	593,301
1814	19,365,981	45,494,219	13,842 116	1,412,973	39,243
1815	15,748,554	51,603,028	15,908,174	9,578 000	1,381,531
1816	13,480,780	41,657,873	18,528,842	13,496,228	3,570 532
1817	10,292,684	41,761,132	15,791,494	14 231,979	4,032,931
1818	10,859,817	46,603,249	17,968 261	15,386,341	4,047,227
1819	9,904,813	35,208,321	16,619,177	10,620,174	3,992,840
1820	10,555,912	36,424,652	18,196,727	10,767,425	4,768,339
1821	9 629,689	36,659,630	16 190,583	9,098,310	4,446,351
1822	9,227,589	36 938,964	15,406,748	10,390,433	4,642,957
1823	8,603,904	35,458,048	15,638,177	9,824,042	5,738 254
1824	10,204,785	38,396,300	17,621,676	10,551,979	5,278,575
1825	9,169,494	38,877,388	26,691,764	13,946,822	6,789 717
1826	10,076,286	31,536,723	22,420,340	11,053,273	5,112,419
1827	9,830,728	37,181,335	24,096,071	11,275 352	4,875 653
1828	9,946,545	36,812,756	24,396,905	10,556,181	4,498,953
1829	10,622,402	35,842,623	24,312,746	11,604,206	3,470 515
1830	8,550 437	38,271,597	22,906,562	12 387,923	4,997,391
1831	10,745,071	37,164,372	24 726,796	12,766,052	4,173,651
1832	11,044,869	36 450,594	27,851,285	13,153,639	5,008,223
1833	9,833,753	39,667,347	30,652,652	14,649,519	4,129,736
1834	11,562,036	41,649,191	28,588 201	16,880,033	4 856,835
1835	12,797,724	47,372,270	33,376,545	21,081,052	4 271,770
1836	12,391,711	53,368,571	38,431,390	22,274,308	4,530,491
1837	13,233 622	42 069,245	30,323,898	19,909,252	4,553,116
1838	12,711,318	50,060,970	38,236,306	20,207,046	2,594,331
1839	12,795,990	53,233,580	40 133,271	21,569,560	3,644,692
1840	13,774,306	51,406,430	40,436,901	23,724,257	3,789 648
1841	14,723 151	51,634,623	42,614,304	22,163,066	3,222,725
1842	13,584,158	47,381,023	37,610,036	19,368,750	2,441,986
1843	13,956,113	52,278,449	39,678,488	16,207,038	1,365,145
1844	14,397,246	58,584,292	45,871,526	20,773,995	2,392,680
1845	16,280,870	60,111,081			

The progress which France and the United States have made, as compared with ourselves, will be seen on reference to pages 116 and 117, from which we extract the following figures, as the result of a thirty years' trade since the close of the war:—

IMPORTS.

Average of five Years.	England.	France.	America.
1816 to 1820	£ 31,273,309	£ 13,045,168	£ 22,391,982
1840 to 1844	70,510,112	45,564,747	22,206,071
Increase -	120 per cent.	250 per cent.	Nil.
EXPORTS.			
1816 to 1820	40,211,045	17,420,900	12,900,429
1840 to 1844	52,256,963	41,242,251	20,448,221
Increase -	30 per cent.	143 per cent.	62½ per cent.

The repeal of our Corn and Navigation Laws may give additional facilities to those countries to extend their operations; but the above figures, we contend, clearly demonstrate that there is nothing in their present circumstances that can make it a matter of interest with them to reciprocate or adopt a similar course of policy.

The whole of the evidence given before the Navigation Committee goes to establish the fact, that the Baltic and the United States can successfully compete with us in both the building and manning of ships; and it was elicited from S. Browning, Esq., that at "Lloyd's," first-class Americans are insured for 4s. 9d. per cent. less than English ships of the same class.

The same gentleman, in answer to other questions, said, "My opinion is, that, owing to the repeal of the Corn Laws, *we shall lower the price in this country of corn and provisions so much that we shall place foreigners at a great disadvantage in competing with us.*" Again, "*before the Navigation Laws were repealed it would be quite necessary to reduce the duty upon all materials used in the construction of ships, such as timber, copper ore, and all foreign copper sheeting for smelting, foreign ores and stamps upon marine instruments of all kinds, insurance policy and light duties.*"

In other words, with food at extreme low prices, and in the utter absence of all taxation, duties, and dues, our ship-builders could possibly compete with those of America and the Baltic. No doubt they could, but how the taxation of the country is to be paid, and who is to provide this food for the people at extreme low prices, so that the ship-builders may reduce the wages of the workmen to the level of other countries, are problems which neither Mr Browning nor any other witness examined by the committee has been able to solve.

Inasmuch, however, as we are neither the cheapest in point of taxation, nor consequently of food, it follows that our competition with these countries for the carrying trade will be conducted with everything in favour of our rivals.

The fact of the exports from the United States being principally cotton and other raw produce, will account for the employment of a larger proportion of her shipping than her imports; but although she has not been able to keep pace with either France or England in respect to her imports, she has, like France, far surpassed us in her export trade, which has doubled itself in amount since 1815, notwithstanding cotton has undergone a greater reduction in value than almost any other article of merchandise.

From the foregoing facts we draw the following conclusions: that France and other continental nations are carrying on a successful competition with us in manufactures; that the United States are manufacturing more extensively, or require, from the nature of their employments, less of foreign productions than other nations, or it would be evidenced by a greater increase in their imports; and consequently that neither the one nor the other has anything to give us as an equivalent for opening up the home markets of Great Britain to their competition.

We now present a table of the Official and Declared Value of the Imports and Exports of this country since 1801, in illustration of our remarks at pages 93 and 94; and whether we regard the amount of our Imports so much in excess of our Exports or the slow progress of our Exports as compared with those of France and the United States, there is in this table much that requires the investigation and serious consideration of our rulers.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of the FOREIGN and COLONIAL TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM, in each year from 1801 to 1846.

Years.	Official Value.			Real or Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported.		
	Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Europe.	Other Places.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1801	31,786,262	10,336,966	24,927,684	—	—	39,730,659
1802	29,826,210	12,677,431	25,632,549	—	—	45,102,330
1803	26,622,696	8,032,643	20,467,531	—	—	36,127,787
1804	27,819,552	8,938,741	22,687,309	—	—	37,135,746
1805	28,561,270	7,643,120	23,376,941	13,625,676	24,451,468	38,077,144
1806	26,899,658	7,717,555	25,861,879	11,363,635	29,511,348	40,874,983
1807	26,734,425	7,624,312	23,391,214	9,002,237	28,249,640	37,245,877
1808	26,795,540	5,776,775	24,611,215	9,016,033	28,259,069	37,275,102
1809	31,750,557	12,750,358	33,542,274	15,849,449	31,521,944	47,371,393
1810	39,301,612	9,357,435	34,061,901	15,627,806	32,810,874	48,438,680
1811	26,510,186	6,117,720	22,681,400	12,834,680	20,056,032	32,890,712
1812	26,163,431	9,533,065	29,508,508	—	—	41,716,964
1813	Records destroyed by fire.			—	—	—
1814	33,755,264	19,365,981	34,207,253	26,869,591	18,624,628	45,494,219
1815	32,987,396	15,748,554	42,875,996	20,736,244	30,866,784	51,603,028
1816	27,431,604	13,480,780	35,717,070	18,653,555	23,004,318	41,657,873
1817	30,834,299	10,292,684	40,111,427	19,093,574	22,667,558	41,761,132
1818	36,885,182	10,859,817	42,700,521	19,439,382	27,163,867	46,603,249
1819	30,776,810	9,904,813	33,534,176	16,790,652	18,417,669	35,208,321
1820	32,438,630	10,555,912	38,393,625	18,429,503	17,995,149	36,424,652
1821	31,792,760	10,629,659	40,831,744	15,903,442	20,736,188	36,659,630
1822	30,500,094	9,227,589	44,236,533	16,601,562	20,367,402	36,968,964
1823	35,798,707	8,603,904	43,404,372	14,857,128	20,600,920	35,458,048
1824	37,552,935	10,204,785	48,735,551	15,698,940	24,697,360	38,396,300
1825	44,137,482	9,169,494	47,166,020	14,646,358	24,231,030	38,877,388
1826	37,686,113	10,076,286	40,965,735	13,893,270	17,643,453	31,536,723
1827	44,887,774	9,830,728	52,219,280	14,478,964	22,702,371	37,181,335
1828	45,028,805	9,946,545	52,797,455	13,775,870	23,036,886	36,812,756
1829	43,981,317	10,622,402	56,213,041	14,545,474	21,297,149	35,842,623
1830	46,245,241	8,550,437	61,140,864	15,610,628	22,660,959	38,271,597
1831	49,713,889	10,745,071	60,683,933	13,550,440	23,613,932	37,164,372
1832	44,586,741	11,044,869	65,026,702	15,584,006	20,866,588	36,450,594
1833	45,952,551	9,833,753	69,989,339	15,011,789	24,055,558	39,667,347
1834	49,362,811	11,562,036	73,831,550	18,007,033	23,642,158	41,649,191
1835	48,911,542	12,797,724	78,376,731	18,464,433	28,907,837	47,372,270
1836	57,023,867	12,391,711	85,229,837	19,011,066	34,357,505	53,368,571
1837	54,737,301	13,233,622	72,548,017	19,071,303	22,999,441	42,067,245
1838	61,268,320	12,711,318	92,459,231	21,711,295	28,349,675	50,060,970
1839	62,004,000	12,795,590	97,402,726	20,414,520	32,819,060	53,233,580
1840	67,432,964	13,774,306	102,705,060	21,491,245	29,915,185	51,406,430
1841	64,377,962	14,723,151	102,181,517	22,854,540	28,780,083	47,381,023
1842	65,204,729	13,584,158	100,260,101	23,909,344	23,471,679	52,278,449
1843	70,093,353	13,956,113	117,877,278	24,971,457	27,306,992	58,544,292
1844	85,441,555	14,397,246	131,564,503	25,621,185	39,953,107	60,111,081
1845	75,281,958	16,280,870	134,599,116	—	—	—
1846	—	—	—	—	—	—

The rates by which the official value is computed were fixed in 1694, and consequently measure the *quantities* of all articles imported and exported. The real value is that which the merchant declares at the time of shipment. See remarks in explanation at pages 93 and 94.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUSION.

Review of the whole Subject.

THE object of the present inquiry has been to ascertain and define the sources of the greatness, power, and wealth of Britain; and it has been conducted on the assumption that a knowledge of such facts ought to form the basis of all legislation affecting the circumstances of a people.

In the execution of this task we have had to encounter assertions as vague as they are contradictory. Men holding high official situations have not hesitated, in order to give a colour to a theory, to do an injustice to a principle, and, in their zeal to work out a particular result, have confounded classes essentially distinct.

Another difficulty we have had to contend with has arisen from the fact that many of our public writers, men of enlarged minds and great powers of mental vision, both as regards the past and the future, have been apt to take in too large a breadth of the political horizon in their views, and in doing so, have not unfrequently overlooked the most important objects within reach, for something very indistinct in the extreme distance, losing sight at the same time of their relative proportions, and actually mistaking effects for causes, and causes for effects.

Thus it is we have been gravely told, that for a long agricultural prosperity we have been mainly dependent on an interest not one-third so large as the agricultural interest itself, whether we speak of numbers, capital, or annual productions; and that for the payment

of forty-six millions of taxation, the average amount annually raised by taxes from 1793 to 1815, to say nothing of 589 millions of our present debt borrowed during the same period, we are indebted to the same interest, although it has never paid more than one-fourth of this amount.

To negative these assertions, made without the slightest attempt at demonstration, we have traced, in the present work, the degree of dependence of every other class of which society is composed on one or the other of these two great interests, and pointed out the difference in their respective circumstances. Their numbers, locality, capital, and annual productions, all lead to the inevitable conclusion that the means which support twenty-two millions of the population, and which pay three-fourths of the entire taxation of the state, are drawn from the several classes in the community who are dependent on and supported by the productions of the soil of the United Kingdom.

To tell us, therefore, "that the spindle and the loom have been the moving powers of our armies and our fleets" may serve to round a period, but it is to assert that which has not the slightest foundation in fact.

To arrive at the truth in such a case we must return to first principles, although in the present enlightened and speculative age a reference to them may be considered somewhat vulgar. The simple rules of arithmetic must still decide the question, and figures continue to represent the actual and relative importance of an interest.

With men who deny the authority of figures, and who, in opposition to a demonstration however perfect, will set up some crude and ill-digested opinions of their own, it is of course useless to enter into discussion, but we nevertheless will place these on record, and rely with confidence that but a short time can elapse before their truth will be recognised and firmly established in the minds of a deliberate and thinking people.

If this, then, is the basis of our political power, it follows that the whole question resolves itself into one of taxation, and the capability of the two interests to sustain it. Exemptions from sharing this burden have been claimed on all hands. The manufacturer has

insisted on the removal of all duties on the raw material, as opposed in his opinion, to the true principles of political economy, and this has been granted to such an extent that we look in vain through the account of the revenue for any item worthy of notice representing the raw material of the manufacturing interest. Not content with their exemption in this instance, they now claim to eat the bread of foreign growth free from any tax, in the place of that which bears the whole burden of the taxation of this country, knowing full well, as Sir Robert Peel stated in 1839, that low prices of food invariably produce low wages.

“Look over the whole world, and you will find that low prices of food lead to low rates of wages, and that where there is a low rate of wages, there is a great degradation in the character of the working classes. Look at the Hindoos or the Sicilians in their respective countries: food is cheap, but the rate of wages is also extremely low, and hence there are not, in Asia or Europe, more miserable and degraded races.”

The merchant and the ship-owner, as represented before the Navigation Committee by Mr Browning and Mr Houghton, put in claims for the repeal of the Navigation Laws and the removal of all duties on the materials for the building and the sailing of ships, in order that, by reducing wages, they may compete with other countries, or, failing in this, may employ foreign ships to carry their goods without regard to the ultimate security of the nation, or the sacrifice of its most important interests.

The working classes are clamorous for the reduction of indirect taxation, and complain that the hand of the government is distinctly visible in every man's dish. On every side, therefore, we have proposals for a further reduction of duties, which puts out of the question all probability that even in the hour of need we can look for any further assistance from that quarter.

To tax capital is always a doubtful and very injurious mode of proceeding; for capital is the most evanescent of all things. Make the tax both heavy and permanent, and it will seek for employment to your detriment in every portion of Europe—in every quarter of the globe.

What course, then, is open to us? It would be useless to call

on the Manufacturing Interest to pay fifty millions a year, when they have never yet paid fifteen millions. It would be equally unjust to ask the Landed Interest to continue the payment of this enormous amount when you bring in competition with their productions those of countries who pay no part of our taxation; and yet this is the course of legislation at the present time, which a fatal blindness to every principle of political justice is fast hastening to its consummation.

There is certainly one solution of the difficulty; but this is so much opposed to the prejudices of mankind, that we should look in vain for its adoption. It is this. If the foreign market is of that importance as compared with the home market (which we deny), and the cheap grain of other countries is necessary to enable our manufacturers to extend their productions, we ought to put an export duty on our manufactured articles, so that by this process either the manufacturer or the foreigner would be made to contribute their fair proportion to our national burdens.

The improvements in manufactures, by reducing the price and bringing them within the reach of larger numbers, we admit, facilitates the circulation of particular articles, and gives rise to an increased consumption. But it is contended by the manufacturers themselves that, without an abundance of food and low prices, these improvements cannot proceed. To all of this we oppose a fact within the knowledge and experience of every one, that the wonderful progress which manufactures have made in point of quantity during the last forty years, affords the best possible evidence of food having been both cheap and abundant enough to have ensured their success. To take the grain of the foreigner without reference to the taxation paid by our own, and to supply him with goods which—inasmuch as to the extent of nine-tenths they are the production of mechanical power,—supersede the labour of the people, and to the same extent, neither as regards the raw material nor the manufactured one, pay anything directly or indirectly to the taxation of the state, is not just in principle, and cannot be engrafted on our system without danger to the public interests.

Since, then, taxation is the primary cause of our not being able to compete with other countries, it will be necessary if free trade is to prevail that we revise the whole system, and by equalizing the burdens on land, to spread them, over the entire surface of society, and make all classes contribute according to the amount of their production. To the manufacturing interest we would hold out the right hand of fellowship to forward, promote, and extend the commerce of Britain, but on the condition that they pay their just proportion of the taxation necessary to support the state and provide employment or the means of emigration for the people.

On all sides there is not a tittle of evidence that it is either the interest or intention of other countries to imitate our example and to admit us to an equality in their markets. The idea that America will take our manufactures in barter for corn is a fallacy which the painful experience of the present year too palpably exposes, and even if she would, the first year of plenty would demonstrate the absurdity of her being able to compete with the Baltic in the growth or supply of grain.

Mr Cobden may extend his missionary labours for the propagation of his free-trade principles to every capital in Europe, and be received with open arms and hospitality by the rulers of all, for the benefits he has conferred on their people by giving them access to our own markets, but the first instance of any government who has any standing in manufactures being induced by him to follow our example will afford better evidence of the value of his doctrines than all the speeches he has uttered since the commencement of his agitation for this object.

But independently of this, we contend not only that the manufacturing interest owes its present importance to the sustaining power of the agricultural, but also that its future progress is wholly dependent on the latter. The prosperity of the agricultural interest is, therefore, an essential ingredient in that of the manufacturing, and without the power of consumption which "all other classes" derive from the successful prosecution of agriculture, the foreign trade for the sale of the productions of our manufacturing industry would be but as dust in the balance.

The cultivation of the soil and its increased production is there-

fore the root and not the branch—it is the primary cause and not the effect—and the awful condition of the starving masses in Ireland, and the suffering of the working classes in the manufacturing districts, are the best illustrations of the absurdity of the converse proposition. Our armies are formed of men drawn from agricultural pursuits, and our fleets are manned by others of the same origin, and the power that has moved both the one and the other, and the spindle and the loom into the bargain, has been the successful cultivation of the soil of the United Kingdom.

In support of these conclusions, we cannot help transcribing the address of Mr Huskisson to his constituents at Chichester. It is a faithful epitome not only of his own opinions, but of those of Mr Canning, the Earl of Liverpool, and all the great men that preceded him. For soundness of judgment and vigour of intellect their administration of the affairs of this country will bear a comparison with any in the best days of English history, and this chronicle of the political principle which governed them ought to be read and understood of all men.

“The history of this country proves that cheapness produced by foreign import is the sure forerunner of scarcity; and a steady home supply is the only safe foundation of steady moderate prices. During upwards of one hundred years to 1765, when the import of foreign corn was sustained by very high duties, our own growth of corn was ample for our own consumption in ordinary seasons, redundant in abundant seasons, and in bad seasons occasioned no apprehension of, or actual want. The price of corn seldom varied more than a few shillings per quarter; if there was no inordinate gain to the farmer, there was no starvation to the consumer; prices instead of rising from year to year, gradually diminished; whereas, since 1765 the supply has been unsteady and precarious, our dependence on foreign supplies gradually increasing till the war came, when by the foreign supply being interrupted, the country became dependent on its rivals and its enemies for the food of its people. In the first eighteen years of this war, we were forced to pay sixty millions of money to nations, every one of which has, in the course of that war, been our enemy, for a scanty and inadequate supply of foreign corn; and when for this purpose we parted with all our gold and even our silver currency, combined Europe shut its ports against us, and America co-operating, first laid an embargo, and then went to war. Shall I then be deterred from using my honest endeavours in Parliament to prevent the recurrence of such sufferings? I admit that if unlimited foreign import, which the war had suspended, were now again allowed, bread might be a little, though a very little, cheaper than it now is, for a year or two; but what would follow? The small farmer would be ruined; improvement would stand still; inferior lands now producing corn would return to a state of waste; the home consumption and brisk demands for all the various articles of the retail dealer would rapidly decline, to the great injury of our towns, especially those which are not connected with manufactures or commerce; farming servants, and all the trades which depend on agriculture, would be thrown out of work, and wages would fall even more rapidly than the price of corn. The

great farmers and large capitalists might for a time bear up against foreign import, and should they do so, will command extravagant prices to repay themselves; but in the mean time the poorer, but not less industrious small farmers, will have been ruined. To protect the small farmers is ultimately to protect the people.

“It is the first and paramount law of every state to provide for its own safety and defence; we will never listen to a theory which, by withdrawing protection from the colonial trade, would render insecure those possessions on which essentially depends the power of Great Britain, to retain that high station in the rank of nations which she owes to her commercial and colonial ascendancy; and least of all shall we listen to the representation of states which evince boundless jealousy of our navigation in peace, and of our maritime ascendancy in case of war; and who tell us distinctly that they are steadily looking to the ulterior object, of one day disputing with us the dominion of the seas.”

A short time, we imagine, will be sufficient to demonstrate that this is the true policy of our country, for the foundation whereon the prosperity of all has been hitherto based, has been the well-being of that class which in all times and seasons provides food for the people.

Circumstances of a political and even a scientific character may cause the manufactures of a country to change their locality and make again the tour of the world, but agriculture is immoveably fixed to the soil, and our rulers will ever find that its prosperity constitutes one of their heaviest responsibilities.

There are, doubtless, many other considerations of great importance arising out of or affecting “the occupations of the people,” but such are not within the object of the present work, and therefore we forbear to do more than cursorily touch upon them in conclusion.

The currency question, from its intricacy, would appear to have baffled all the calculations of our most experienced statesmen, and the practical results of Sir Robert Peel’s measure of 1844, which was considered by its author to be a concentration of all previous experience on the subject, have only involved us in greater difficulties than ever. If, as some suppose, the presence or absence of three or four millions of the precious metals, more or less, can influence the value of our national securities to the extent of 100 millions, paralyze labour, and stop production, such a state of things necessarily implies that our statesmen must be lamentably deficient in the practical knowledge necessary to a right understanding of the true principles which ought to govern the currency.

To eradicate these evils, and take from our national dealings the

elements of mistrust and dishonesty;—to equalize taxation and make all interests in the state contribute their fair proportion to the support of its institutions;—to protect the native industry of the people by just and equitable laws, that shall yield to every man his meat in due season as the reward of his labour;—to raise the sinking artisan, by making that which has supplanted his labour minister to his wants;—to open up our vast colonial possessions to the enterprise and energy of the sons and daughters of Britain, so that they may go forth and plant in every quarter of the globe our religion, language, institutions, and interests, extending and consolidating our power, and at the same time making the country from whence they emanate to be the glory of all lands,—are doubtless among the most important duties which devolve on those entrusted with the Government of this country. To correct also the social misery which afflicts Ireland, and to raise her from her present degraded and desperate condition to one more compatible with the welfare of her people and our own security, is not less a matter of justice than one of imperious necessity.

With what degree of ability these duties have been hitherto discharged is not within our province to inquire, as we have carefully avoided all reference to political considerations except such as have incidentally and unavoidably arisen out of the subject matter of this inquiry, satisfied that whatever deficiencies experience may discover in the political principles of a minister or a party, the resources and energy of our constitution are sufficient to correct them.

To work out these great results, however, for the good of the people, and at the same time to give increased stability to existing institutions, is an object worthy of the loftiest ambition, and the minister that shall succeed in engrafting them on our political system will raise a monument to perpetuate his memory more enduring than the mightiest work of art, and in the page of history will stand out as a beacon to direct future statesmen

“To be just and fear not.”

He will have based the government of a great and mighty nation on the eternal principles of truth and justice, and with such a government “the period to Britain’s fame can be only the end of time.”

APPENDIX.

AUTHORITIES.

In the compilation of the Tables which form the Appendix to the present Work, the following authorities have been taken :—

FOR ALL MATTERS relating to the NUMBERS and OCCUPATIONS of the SEVERAL CLASSES—

The Returns of the Census of 1841.

POOR and COUNTY RATES—ENGLAND and WALES—

A Return from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated Feb. 13th, 1846, made up to Lady-day, 1845.

POOR RELIEF—SCOTLAND—

Two Returns moved for by Mr Ellice, and ordered to be printed June 20th, 1843.

POOR RATES—IRELAND—	}	The 11th Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners.
COUNTY CESS— „		

LAND TAX—ENGLAND and WALES—

A Return from the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, dated July 29th, 1844, made up to the 25th March, 1843.

LAND TAX—SCOTLAND—

The Act of 1797, Geo. III, cap. v, which fixes the amount for the whole kingdom at the sum given in the Summary (page 95 in the Appendix).

TITHES—

PROPERTY TAX ON LAND,	}	A Return of real Property moved for by Mr Villiers, and ordered to be printed March 6, 1845.
„ „ on DWELLING HOUSES,		
„ „ on other PROPERTY—		

HIGHWAY RATES and CHURCH RATES—

A Return relative to Local Taxation ordered to be reprinted Feb. 3, 1846, being No. 562 of 1839.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS—

A Return of the Income and Expenditure from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1843, ordered to be printed Aug. 5, 1845.

CRIMINALS—

A Return from the Secretary of State's Office, dated April 4, 1846.

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,321	31	106	—	1458
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	10,977	1,813	59	12	12,861
Gardeners, Nursermen, and Florists - - - - -	557	40	17	—	614
	12,855	1,884	182	12	14,933
MANUFACTURES :					
Lace Dealers - - - - -	15	—	5	—	20
Lace Makers - - - - -	18	9	1,880	695	2,602
Straw-Plait Dealers - - - - -	98	1	21	5	125
Straw-Plait Manufacturers - - - - -	83	63	1,032	575	1,753
Straw Bonnet and Hat Makers - - - - -	92	12	510	255	858
Miscellaneous - - - - -	405	31	30	4	470
	711	116	3,478	1,523	5,828
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	6,574	876	886	169	8,505
Labourers - - - - -	1,658	294	404	13	2,369
Military and Naval - - - - -	45	1	—	—	46
Professional Persons - - - - -	353	—	—	—	353
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits -	227	14	162	11	414
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	42	3	5	—	50
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	83	—	12	—	95
Domestic Servants - - - - -	766	635	2,069	1,223	4,693
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	454	19	1,154	93	1,720
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	654	137	360	141	1,292
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,822	21,976	21,049	22,791	67,638
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	12,678	23,955	26,101	24,441	87,175

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	14,933
Dependent on " - - - - -	62,703
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	77,636
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	5,828
Dependent on " - - - - -	24,472
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	30,300
Total of the County - - - - -	107,935

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£377,994

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-1ths by the Manufacturers :</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£53,907
Highway Rates - - - - -	9,099
Church - - - - -	4,426
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	9,289
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	132,296
" on other Property " - - - - -	none

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
28,433	
7,182	
11,024	
38,505	15,402
6,500	2,599
3,162	1,264
6,635	2,654
2,755	1,102
—	—
104,196	23,021

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £127,217

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,728	32	116	—	1,876
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	13,997	3,005	1,329	318	18,649
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	682	31	11	—	724
	16,407	3,068	1,456	318	21,249
MANUFACTURES :					
Carpet Weavers - - - - -	16	1	—	—	17
Cotton Spinners and Weavers - - - - -	8	—	11	4	23
Hemp Manufacturers - - - - -	32	5	12	1	50
Paper Makers - - - - -	75	13	5	2	95
Silk Manufacture - - - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Silk Weavers and Workers - - - - -	80	21	65	35	201
Spinners - - - - -	1	2	85	19	107
Straw-Plait Makers - - - - -	4	—	24	7	35
Weavers - - - - -	162	12	38	10	222
Wool Manufacture - - - - -	13	1	46	—	60
Miscellaneous - - - - -	764	77	79	9	929
	1,157	132	365	87	1,741
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	11,676	1,313	1,494	255	14,738
Labourers - - - - -	3,504	443	1,147	36	5,130
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,477	149	—	—	1,626
Professional Persons - - - - -	563	—	—	—	563
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	578	61	339	26	1,004
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	88	2	19	—	109
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	158	—	21	1	180
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,217	1,171	5,047	3,103	11,538
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,473	49	3,104	153	4,779
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	786	508	696	434	2,424
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,958	30,300	30,740	32,068	96,066
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	25,478	33,996	42,607	36,076	138,157

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	21,249	
Dependent on " - - - - -	127,675	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		148,944
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,741	
Dependent on " - - - - -	10,462	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		12,203
Total of the County - - - - -		161,147

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£594,903

Paid in the Proportion of 12-13ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-13th by the Manufacturers :

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£98,331
Highway Rates - - - - -	12,694
Church " - - - - -	5,790
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	12,249
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	310,104
" on other Property " - - - - -	62,468

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
40,197	
29,866	
17,351	
90,767	7,564
11,718	976
5,345	445
11,307	942
8,349	695
1,681	140
216,581	10,763

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £227,343

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,256	40	169	—	2,465
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	15,681	2,702	341	136	18,860
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	545	20	6	1	572
	18,482	2,762	516	137	21,897
MANUFACTURES:					
Chair Makers - - - - -	398	62	7	1	468
Lace Dealers and Makers - - - - -	61	45	3,454	903	4,463
Paper Makers - - - - -	274	22	29	8	333
Silk Manufacture - - - - -	51	36	29	51	144
Straw-Plait Dealers and Manufacturers - - - - -	51	133	689	589	1,460
Miscellaneous - - - - -	818	91	38	18	965
	1,630	389	4,246	1,568	7,833
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	9,558	1,033	1,064	176	11,831
Labourers - - - - -	2,345	244	552	23	3,214
Military and Naval - - - - -	236	13	—	—	249
Professional Persons - - - - -	485	—	—	—	485
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	371	21	237	14	643
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	65	1	8	1	75
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	132	—	13	—	145
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,830	1,248	3,702	1,870	8,650
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	928	32	2,018	106	3,084
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	616	366	598	266	1,846
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,782	30,868	30,205	32,176	96,031
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	19,348	33,876	38,397	34,632	96,253

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	21,897
Dependent on - - - - -	92,989
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	114,886
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	7,833
Dependent on - - - - -	33,264
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	41,097
Total of the County - - - - -	155,983

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£579,736

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 11-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 4-15ths by the Manufacturers:</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£94,260
Highway Rates - - - - -	17,567
Church - - - - -	7,954
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	13,488
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	211,580
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	18,574

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
46,818	
16,807	
17,434	
69,124	25,136
12,877	4,684
5,930	2,024
9,892	3,596
5,726	444
397	144
185,005	36,028

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £221,033

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,136	29	176	—	3,341
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	15,990	2,068	619	239	18,916
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	612	24	25	—	661
	19,738	2,121	820	239	22,918
MANUFACTURES:					
There is no leading Branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest Number engaged in any one Branch is that of the					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	196	18	—	—	214
Miscellaneous - - - - -	479	43	63	3	588
	675	61	3	3	802
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	11,049	1,140	1,476	277	13,942
Labourers - - - - -	2,462	211	847	25	3,578
Military and Naval - - - - -	488	25	—	—	513
Professional Persons - - - - -	497	—	—	—	497
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	531	57	328	27	943
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	58	1	3	—	62
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	124	2	17	—	143
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,601	1,188	3,809	2,834	9,522
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,071	78	2,541	133	3,826
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	461	304	421	302	1,488
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,478	34,168	33,200	35,379	106,225
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	21,820	37,207	42,735	38,977	140,739

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	22,918
Dependent on " - - - - -	135,981
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	158,899
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	802
Dependent on " - - - - -	4,758
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	5,560
Total of the County - - - - -	164,459

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	
Land Tax - - - - -	
Tithes - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£774,657

Paid in the Proportion of 15-16ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-16th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£93,877
Highway Rates - - - - -	20,850
Church " - - - - -	4,823
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	15,159
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	267,273
" on other Property, " - - - - -	60,485

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
32,462	
27,114	
22,594	
88,010	5,867
19,547	1,303
4,522	301
14,212	947
7,308	487
1,654	110
217,423	9,015

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £226,438

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	6,482	53	919	—	7,454
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	14,795	2,675	542	443	18,455
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	847	35	11	2	895
	22,124	2,763	1,472	445	26,804
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	8,937	5,122	9,424	6,866	30,349
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	4,530	2,924	3,812	3,948	15,214
Weavers (all branches)	2,120	760	625	539	4,044
Hatters and Hat Manufacture	1,457	194	113	47	1,811
Printers (all branches)	476	174	56	80	786
Engineers, Machine and Engine Worker	553	71	7	8	639
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	382	61	47	36	526
Salt Makers and Boilers, and Salt Proprietors	472	20	—	—	492
Dyers (all branches)	567	143	13	13	736
Iron Founders and Moulders	180	35	1	—	216
Nailers	170	24	2	—	196
Fustian Cutters	104	37	27	27	195
Rope and Twine Makers	148	33	5	2	188
Tanners	141	13	1	—	155
Turners (all branches)	143	38	6	6	193
Miscellaneous	2,029	341	145	38	2,553
	22,409	9,990	14,284	11,610	58,293
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	26,671	4,098	3,521	731	35,021
Labourers (including miners) - - - - -	11,275	1,428	1,757	84	14,544
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,866	239	—	—	3,105
Professional Persons - - - - -	868	—	—	—	868
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1,728	210	609	43	2,590
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	166	1	14	—	181
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	396	5	22	—	423
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,787	3,166	10,023	7,025	24,001
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,367	123	5,683	271	8,444
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	796	374	881	304	2,355
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	4,555	71,259	68,581	74,636	219,031
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	55,475	80,903	91,091	83,094	310,563

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	26,804	
Dependent on - - - - -	97,821	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		124,625
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	58,293	
Dependent on - - - - -	212,742	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		271,035
Total of the County - - - - -		<u>395,660</u>

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	- £962,857

*Paid in the Proportion of 3-10ths by the Landed Interest, and
7-10ths by the Manufacturers:*

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£113,880
Highway Rates - - - - -	27,729
Church - - - - -	8,372
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	41,706
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	780,102
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	146,978

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
27,476	
25,561	
28,083	
34,164	79,716
8,316	19,413
2,511	5,861
12,510	29,196
6,825	15,927
1,284	3,002
<u>145,730</u>	<u>153,115</u>

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £299,845

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	7,668	128	405	—	8,201
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	14,279	2,752	795	177	18,003
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	595	25	35	3	658
	22,542	2,905	1,235	180	26,862
MANUFACTURES:					
Tin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	657	301	118	146	1,222
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	4	1	—	—	5
Engineer and Engine Workers - - - - -	427	70	2	1	500
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	285	28	99	33	445
Ore Dressers - - - - -	37	69	117	204	427
Copper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	42	23	99	133	297
Clay Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	150	39	23	33	225
Lead Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	41	8	3	2	54
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,174	243	363	96	1,876
	2,817	7,82	814	638	5,051
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	18,163	3,678	3,824	1,007	26,672
Labourers (including Miners) - - - - -	20,270	6,134	2,402	1,519	30,325
Military and Naval - - - - -	3,609	312	—	—	3,921
Professional Persons - - - - -	844	—	—	—	844
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	849	123	501	32	1,505
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	404	6	22	1	433
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	135	3	24	—	162
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,658	4,141	8,159	5,214	20,172
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,033	76	6,768	200	9,077
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,182	347	1,495	347	3,371
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	4,675	6,6075	68,569	73,565	212,884
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	54,822	80,895	91,764	81,885	309,366

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	26,862	
Dependent on - - - - -	260,402	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		287,261
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	5,051	
Dependent on - - - - -	48,964	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		54,015
Total of the County - - - - -		341,279

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£774,692

Paid in the Proportion of 5-6ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-6th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£95,710
Highway Rates - - - - -	29,679
Church - - - - -	5,365
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	20,428
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	277,108
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	301,461

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
30,477	
74,971	
22,595	
79,759	15,951
24,733	4,946
4,471	894
17,024	3,404
6,735	1,347
7,536	1,256
268,301	27,798

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £296,099

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,796	26	432	—	5,254
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	7,574	1,075	1,073	357	10,079
Gardeners, Nursery men, and Florists - - - - -	243	20	14	1	278
	12,613	1,121	1,519	358	15,611
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,499	433	1,075	599	3,606
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	1,511	267	216	110	2,104
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	195	41	19	16	271
Printers (all branches) - - - - -	188	74	1	—	263
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	110	33	61	113	317
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	195	35	5	1	236
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	14	5	—	—	19
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	130	14	1	—	145
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,536	353	97	40	2,026
	5,378	1,255	1,475	879	8,987
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	11,591	2,404	2,636	435	17,066
Labourers (including miners) - - - - -	4,797	976	1,068	38	6,879
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,034	184	—	—	1,218
Professional Persons - - - - -	497	—	—	—	497
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	799	78	308	18	1,203
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	132	3	7	1	143
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	118	1	21	—	140
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,342	1,354	5,093	3,078	11,872
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,839	45	4,539	124	6,597
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,094	353	438	253	2,138
RESIDUE OF POPULATION;					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,918	33,320	33,595	35,854	105,687
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	27,211	38,718	47,710	39,801	153,440

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	15,611
Dependent on " - - - - -	97,379
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	112,990
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	8,987
Dependent on " - - - - -	56,061
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	65,048
Total of the County - - - - -	178,038

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	3,727
Tithes - - - - -	10,265
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£603,724

Paid in the Proportion of 3-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-5ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£44,926
Highway Rates - - - - -	11,869
Church " - - - - -	2,389
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	15,507
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	220,549
" on other Property " - - - - -	86,061

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
3,727	
10,265	
17,608	
26,956	17,970
7,123	4,746
1,433	956
9,303	6,204
3,860	2,572
1,506	1,004
81,781	33,452

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £115,233

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	6,182	53	756	—	6,991
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	10,019	1,447	188	122	11,776
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	514	42	10	—	566
	16,715	1,542	954	122	19,333
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufactures (all branches) - - - - -	2,173	1,412	2,411	2,525	8,521
Hose (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	3,689	540	1,027	530	5,786
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	479	289	865	705	2,338
Lace " (all branches) - - - - -	544	165	796	447	1,952
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	683	198	188	104	1,173
Nail Makers - - - - -	758	210	17	16	1,031
Pot Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	441	172	26	50	689
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	83	21	1	—	105
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	419	81	2	2	504
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	410	98	3	2	513
Printers (Cotton and Calico) - - - - -	238	99	29	57	423
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	303	114	1	1	419
Glove Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	107	15	156	102	380
Hatter and Hat Makers (all branches) - - - - -	308	14	5	2	329
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	230	51	25	14	320
Bleachers - - - - -	103	111	20	64	298
Tape Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	110	41	66	47	264
Factory Workers - - - - -	15	17	78	112	222
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	152	41	11	—	204
File Makers (all branches) - - - - -	86	42	—	—	128
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,828	356	111	74	2,369
	13,159	4,117	5,838	4,854	27,968
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	18,222	2,638	2,321	526	23,707
Labourers (including miners) - - - - -	12,173	2,353	915	36	15,477
Military and Naval - - - - -	568	69	—	—	637
Professional Persons - - - - -	692	—	—	—	692
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	967	115	423	23	1,528
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	99	1	10	—	110
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	192	2	12	—	206
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,755	2,729	5,295	4,456	15,235
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,454	37	3,541	161	5,193
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	636	207	556	186	1,585
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	3,582	50,615	52,288	54,061	160,546
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	41,340	58,766	65,361	59,449	224,916

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES," between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	19,333	
Dependent on " - - - - -	91,928	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		111,261
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	27,968	
Dependent on " - - - - -	132,988	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		160,956
Total of the County - - - - -		272,217

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	23,403	
Tithes - - - - -	16,896	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£845,681	24,665
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 2-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-5ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£83,229	33,292
Highway Rates - - - - -	18,627	7,450
Church " - - - - -	4,605	1,842
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	35,653	14,060
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	328,488	3,872
" " on other Property " - - - - -	204,856	2,390
	127,870	94,761

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £222,631

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	11,187	324	521	—	12,032
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	31,667	7,481	1,178	728	41,054
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,351	62	22	1	1,436
	44,205	7,867	1,721	729	54,522
MANUFACTURES:					
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	986	170	486	222	1,864
Lace Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	138	99	1,068	516	1,821
Glove Makers and Glovers - - - - -	73	6	492	192	763
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	286	30	377	26	719
Rope and Cord Spinners and Manufacturers - - - - -	511	100	29	8	648
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	63	10	186	140	399
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	9	2	358	29	398
Tanners - - - - -	366	30	1	—	397
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	232	26	58	18	334
Spinners - - - - -	2	—	238	33	273
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	209	40	—	—	249
Tinmen and Tin-plate Workers - - - - -	183	52	2	—	237
Basket Makers - - - - -	188	22	6	1	217
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	173	20	20	2	215
Factory Workers - - - - -	22	19	70	80	191
Sail Makers - - - - -	138	54	—	—	172
Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers - - - - -	8	3	1	—	12
Lime Burners and Manufacturers - - - - -	148	3	3	—	154
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,110	134	164	34	1,442
	4,845	800	3,559	1,301	10,505
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	40,367	8,091	8,081	2,426	58,965
Labourers - - - - -	7,691	705	3,248	124	11,768
Military and Naval - - - - -	7,422	797	—	—	8,219
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,814	—	—	—	1,814
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	1,892	189	1,099	74	3,254
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	561	4	35	2	602
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	372	3	55	—	430
Domestic Servants - - - - -	6,567	6,411	18,122	10,755	41,855
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	5,062	206	14,429	656	20,353
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	2,957	959	2,807	725	7,448
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	8,296	94,689	105,759	104,981	313,725
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	83,001	112,054	153,635	119,743	468,433

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	54,522	
Dependent on " - - - - -	392,759	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		447,281
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	10,505	
Dependent on " - - - - -	75,674	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		86,179
Total of the County - - - - -		533,460

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	77,772	
Tithes - - - - -	115,509	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	33,721	
	£1,556,180	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-6ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-6th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£218,532	182,111
Highway Rates - - - - -	37,356	31,130
Church " - - - - -	17,021	14,184
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	75,651	63,043
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	766,745	18,803
" " on other Property " - - - - -	266,451	6,476
		36,421
		6,226
		2,837
		12,608
		3,560
		1,295
	542,749	62,947
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£605,696

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,701	33	120	—	2,854
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	13,043	2,060	592	181	15,876
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	438	15	9	—	462
	16,182	2,108	721	181	19,192
MANUFACTURES:					
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	186	53	67	57	363
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	139	37	104	39	319
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	193	30	69	17	309
Spinners - - - - -	5	3	221	69	298
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	23	2	116	91	232
Rope, Twine, and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	100	19	75	18	212
Button Makers - - - - -	2	—	149	54	205
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	13	9	69	68	159
Sail and Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Weavers and Makers - - - - -	81	17	35	8	144
Miscellaneous - - - - -	648	100	174	39	961
	1,393	270	1,079	460	3,202
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	12,257	1,837	1,742	421	16,257
Labourers - - - - -	3,009	412	896	65	4,382
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,324	134	—	—	1,458
Professional Persons - - - - -	636	—	—	—	636
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	358	46	337	25	796
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	325	1	10	—	339
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	91	—	15	—	106
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,565	837	4,821	2,307	9,530
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,390	48	3,969	182	5,589
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	818	326	928	302	2,374
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	3,330	34,828	35,687	37,337	111,182
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	25,133	38,472	48,405	40,639	152,649

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES," between the AGRICULTURISTS and MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	19,192	
Dependent on " - - - - -	130,823	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		150,015
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,202	
Dependent on " - - - - -	21,826	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		25,028
Total of the County - - - - -		<u>175,043</u>

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£613,507
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 6-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-7th by the Manufacturers:</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£94,011
Highway Rates - - - - -	12,251
Church - - - - -	8,671
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	26,274
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	231,204
" on other Property - - - - -	72,366

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
32,026	
56,971	
17,893	
80,581	13,430
10,501	1,750
7,433	1,238
22,521	3,753
5,780	963
1,809	301
<u>235,515</u>	<u>21,435</u>

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £256,950

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,274	46	218	—	3,538
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	7,886	1,203	726	274	10,089
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	690	35	10	—	735
	<u>11,850</u>	<u>1,284</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>14,362</u>
MANUFACTURES:					
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	1,117	195	—	—	1,312
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	228	93	—	—	321
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	657	296	—	2	955
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	672	183	2	1	858
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	346	86	70	100	602
Weavers - - - - -	521	44	23	8	596
Potters and Pot Makers - - - - -	389	103	20	1	516
Rope and Cord Makers - - - - -	303	121	2	3	427
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	341	39	3	2	386
Carpet Makers and Weavers - - - - -	313	63	7	—	385
Anchor Smiths and Chain Makers - - - - -	315	62	—	—	377
Nail and Nail Makers - - - - -	257	48	—	—	306
Sail and Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers - - - - -	209	84	5	1	299
Chemist Manufacture - - - - -	234	24	4	—	262
Factory Workers - - - - -	29	55	—	61	245
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	100	15	14	6	130
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	103	7	17	5	192
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	192	18	16	9	235
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,472	279	193	89	2,033
	<u>7,924</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>10,437</u>
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	25,767	6,026	2,626	323	34,742
Labourers - - - - -	21,403	5,305	803	69	27,580
Military and Naval - - - - -	4,782	472	—	—	5,254
Professional Persons - - - - -	840	—	—	—	840
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	1,351	170	347	16	1,884
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	255	4	12	—	271
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	278	1	21	—	300
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,776	1,081	6,542	5,712	15,111
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,627	40	6,331	233	8,231
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	748	248	835	212	2,043
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	3,912	61,158	68,502	69,357	203,229
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	62,739	74,505	86,319	75,922	9,485

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	14,362	
Dependent on	-	-	-	173,443	
AGRICULTURE—Total					187,805
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	-	10,437	
Dependent on	-	-	-	126,042	
MANUFACTURES—Total					136,479
Total of the County	-	-	-	324,284	

TAXATION.

	<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>					
Land Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tithe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Tax--on Land, assessed at	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Paid in the Proportion of 4-7ths by the Landed Interest, and
3-7ths by the Manufacturers:*

Poor and County Rates	-	-	-	-	-	£11,026
Highway Rates	-	-	-	-	-	20,864
Church	-	-	-	-	-	6,101
Turnpike Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	30,323
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	-	-	-	-	-	429,287
“ “ on other Property	-	-	-	-	-	700,917

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
£	£
10,444	
34,262	
15,714	
63,446	47,586
11,920	8,944
3,484	2,617
17,328	12,995
7,152	5,268
11,680	8,763
175,424	86,273

Total of Taxation of the County

£261,697

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,575	120	415	—	5,110
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	36,272	6,541	1,074	321	44,208
Gardeners, Nurserymen and Florists - - - - -	1,677	99	22	—	1,798
	42,524	6,760	1,511	321	51,116
MANUFACTURES:					
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	507	139	493	447	1,586
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	431	79	7	5	522
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	201	26	2	—	229
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	15	—	—	—	15
Engineer and Engine Workers - - - - -	105	12	—	—	117
Straw-Plait Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	8	4	281	138	431
Weavers - - - - -	114	17	49	26	206
Basket Makers - - - - -	146	8	6	1	161
Miscellaneous - - - - -	861	103	129	66	1,159
	2,388	388	967	683	4,426
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or as Workmen - - - - - }	22,058	2,595	2,493	518	27,694
Labourers - - - - -	6,540	1,007	1,851	119	9,517
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,650	450	—	—	3,100
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,113	—	—	—	1,113
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	925	89	786	31	1,831
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	267	6	13	—	286
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	407	7	30	—	444
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,478	1,850	8,699	6,229	20,256
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,915	104	5,071	313	7,403
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,283	733	1,081	680	3,777
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	5,566	67,255	69,043	72,152	214,016
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	46,202	74,096	89,067	80,072	289,437

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	51,116
Dependent on " - - - - -	266,373
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	317,489
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	4,426
Dependent on " - - - - -	23,064
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	27,490
Total of the County - - - - -	344,979

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest.</i>	£	£
Land Tax - - - - -	88,647	
Tithes - - - - -	106,793	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	37,614	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 12-13ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-13th by the Manufacturers.</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	196,486	16,290
Highway Rates - - - - -	29,233	2,436
Church - - - - -	16,075	1,236
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	30,375	2,531
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	13,855	1,237
" on other Property " - - - - -	7,997	666
	525,739	24,396
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -	£550,135	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,577	57	319	—	4,953
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	19,949	2,878	1,578	320	24,725
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,449	83	53	7	1,592
	25,975	3,018	1,950	327	31,270
MANUFACTURES:					
Woolen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	2,192	568	2,118	654	5,532
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	833	53	165	25	1,076
Hatters and Hat Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	858	67	49	10	984
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	656	81	—	1	738
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	74	9	2	—	85
Engine Turner - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	64	60	278	384	786
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	438	83	10	—	531
Pin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	125	30	251	118	524
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	323	40	3	—	366
Nail Makers - - - - -	241	43	5	—	289
Basket Makers - - - - -	217	32	19	20	288
Tin-plate worker and Tinman - - - - -	221	39	14	9	283
Boiler Makers - - - - -	233	45	—	—	278
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	193	38	4	2	237
Pipe Makers - - - - -	70	22	109	33	234
Turners - - - - -	152	28	2	—	182
Chair Makers - - - - -	157	14	6	—	177
Dyers - - - - -	144	9	19	1	173
Potters - - - - -	124	28	14	7	173
Rope and Twine Spinners - - - - -	122	24	9	4	159
Spinner - - - - -	30	4	99	16	149
Lace Manufactures (all branches) - - - - -	43	4	56	44	147
Tanners - - - - -	123	5	1	—	129
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	106	21	1	—	128
Paper Makers and Stainers - - - - -	108	1	8	4	121
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	16	5	48	44	113
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,312	143	188	57	1,700
	9,176	1,496	3,478	1,433	15,583
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	35,956	4,421	7,633	1,423	49,433
Labourers - - - - -	14,734	2,590	4,022	257	21,603
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,786	151	—	—	2,937
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,539	—	—	—	1,539
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	2,354	316	1,121	66	3,857
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	379	6	19	—	404
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	628	7	97	—	732
Domestic Servants - - - - -	4,736	2,976	15,462	7,920	31,094
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	3,862	232	11,164	744	16,002
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,577	833	1,651	786	4,847
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	6,311	79,512	80,838	85,421	252,082
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	74,862	91,044	122,007	96,617	384,530

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	31,270
Dependent on " - - - - -	256,638
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	287,908
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	15,583
Dependent on " - - - - -	127,892
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	143,475
Total of the County - - - - -	431,383

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	46,657
Tithes - - - - -	39,990
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,121,124

Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest, and
1-3rd by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£194,249
Highway Rates - - - - -	29,758
Church - - - - -	12,275
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	62,487
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	839,689
" on other Property " - - - - -	113,701

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
46,657	64,749
39,990	9,919
32,699	4,091
129,500	20,829
19,839	8,163
8,184	1,105
41,658	—
16,327	—
2,211	—
337,065	108,856

Total of Taxation of the County

£445,921

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,194	27	292	—	3,513
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	10,664	1,474	603	90	12,831
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	257	11	4	—	272
	14,115	1,512	899	90	16,616
MANUFACTURES:					
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	41	4	102	18	165
Nailers - - - - -	75	14	2	1	92
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	66	13	1	—	80
Weavers - - - - -	55	4	—	—	59
Basket Makers - - - - -	47	5	2	—	52
Tanners - - - - -	39	3	—	—	50
Turners - - - - -	511	25	51	5	44
Miscellaneous - - - - -	—	—	—	—	395
	682	73	158	24	937
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	8,121	1,111	937	159	10,328
Labourers - - - - -	2,134	220	667	31	3,052
Military and Naval - - - - -	152	1	—	—	153
Professional Persons - - - - -	499	—	—	—	499
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	284	31	182	13	510
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	52	—	1	—	53
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	89	—	14	—	103
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,272	2,312	3,617	2,992	11,193
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	981	53	2,135	107	3,276
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	395	203	265	173	1,036
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,135	19,557	23,208	21,222	66,122
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	17,114	23,188	31,026	24,697	96,325

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	16,616	
Dependent on " - - - - -	91,181	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		107,800
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	937	
Dependent on " - - - - -	5,111	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		6,078
Total of the County - - - - -		113,878

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	20,106	
Tithes - - - - -	32,306	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - - £629,981	18,374	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 18-19ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-19th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - - £55,442	52,998	2,944
Highway Rates - - - - - 13,138	12,447	691
Church " - - - - - 4,928	4,668	259
Turnpike Trusts - - - - - 21,795	20,648	1,147
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - - 128,572	3,553	197
" on other Property " - - - - - 46,766	1,293	71
	166,393	5,309
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -	£171,702	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,628	22	130	—	1,780
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	14,110	3,066	297	68	17,541
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	776	38	10	—	824
	16,514	3,126	437	68	20,145
MANUFACTURES:					
Straw-Plait Workers (all branches) - - - - -	97	239	2,840	1,575	4,751
Straw-Plait Dealers - - - - -	81	8	21	9	119
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	71	175	85	169	500
Paper Makers - - - - -	193	29	29	5	256
Paper Stainers - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	107	17	—	—	124
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	64	16	—	—	80
Type Pounders - - - - -	35	25	—	—	60
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	52	3	—	—	55
Engine and Machine Maker - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Weavers - - - - -	42	11	—	1	54
Canvas Makers and Weavers - - - - -	46	5	—	—	51
Miscellaneous - - - - -	449	34	37	7	527
	1,238	563	3,012	1,766	6,579
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	10,666	1,217	1,509	210	13,602
Labourers - - - - -	3,689	625	879	25	5,213
Military and Naval - - - - -	390	38	—	—	428
Professional Persons - - - - -	499	—	—	—	499
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	564	34	365	16	919
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	110	3	8	—	121
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	141	1	24	—	166
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,257	1,228	4,426	2,282	10,193
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,117	38	2,420	121	3,696
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	737	335	606	349	2,027
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	2,323	30,229	29,384	31,678	93,614
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	22,433	33,748	39,621	34,681	130,483

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	20,145	
Dependent on " - - - - -	98,361	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		118,506
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	6,579	
Dependent on " - - - - -	32,122	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		38,701
Total of the County - - - - -		157,207

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£438,225

Paid in the Proportion of 3/4ths by the Landed Interest, and 1/4th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£86,281
Highway Rates - - - - -	11,862
Church " - - - - -	9,393
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	21,676
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	340,267
" " on other Property " - - - - -	71,301

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
41,783	
56,136	
12,781	
64,711	21,570
8,897	2,965
7,045	2,348
16,257	5,419
7,443	2,481
1,559	520
216,612	35,303

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £251,915

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,027	22	72	—	1,121
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	6,004	866	183	59	7,112
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - -	206	13	28	—	247
	7,237	901	283	59	8,480
MANUFACTURES :					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	175	27	—	—	202
Paper Makers - - - - -	29	2	14	7	52
Lace Makers - - - - -	3	—	33	9	45
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	37	10	—	—	47
Basket Makers - - - - -	21	4	—	—	28
Miscellaneous - - - - -	181	17	19	1	218
	449	60	66	17	592
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	3,755	483	443	92	4,773
Labourers - - - - -	807	67	282	5	1,161
Military and Naval - - - - -	184	6	—	—	190
Professional Persons - - - - -	233	—	—	—	233
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits -	103	9	129	14	255
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - -	19	—	2	—	21
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	33	—	4	—	37
Domestic Servants - - - - -	559	471	1,359	1,135	3,524
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	301	17	797	42	1,157
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners -	179	100	165	57	501
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,138	11,961	11,956	12,570	37,625
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	7,311	13,114	15,137	13,915	49,477

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each Interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	8,480	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	46,249	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		54,729
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	592	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	3,228	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		3,820
Total of the County - - - - -		58,549

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£312,082

Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers :

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£36 076
Highway Rates - - - - -	6,226
Church „ - - - - -	2,596
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	8,726
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - -	71,852
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	17,749

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
15,278	
7,842	
9,107	
33,671	2,405
5,811	415
2,423	172
8,145	581
1,955	140
483	34
84,715	3,747

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £88,462

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	5,123	57	297	—	5,477
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	33,504	5,502	521	84	39,611
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	2,337	113	44	3	2,497
	40,964	5,672	862	87	47,585
MANUFACTURES:					
Paper Makers (all branches) - - - - -	539	75	244	76	934
„ Stainers - - - - -	11	1	—	—	12
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	19	3	—	—	22
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	562	60	4	1	627
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	531	75	5	1	612
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	411	40	8	3	462
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	235	29	1	—	265
Basket Makers - - - - -	195	9	8	—	212
Sail Makers - - - - -	170	21	1	—	192
Tanners - - - - -	167	8	—	—	175
Printers (all branches) - - - - -	112	19	7	2	140
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen - - - - -	120	18	1	—	139
Iron Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	122	15	—	—	137
Hatters - - - - -	112	2	18	2	134
Turners - - - - -	118	14	2	—	134
Boiler Makers - - - - -	110	10	—	—	120
Pipe Makers - - - - -	86	21	7	—	114
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	83	6	15	1	105
Miscellaneous - - - - -	970	85	138	36	1,229
	4,673	511	459	122	5,765
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	39,511	4,463	5,263	686	49,923
Labourers - - - - -	14,198	1,516	4,469	110	20,293
Military and Naval - - - - -	16,864	3,717	—	—	20,581
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,855	—	—	—	1,855
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	2,377	160	1,313	77	3,927
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	1,071	25	15	1	1,112
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	687	9	66	—	36,762
Domestic Servants - - - - -	5,935	2,581	18,309	9,567	18,392
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	5,156	164	12,718	591	1,629
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	7,013	1,901	2,621	1,512	3,047
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	7,026	104,502	106,634	110,304	328,466
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	101,693	119,038	151,408	122,848	494,987

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	47,585	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	441,499	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		489,084
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	5,765	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	53,488	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		59,253
Total of the County - - - - -		548,337

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,327,490

Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-9th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£258,166
Highway Rates - - - - -	48,634
Church - - - - -	26,201
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	56,727
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	1,372,881
„ on other property „ - - - - -	207,234

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
80,495	
114,349	
38,718	
231,481	26,685
43,230	5,404
23,290	2,911
50,424	6,303
35,593	4,449
5,373	671
622,953	46,423

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £669,376

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	14,740	139	1,767	—	16,646
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	24,761	5,194	442	188	30,585
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	2,195	121	22	—	2,338
	41,696	5,454	2,231	188	49,569
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	45,920	24,363	45,271	34,119	149,673
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	21,190	5,197	8,787	5,125	40,299
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	5,748	1,427	5,209	2,949	15,333
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	6,758	1,733	2,009	1,440	12,030
Printers (all branches) Cotton, Silk, &c. &c. - - - - -	5,715	1,666	146	535	8,062
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	2,064	1,092	2,129	1,372	6,657
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	1,682	376	—	—	2,058
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	3,810	663	12	20	4,505
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	4,720	1,489	72	25	6,306
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	4,078	672	562	234	5,546
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	1,725	289	1,107	701	3,822
Fustian Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,661	388	877	325	3,251
Bleachers (branch not specified) - - - - -	1,868	487	142	97	2,594
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,915	479	16	8	2,448
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	1,283	504	25	13	1,825
Rope and Cord Spinners - - - - -	1,174	493	36	14	1,717
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	1,153	223	35	8	1,419
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	706	268	70	29	1,073
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	426	215	198	225	1,064
Tin Plate Workers and Timmen - - - - -	814	214	11	2	1,041
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	800	181	7	—	988
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	195	114	325	317	951
Block and Print Cutters - - - - -	743	176	4	3	926
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	637	234	4	1	876
Boiler Makers - - - - -	686	187	—	—	873
Fullers - - - - -	638	170	2	—	810
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	388	121	100	68	677
Stainers - - - - -	75	45	3	4	127
Turners - - - - -	601	140	3	—	748
Turners (Brass) - - - - -	2	2	—	—	68
Knitters - - - - -	58	61	339	207	632
Worsted Manufacture - - - - -	159	87	206	180	558
Small Ware Manufacture - - - - -	320	55	116	67	547
Chair Makers - - - - -	464	59	23	1	546
File Cutters and Makers - - - - -	393	149	4	—	539
Sail Makers - - - - -	358	112	1	2	521
Sail Cloth Manufacture - - - - -	56	3	7	—	469
Potters - - - - -	413	87	18	3	455
Pin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	73	86	132	178	438
Roller Makers and Coverers - - - - -	286	43	103	23	436
Basket Makers - - - - -	356	60	18	4	420
Pattern Designers and Makers - - - - -	353	77	4	2	403
Tanners - - - - -	400	20	—	—	378
Bobbin Makers and Turners - - - - -	264	133	2	4	365
Card (Machine) Makers - - - - -	187	85	47	59	354
Pipe Makers - - - - -	254	72	30	9	111
Brass Founders and Moulders - - - - -	266	84	4	—	339
Brass Finishers and Workers - - - - -	80	28	3	—	300
Reed Makers - - - - -	285	43	9	2	275
Tool Makers - - - - -	221	75	4	—	270
Colour Manufacture - - - - -	222	1	1	1	267
Flannel Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	228	10	25	7	266
Copper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	213	54	—	—	213
Grinders - - - - -	216	47	1	2	205
Hinge Makers - - - - -	143	68	—	2	193
Straw Plait Workers - - - - -	14	14	112	65	179
Hat and Hand Box Makers - - - - -	6	—	113	74	173
Shuttle Makers - - - - -	142	36	1	—	172
Comb Makers - - - - -	131	27	11	4	166
Skinners - - - - -	140	30	2	—	146
Fringe and Tassel Manufacture - - - - -	60	6	62	38	139
Hoopers and Hoop Makers - - - - -	131	14	1	—	136
Wire Workers - - - - -	116	23	5	2	136
Anchor Smiths and Chain Makers - - - - -	125	14	—	—	132
Quilt Makers - - - - -	60	19	51	6	118
Soap Manufacture - - - - -	124	10	1	1	114
Marble Masons - - - - -	106	25	1	—	109
Thread Manufacture - - - - -	27	4	59	28	107
Muslin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	74	13	18	9	103
Wire Drawers - - - - -	91	18	—	—	207,9
Gun and Pistol Makers - - - - -	94	12	1	—	
Slate Manufacture - - - - -	96	11	—	—	
Bolt Makers - - - - -	81	21	1	—	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,525	249	224	81	
	128,616	45,806	69,012	48,695	292,129

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	128,921	21,157	21,378	4,199	175,655
Labourers - - - - -	56,861	10,195	7,969	1,054	76,079
Military and Naval - - - - -	9,598	1,026	—	—	10,624
Professional Persons - - - - -	3,495	—	—	—	3,495
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	10,078	1,578	2,012	136	13,804
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	1,195	16	23	—	1,234
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	2,408	19	113	1	2,541
Domestic Servants - - - - -	8,375	3,371	40,887	20,365	72,998
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	8,127	491	23,343	1,246	33,207
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	4,838	2,325	4,660	1,494	12,717
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	21,992	297,294	237,085	316,631	923,002
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	255,888	337,472	386,870	345,126	1,325,356

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	49,569	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	192,265	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		241,834
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	292,129	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	1,133,091	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		1,425,220
Total of the County - - - - -		1,667,054

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	19,406
Tithes - - - - -	39,728
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,636,416

<i>Paid in the proportion of 1-7th by the Landed Interest, and 6-7ths by the Manufacturers :</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£530,490
Highway Rates - - - - -	73,870
Church „ - - - - -	22,068
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	121,885
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - -	4,777,536
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	1,342,276

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
19,406	
39,728	
47,728	
75,784	454,706
10,552	63,318
3,152	18,916
17,412	104,473
19,506	119,438
5,878	33,271
239,546	794,122

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £1,033,668

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,358	26	285	—	3,669
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	11,259	1,353	133	25	12,770
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	604	38	10	1	653
	15,221	1,417	428	26	17,092
MANUFACTURES:					
Hose (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	8,753	1,328	2,059	775	12,915
„ Woollen (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,265	198	493	212	2,168
Lace Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	369	95	688	385	1,537
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	768	86	72	64	990
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	348	100	1	1	450
Glovers and Glove Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	91	6	212	130	439
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	84	85	172	82	423
Worsted Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	59	25	174	77	335
Trimmers - - - - -	144	41	4	—	189
Needle Makers - - - - -	146	32	4	—	182
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	15	46	57	56	174
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	151	11	10	1	173
Potters and Pot Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	106	25	12	4	147
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	115	15	13	2	145
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	36	5	1	—	42
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	99	3	—	—	102
Brace Makers (all branches) - - - - -	32	8	69	27	136
Turners - - - - -	108	19	2	—	129
„ (Ivory) - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Basket Makers - - - - -	101	17	3	—	121
Miscellaneous - - - - -	871	195	134	31	1,231
	13,662	2,340	4,180	1,847	22,029
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	14,402	2,143	2,501	479	19,525
Labourers - - - - -	2,511	361	784	20	3,676
Military and Naval - - - - -	506	75	—	—	581
Professional Persons - - - - -	734	—	—	—	734
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	531	98	404	18	1,051
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	79	1	3	—	83
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	173	—	20	—	193
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,386	2,266	5,006	3,889	13,547
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,278	34	2,952	113	4,377
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	753	418	609	354	2,134
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,285	40,956	42,685	43,919	130,845
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	26,638	46,352	54,964	48,792	176,746

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	17,092
Dependent on „ - - - - -	77,221
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	94,313
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	22,029
Dependent on „ - - - - -	99,525
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	121,554
Total of the County - - - - -	215,867

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	34,238	
Tithes - - - - -	19,474	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£899,063	25,931
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 4-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 5-9ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£103,718	46,596
Highway Rates - - - - -	23,816	10,628
Church „ - - - - -	5,898	2,620
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	22,243	9,884
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	314,966	4,080
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	162,355	2,204
	155,155	94,064

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £249,219

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	10,579	78	631	—	11,288
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	36,917	7,712	643	122	45,394
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	830	35	14	—	879
	48,326	7,825	1,288	122	57,561
MANUFACTURES:					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	698	106	5	—	809
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	239	39	3	—	281
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	109	19	1	—	129
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	74	6	—	—	80
Coachmakers (all branches) - - - - -	120	49	3	—	172
Tanners - - - - -	116	25	2	—	143
Nail Makers - - - - -	115	14	—	—	129
Basket Makers - - - - -	114	13	1	—	128
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	103	4	1	—	108
Miscellaneous - - - - -	810	102	154	21	1,087
	2,498	377	170	21	3,066
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	24,240	4,126	3,135	573	32,074
Labourers - - - - -	4,276	271	1,567	33	6,147
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,297	108	—	—	2,405
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,431	—	—	—	1,431
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	814	121	750	46	1,731
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	169	3	12	—	184
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	234	3	33	1	271
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,025	2,646	10,460	10,403	26,534
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,390	45	6,443	221	9,099
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,013	564	1,118	574	3,269
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	6,113	68,849	71,837	72,031	218,830
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	46,002	76,736	95,355	83,882	301,975

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	57,561	
Dependent on " - - - - -	286,704	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		344,265
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,066	
Dependent on " - - - - -	15,271	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		18,337
Total of the County - - - - -		362,602

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	-
Tithes - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£2,340,624

Paid in the Proportion of 19-20ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-20th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£151,999
Highway Rates - - - - -	80,664
Church " - - - - -	12,698
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	35,957
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	420,978
" on other Property " - - - - -	106,737

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
70,548	
44,877	
68,268	
144,399	7,600
76,628	4,036
12,059	639
34,165	1,792
11,665	613
2,958	155
465,567	14,835

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £480,402

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,118	32	55	—	1,205
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	9,627	1,437	522	82	11,668
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	4,761	185	275	70	5,291
	15,506	1,654	852	152	18,164
MANUFACTURES:					
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	3,728	450	2,440	530	7,148
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	3,241	369	1,148	203	4,961
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	3,408	327	68	8	3,811
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	2,114	299	—	—	2,413
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	193	22	5	—	220
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	1,172	102	85	13	1,372
Hat Makers (all branches) - - - - -	1,020	100	171	39	1,330
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,068	204	23	13	1,308
Turners - - - - -	1,059	145	29	4	1,237
" (Brass) - - - - -	75	14	1	—	90
Chair Makers - - - - -	937	147	85	10	1,179
Tin-plate Workers and Timmen - - - - -	1,004	122	8	—	1,134
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	98	29	832	163	1,122
Gun Makers (all branches) - - - - -	955	120	27	2	1,104
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	791	264	37	10	1,102
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	744	79	33	6	862
Rope and Cord Makers - - - - -	614	132	60	5	811
Brass Finishers and Workers - - - - -	674	73	15	—	762
Brass Founders and Moulders - - - - -	607	80	—	6	693
Lace Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	249	18	327	83	677
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, and Refiners - - - - -	604	22	3	—	629
Basket Makers - - - - -	488	34	43	6	571
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	229	20	240	35	524
Wire Drawers and Workers - - - - -	356	50	18	3	427
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	381	36	5	—	422
Type Founders - - - - -	353	58	1	1	413
Pipe Makers - - - - -	318	45	35	6	404
Copper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	311	78	8	—	397
Sail Makers - - - - -	348	34	1	—	383
Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers - - - - -	55	5	6	2	68
Trimming Makers - - - - -	136	21	146	66	369
Fringe Manufacturers - - - - -	160	32	109	57	358
Carpet Manufacturers - - - - -	271	49	19	2	341
Gold Beaters - - - - -	249	67	6	—	322
Gold Workers (all branches) - - - - -	141	16	29	14	200
Japanners - - - - -	214	31	39	8	322
Comb Makers - - - - -	273	29	15	—	317
Wool Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	232	21	46	6	305
Musical Instrument Makers - - - - -	236	30	3	—	269
Ivory Turners and Workers - - - - -	229	30	3	1	263
Boiler Makers - - - - -	213	45	—	—	258
Straw-Plait Manufacture - - - - -	81	9	132	19	241
Brace Makers - - - - -	52	10	120	19	201
Skin Dressers - - - - -	167	14	12	4	197
Fewterers - - - - -	175	8	11	—	194
Willow Weavers and Workers - - - - -	104	20	49	20	193
Soap Boilers - - - - -	176	8	3	1	188
Organ Builders - - - - -	153	25	2	—	180
Crape Manufacturers - - - - -	40	23	71	32	166
Card Makers - - - - -	105	27	18	8	158
Mat Makers - - - - -	116	10	25	2	153
Pencil Makers - - - - -	116	22	9	2	149
Marble Matons - - - - -	126	14	4	—	144
Horse Hair Manufacturers and Weavers - - - - -	105	11	17	1	134
Tool Dealers and Makers - - - - -	109	19	2	—	130
Tanners - - - - -	111	14	1	—	126
Distillers - - - - -	122	1	1	—	124
Hair Manufacturers and Weavers - - - - -	54	8	48	14	124
Button Makers - - - - -	85	11	21	4	121
Looking Glass Makers and Silverers - - - - -	105	6	6	—	117
Lamp Makers - - - - -	108	5	2	—	115
Tobacco Pipe Makers - - - - -	74	15	14	2	105
Potters - - - - -	93	7	2	—	102
Floor Cloth Manufacturers - - - - -	85	11	1	—	97
Hot Pressers - - - - -	81	15	1	—	97
Spring Makers - - - - -	72	10	15	—	97
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	80	11	1	1	93
Founders (branch not specified) - - - - -	80	10	1	—	91
Lint Makers and Dealers - - - - -	6	—	63	20	89
Pen Makers and Dealers - - - - -	57	6	23	1	87
Zinc Manufacturers and Workers - - - - -	73	12	1	—	86
Instrument Makers - - - - -	68	9	7	—	84
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	31	4	34	9	78
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,505	221	453	97	3,276
	35,093	4,445	7,339	1,558	48,435

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	195,830	21,660	42,344	6,990	266,824
Labourers - - - - -	53,472	5,958	22,171	639	82,240
Military and Naval - - - - -	13,289	868	—	—	14,157
Professional Persons - - - - -	10,389	—	—	—	10,389
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	21,465	2,892	5,029	286	29,672
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	2,119	41	15	—	2,175
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	5,200	171	387	4	5,762
Domestic Servants - - - - -	31,975	9,331	86,870	28,555	156,731
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	22,260	960	50,707	2,442	76,369
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	8,378	3,171	9,910	2,624	24,083
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	19,699	253,199	289,943	278,794	841,635
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	384,076	298,251	507,376	320,334	1,510,037

The Metropolis being the representative of every other interest in the Kingdom, the same rule of dividing “ALL OTHER CLASSES” and the Taxation of the County between the AGRICULTURISTS and MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which those resident in the County bear to each other will not apply in the instance of Middlesex.

We therefore adopt the result given in the Summary of the proportion which each bears to the other in the whole population of the three Kingdoms, irrespective of the Metropolis, and this gives 2-3rds to the Agriculturists, and 1-3rd to the Manufacturers:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	18,164	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	1,006,692	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	1,024,856	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	48,435	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	503,345	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	551,780	
Total of the County - - - - -	1,576,636	

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	£387,861
Tithes - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	

Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest, and 1-3rd by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£758,160
Highway Rates - - - - -	33,055
Church „ - - - - -	94,287
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	74,818
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	9,223,475
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	1,724,514

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
236,249	
54,698	
11,312	
505,440	252,720
22,037	11,018
62,858	31,429
49,879	24,939
179,346	89,672
33,530	16,768
1,155,349	426,546

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £1,581,895

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,263	56	278	—	2,597
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	4,472	1,172	126	83	5,853
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	222	11	2	—	235
	6,957	1,239	406	83	8,685
MANUFACTURES:					
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	2,491	532	19	12	3,054
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	294	27	—	—	321
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	48	5	1	—	54
Nail Makers - - - - -	125	26	2	—	153
Tin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	120	23	5	2	150
Coke Burners and Dealers - - - - -	99	6	9	2	116
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	76	9	6	8	99
Weavers - - - - -	66	17	—	—	83
Hoop Makers and Shavers - - - - -	68	11	—	—	79
Paper Makers and Stainers - - - - -	62	10	4	3	79
Miscellaneous - - - - -	426	62	40	7	535
	3,875	728	86	34	4,723
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	9,973	1,555	1,132	258	12,918
Labourers - - - - -	13,061	2,739	710	278	16,788
Military and Naval - - - - -	914	83	—	—	997
Professional Persons - - - - -	431	—	—	—	431
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	411	64	106	10	591
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	62	3	3	—	68
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	79	—	8	—	87
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,117	757	2,975	2,707	7,556
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	676	36	1,759	151	2,622
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	303	120	207	107	737
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	2,025	23,407	26,875	25,845	78,152
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	29,052	28,764	33,775	29,356	120,947

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	8,685	
Dependent on " - - - - -	78,344	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		87,029
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	4,723	
Dependent on " - - - - -	42,603	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		47,326
Total of the County - - - - -		134,355

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -		
Tithes - - - - -		
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£290,334	

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-8ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-8ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£44,598	
Highway Rates - - - - -	7,881	
Church " - - - - -	2,821	
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	14,498	
Property Tax - on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	158,420	
" on other Property " - - - - -	142,407	

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
9,612	
18,103	
8,468	
27,810	16,788
4,925	2,956
1,760	1,061
9,060	5,438
2,885	1,735
2,598	1,557
84,591	29,535

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £114,126

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	6,960	73	414	—	7 447
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	31,592	5,784	735	164	41,275
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,534	67	39	3	1,643
	43,086	5,924	1,188	167	50,365
MANUFACTURES :					
Weavers - - - - -	1,735	117	817	177	2,846
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	621	74	686	360	1,741
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	462	59	—	—	521
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	352	64	20	13	449
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	289	74	1	—	364
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	239	54	2	—	295
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	21	22	88	110	241
Dyers - - - - -	210	17	7	1	235
Basket Makers - - - - -	193	23	12	—	228
Braziers, Brass Workers and Tinkers - - - - -	171	21	—	—	192
Worsted Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	134	6	33	10	183
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	31	12	87	36	166
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	93	6	43	14	156
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	114	12	—	—	126
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	63	8	—	—	71
Turners - - - - -	99	24	1	—	124
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,099	164	244	75	1,582
	5,926	757	2,041	796	9,520
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	29,726	4,079	4,533	963	39,301
Labourers - - - - -	5,537	760	1,929	65	8,291
Military and Naval - - - - -	3,010	307	—	—	3,317
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,532	—	—	—	1,532
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	945	179	842	47	2,013
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	271	3	24	1	299
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	472	7	56	1	536
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,139	1,902	10,999	7,078	23,118
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,556	69	7,432	301	10,358
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,594	789	1,739	718	4,840
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	6,368	80,166	86,790	85,830	259,154
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	55,170	88,261	114,344	95,004	352,779

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	50,365
Dependent on " - - - - -	296,698
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	347,063
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	9,520
Dependent on " - - - - -	56,081
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	65,601
Total of the County - - - - -	412,664

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	81,819	
Tithes - - - - -	70,417	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	47,977	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-6ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-6th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	190,314	38,063
Highway Rates - - - - -	21,545	4,308
Church " - - - - -	12,590	2,518
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	12,990	2,598
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	14,364	2,560
" on other Property " - - - - -	2,252	450
	454,208	50,797
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -	£505,005	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,069	41	205	—	3,315
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	18,538	3,045	186	23	21,792
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	586	26	12	—	624
	<u>22,193</u>	<u>3,112</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25,731</u>
MANUFACTURES:					
Boot and Shoe Makers - - - - -	5,237	1,215	355	214	7,021
Lace Makers - - - - -	25	13	1,854	839	2,731
Weavers - - - - -	235	45	17	9	306
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	198	54	16	32	300
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	177	20	—	—	197
Mat Makers - - - - -	84	20	3	—	107
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	87	12	1	—	100
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	79	9	9	3	100
Miscellaneous - - - - -	780	96	101	14	991
	<u>6,902</u>	<u>1,484</u>	<u>2,356</u>	<u>1,111</u>	<u>11,853</u>
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	11,817	1,509	1,439	241	15,006
Labourers - - - - -	2,234	213	767	14	3,228
Military and Naval - - - - -	886	190	—	—	1,076
Professional Persons - - - - -	694	—	—	—	694
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	448	57	336	24	865
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	98	—	9	—	107
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	179	1	19	—	199
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,675	1,018	4,556	3,289	10,568
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,084	20	2,575	109	3,788
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	757	414	886	332	2,389
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,423	38,542	40,907	40,852	123,724
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	<u>23,295</u>	<u>41,994</u>	<u>51,494</u>	<u>44,861</u>	<u>161,644</u>

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	25,731	
Dependent on " - - - - -	110,666	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		136,397
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	11,853	
Dependent on " - - - - -	50,978	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		62,831
Total of the County - - - - -		<u>199,228</u>

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	47,159
Tithes - - - - -	10,879
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£973,144

Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest, and 1-3rd by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£113,725
Highway Rates - - - - -	25,055
Church " - - - - -	8,612
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	29,984
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	263,516
" on other Property " - - - - -	15,410

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
75,817	37,908
16,701	8,351
5,712	2,870
19,990	9,994
5,124	2,561
300	150
<u>210,098</u>	<u>61,834</u>

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £271,932

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,817	26	222	—	3,065
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	10,669	1,817	883	290	13,659
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	550	57	8	—	615
	14,036	1,900	1,113	290	17,339
MANUFACTURES:					
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	566	173	—	—	739
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	196	61	—	—	257
„ Turners - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	415	144	—	—	559
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	374	95	16	3	488
Lead Manufacture - - - - -	253	118	5	1	377
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	326	11	—	—	337
Potters and Pot Makers - - - - -	244	61	17	9	331
Pottery Painters and Printers - - - - -	12	2	1	—	15
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	212	61	2	2	277
Rope and Card Spinners and Makers - - - - -	187	71	4	—	262
Tanners - - - - -	201	44	—	—	245
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	158	19	20	4	201
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	42	1	134	15	192
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	137	41	1	—	179
Paper Makers, Rulers, and Stainers - - - - -	96	22	18	13	149
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	101	9	10	14	134
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	100	19	—	—	119
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	58	56	—	—	114
Spinners - - - - -	5	—	84	25	114
Sail, Sail Cloth, and Tarpaulin Makers - - - - -	87	24	—	—	111
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,311	252	126	53	1,722
	5,082	1,284	438	119	6,923
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	22,369	4,485	3,119	402	30,375
Labourers - - - - -	11,382	3,206	982	45	15,615
Military and Naval - - - - -	3,137	282	—	—	3,419
Professional Persons - - - - -	747	—	—	—	747
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	1,127	202	277	13	1,619
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	299	1	4	—	295
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	371	10	31	—	412
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,265	497	7,346	4,810	13,918
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,315	30	5,367	163	6,875
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	551	226	876	205	1,858
	45,504	53,484	70,483	56,545	226,016
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,950	44,545	52,481	50,907	150,883
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	45,504	53,484	70,483	56,545	226,016

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	17,339	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	161,524	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		178,863
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	6,923	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	64,492	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		71,415
Total of the County - - - - -		250,278

TAXATION.

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
£	£
Land Tax - - - - -	13,460
Tithes - - - - -	58,866
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - - £835,856	
Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers :	
Poor and County Rates - - - - - £84,402	60,285
Highway Rates - - - - - 15,484	11,060
Church „ - - - - - 4,396	3,210
Turnpike Trusts - - - - - 17,285	12,345
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - - 431,777	8,995
„ on other Property „ - - - - - 274,700	5,720
	173,941
	30,560

Total Taxation of the County - - - - - £204,501

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,178	23	164	—	2,365
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	14,483	2,350	870	206	17,909
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	486	22	6	1	515
	17,147	2,395	1,040	207	20,789
MANUFACTURES:					
Lace Makers - - - - -	1	3	452	108	564
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	297	24	11	1	333
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture - - - - -	165	12	17	3	197
Chair Makers - - - - -	128	14	4	—	146
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	120	10	3	—	133
Coachmakers (all branches) - - - - -	109	14	—	—	123
Plush Manufacture - - - - -	103	13	—	—	116
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	87	1	140	53	281
Miscellaneous - - - - -	653	75	60	33	821
	1,663	166	687	198	2,714
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	11,637	1,438	1,344	236	14,655
Labourers - - - - -	2,636	376	825	41	3,878
Military and Naval - - - - -	340	16	—	—	356
Professional Persons - - - - -	661	—	—	—	661
Other Educated Persons, following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	508	53	326	23	910
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	89	3	6	—	98
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	160	1	13	—	174
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,635	716	4,210	3,012	9,573
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,338	62	2,336	121	3,857
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	628	351	573	368	1,920
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	4,069	32,353	32,117	33,519	102,058
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	23,701	35,369	41,750	37,320	138,140

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURES in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	20,789
Dependent on „ - - - - -	122,189
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	142,978
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,714
Dependent on „ - - - - -	15,951
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	18,665
Total of the County - - - - -	161,643

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	-
Tithes - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£602,395

Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-9th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£91,063
Highway Rates - - - - -	13,246
Church „ - - - - -	6,069
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	18,797
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	285,849
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	137,176

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
38,127	
22,193	
17,569	
79,836	11,229
11,774	1,472
5,385	674
16,709	2,088
7,411	926
3,556	444
202,560	16,833

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £219,393

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	567	2	47	—	616
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,169	420	39	1	2,629
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	64	6	1	—	71
	2,800	428	87	1	3,316
MANUFACTURES:					
There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County					
Miscellaneous - - - - -	118	7	14	15	154
	118	7	14	15	154
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	1,423	185	165	28	1,801
Labourers - - - - -	301	12	116	1	430
Military and Naval - - - - -	25	—	—	—	25
Professional Persons - - - - -	90	—	—	—	90
Other educated Persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	38	—	50	2	90
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	7	—	1	—	8
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	11	—	3	—	14
Domestic Servants - - - - -	242	165	564	464	1,435
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	112	1	297	6	416
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	65	42	121	31	259
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	420	4,230	4,339	4,27	13,264
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	2,734	4,635	5,656	4,807	17,832

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	3,316	
Dependent on " - - - - -	17,041	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		20,357
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	154	
Dependent on " - - - - -	791	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		945
Total of the County - - - - -		21,302

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	5,473	
Tithes - - - - -	3,518	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£130,935	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 21-22ndths by the Landed Interest: and 1-22ndth by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£9,763	443
Highway Rates - - - - -	4,694	213
Church " - - - - -	874	35
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	3,319	150
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	21,632	28
" on other Property " - - - - -	4,420	5
	31,343	874

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £32,217

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,487	43	494	—	5,024
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	17,075	4,929	297	60	22,361
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	584	23	11	—	618
	22,146	4,995	802	60	28,003
MANUFACTURES:					
Nail Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	846	128	222	78	1,274
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	699	347	4	10	1,060
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	386	68	9	13	476
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	315	58	—	3	376
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	38	13	—	—	51
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	30	64	109	114	317
Potters - - - - -	112	18	48	27	205
China Painters and Stainers - - - - -	74	11	50	27	162
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	132	5	14	6	157
Thread Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	20	30	19	54	123
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	94	4	12	—	110
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	43	26	12	22	103
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	80	22	—	—	102
Tanners - - - - -	95	4	2	—	101
Miscellaneous - - - - -	969	175	179	88	1,411
	3,933	973	680	442	6,028
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	17,253	2,950	1,916	338	22,457
Labourers - - - - -	9,939	2,677	994	318	13,928
Military and Naval - - - - -	655	57	—	—	712
Professional Persons - - - - -	744	—	—	—	744
Other educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	878	100	394	16	1,388
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	129	—	17	1	147
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	200	1	32	—	233
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,096	1,133	7,636	6,616	17,481
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,447	56	3,686	127	5,316
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	708	397	636	316	2,057
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,617	42,277	48,270	46,390	140,554
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	37,666	49,648	63,581	54,122	205,017

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	28,003	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	168,702	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	196,705	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	6,028	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	36,315	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	42,343	
Total of the County - - - - -	239,048	

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,050,131

Paid in the Proportion of 9-11ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-11ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£95,684
Highway Rates - - - - -	12,362
Church - - - - -	8,595
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	26,885
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	254,353
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	170,845

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
28,684	
31,366	
30,628	
78,288	17,396
10,116	2,246
7,033	1,562
21,997	4,888
6,070	1,348
4,076	906
218,258	28,346

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -

£246,604

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	8,196	84	407	—	8,687
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	26,949	5,693	1,382	314	34,338
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,340	68	33	1	1,442
	36,485	5,845	1,822	315	44,467
MANUFACTURES:					
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	614	170	1,365	707	2,856
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture - - - - -	998	248	604	177	2,027
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	904	79	433	105	1,521
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	92	87	451	390	1,020
Lace Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	178	136	125	116	555
Coach Makers - - - - -	263	53	2	—	318
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	216	20	4	5	245
Tanners - - - - -	227	16	2	—	245
Brass Founders and Moulders, Braziers and Brass } Workers, and Tinkers - - - - -	205	32	—	—	237
Stocking Makers - - - - -	5	2	158	62	227
Rope, Cord, and Twine Makers - - - - -	151	37	23	5	216
Knitters - - - - -	1	—	183	29	213
Basket Makers - - - - -	167	19	16	—	202
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	10	2	145	16	173
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	31	66	51	11	159
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	87	11	29	24	151
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	23	33	26	62	144
Paper Makers and Stainers - - - - -	107	10	11	4	132
Tool Makers - - - - -	117	14	—	—	131
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,480	202	325	116	2,123
	5,876	1,237	3,953	1,829	12,895
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	31,738	4,618	5,952	1,328	43,636
Labourers - - - - -	13,561	2,932	3,723	258	20,474
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,428	118	—	—	1,546
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,616	—	—	—	1,616
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	1,845	189	1,013	60	3,107
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	254	2	21	—	280
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	350	2	46	—	398
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,527	1,987	14,875	8,636	29,025
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	3,958	163	10,340	446	14,907
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,827	1,030	2,063	776	5,696
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	7,536	81,283	82,999	86,117	257,935
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	67,610	92,324	121,035	97,621	378,620

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES," between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	44,467	
Dependent on - - - - -	293,567	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		337,974
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	12,895	
Dependent on - - - - -	85,113	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		98,008
Total of the County - - - - -		435,982

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest.</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	69,902	
Tithes - - - - -	59,812	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,715,497	50,035
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 7-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-9ths by the Manufacturers.</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£203,622	158,374
Highway Rates - - - - -	37,889	33,471
Church - - - - -	16,780	13,052
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	57,288	44,558
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	1,025,297	23,243
" on other Property - - - - -	250,952	5,693
	458,140	74,390

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £532,530

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,420	47	147	—	3,614
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	24,898	4,948	514	175	30,535
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,320	61	11	—	1,392
	<u>29,638</u>	<u>5,056</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>35,541</u>
MANUFACTURES :					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	334	25	4	—	363
Coachmakers (all branches) - - - - -	206	58	2	1	267
Rope and Cord Spinners - - - - -	241	18	2	2	263
Lace Makers - - - - -	86	8	82	30	206
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	21	9	114	59	203
Paper Makers - - - - -	102	26	32	11	171
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	138	12	—	—	150
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	15	2	—	—	17
Tanners - - - - -	118	6	2	—	126
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,299	156	140	51	1,646
	<u>2,560</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>3,412</u>
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	26,241	3,186	3,896	731	34,054
Labourers - - - - -	9,235	1,176	2,207	97	12,715
Military and Naval - - - - -	7,158	1,082	—	—	8,240
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,158	—	—	—	1,158
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous pursuits - - - - -	1,364	161	790	44	2,359
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	669	5	17	—	691
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	421	3	54	—	478
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,692	1,589	11,403	6,014	22,698
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,989	161	8,175	437	11,762
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	3,616	1,208	1,510	874	7,208
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	5,234	67,122	70,611	71,721	214,688
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	61,777	75,693	98,663	79,918	316,051

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	35,541
Dependent on " - - - - -	288,368
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	323,909
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,412
Dependent on " - - - - -	27,683
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	31,095
Total of the County - - - - -	355,064

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax - on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£777,636
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 10-11ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-11th by the Manufacturers :</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£179,195
Highway Rates - - - - -	20,714
Church - - - - -	9,628
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	24,611
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	730,959
" on other Property - - - - -	152,852

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
52,596	
114,169	
22,681	
162,905	16,290
18,831	1,883
8,753	875
22,374	2,237
19,390	1,929
4,053	405
<u>415,762</u>	<u>23,619</u>

Total of Taxation of the County - - -

£439,371

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	5,791	39	685	—	6,515
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	17,484	3,847	194	43	21,568
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	989	38	10	—	1,037
	24,264	3,924	889	43	29,120
MANUFACTURES:					
Pottery Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	7,690	3,757	3,397	2,981	17,825
Iron and Steel Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	4,744	1,607	70	26	6,447
Lock and Key Smiths and Bell Hangers - - - - -	3,278	959	25	6	4,268
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	2,462	395	771	364	3,992
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	546	353	548	578	2,025
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	1,304	323	69	81	1,777
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	1,503	243	5	1	1,752
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	257	48	2	—	307
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	193	108	481	361	1,143
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	678	224	25	9	936
Gun and Pistol Makers (all branches) - - - - -	613	112	1	3	729
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	572	48	61	29	710
Bit Makers - - - - -	477	170	11	4	662
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	468	180	1	3	652
Brass Founders, Braziers, and Brass Workers - - - - -	487	137	8	1	633
Tin-Plate Workers and Timmen - - - - -	420	160	15	17	612
Screw Makers - - - - -	291	44	87	74	496
Japanners - - - - -	207	105	77	85	474
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	397	72	4	1	474
Tape Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	222	53	132	39	446
Crate Makers - - - - -	347	86	5	1	439
Chain Makers - - - - -	284	99	6	8	397
Hinge Makers - - - - -	307	79	7	1	394
Platers - - - - -	269	66	3	—	338
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	185	85	13	27	310
Boiler Makers - - - - -	250	41	—	—	291
Weavers - - - - -	189	18	39	8	254
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	172	37	8	—	217
Buckle Makers - - - - -	147	34	27	8	216
File Makers - - - - -	157	46	2	2	207
Turners - - - - -	169	32	—	—	201
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,557	484	419	165	3,625
	31,842	10,205	6,319	4,883	53,249
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	32,361	5,207	3,822	942	42,332
Labourers - - - - -	26,799	6,172	1,722	224	34,917
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,657	171	—	—	1,831
Professional Persons - - - - -	954	—	—	—	954
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	2,157	263	749	38	3,207
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	207	3	28	—	238
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	338	6	32	—	376
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,778	1,473	9,612	9,438	23,331
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,271	75	5,594	233	8,173
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,461	611	1,048	549	3,669
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	6,719	96,964	98,988	106,436	309,107
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	77,702	110,948	121,625	117,860	428,135

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	29,120	
Dependent on " - - - - -	151,360	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		180,480
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	53,249	
Dependent on " - - - - -	276,775	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		330,024
Total of the County - - - - -		510,504

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	26,110	
Tithes - - - - -	33,074	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,104,150	32,201
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 4-11ths by the Landed Interest, and 7-11th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£172,965	62,896
Highway Rates - - - - -	23,908	8,692
Church - - - - -	12,614	4,584
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	59,027	21,464
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	818,993	8,684
" on other Property - - - - -	518,410	5,496
	203,234	195,695

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -

£398,929

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,957	44	381	—	5,382
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	31,700	4,952	567	132	37,351
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,059	57	9	—	1,125
	37,716	5,053	957	132	43,858
MANUFACTURES :					
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	216	89	240	329	874
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	350	42	5	—	397
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	233	29	61	9	332
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	197	53	2	—	252
Basket Makers and Sellers - - - - -	142	14	13	6	175
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	84	3	61	7	155
Rope and Cord Spinners - - - - -	125	27	2	1	155
Brass Finishers and Workers, Brass Founders, and } Braziers and Tinkers - - - - - }	114	16	4	—	134
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	110	21	—	—	131
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	86	3	20	10	119
Miscellaneous - - - - -	807	103	209	59	1,178
	2,464	400	617	421	3,902
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	21,476	2,988	2,608	598	27,670
Labourers - - - - -	3,235	488	1,445	44	5,212
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,779	148	—	—	1,927
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,159	—	—	—	1,159
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	652	81	656	47	1,436
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	249	4	12	—	265
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	257	4	35	—	296
Domestic Servants - - - - -	2,330	1,225	8,350	5,912	17,817
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,007	76	5,157	259	7,499
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,332	636	1,331	602	3,901
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	4,951	63,397	65,553	66,230	200,131
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	39,427	69,047	85,147	73,692	267,313

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	43,858
Dependent on „ - - - - -	245,374
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	289,332
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,902
Dependent on „ - - - - -	21,839
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	25,741
Total of the County - - - - -	315,073

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,147,535

*Paid in the Proportion of 11-12ths by the Landed Interest, and
1-12ths by the Manufacturers :*

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£173,829
Highway Rates - - - - -	26,304
Church „ - - - - -	14,443
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	9,983
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	479,407
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	90,883

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
72,499	
65,714	
33,469	
159,344	14,465
24,112	2,192
13,240	1,203
9,151	832
12,817	1,165
2,430	220
392,776	20,097

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £412,873

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,892	27	111	—	2,030
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	15,865	3,140	207	70	19,282
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	3,734	176	118	12	4,040
	21,491	3,343	436	82	25,352
MANUFACTURES :					
Hatters and Hat Manufacturers - - - - -	1,565	117	368	89	2,139
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	1,308	172	1	—	1,481
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	82	6	—	—	88
Turners - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Tanners - - - - -	797	73	7	—	877
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	711	81	8	—	800
Chair Makers - - - - -	431	69	53	15	568
Paper Makers (all branches) - - - - -	253	51	26	9	339
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	430	62	2	—	494
Brass Finishers and Workers, Brass Founders, and } Braziers and Tinkers - - - - - }	359	52	4	—	415
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	284	57	32	—	373
Turners - - - - -	298	46	7	—	351
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	294	31	2	—	327
Dyers - - - - -	284	28	14	—	326
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen - - - - -	274	29	—	1	304
Basket Makers - - - - -	232	39	19	2	292
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	147	19	47	19	232
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	202	21	2	—	225
Potters - - - - -	181	34	1	1	217
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	86	5	93	18	202
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,527	465	521	154	4,667
	11,746	1,457	1,207	308	14,718
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	60,517	6,419	11,282	1,453	79,671
Labourers - - - - -	21,852	2,509	7,473	245	32,079
Military and Naval - - - - -	3,599	518	—	—	4,117
Professional Persons - - - - -	2,386	—	—	—	2,386
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	6,939	903	1,926	103	9,871
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	811	17	10	—	868
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	1,565	9	117	4	1,695
Domestic Servants - - - - -	6,737	2,625	24,168	10,672	44,202
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	7,310	293	16,250	677	24,530
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	2,880	2,240	3,162	1,935	10,217
RESIDUE OF POPULATION ;					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	6,906	103,137	112,024	110,905	332,972
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	121,532	118,670	176,412	125,994	542,608

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	25,352	
Dependent on " - - - - -	478,720	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		504,072
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	14,718	
Dependent on " - - - - -	63,888	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		78,606
Total of the County - - - - -		582,678

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£433,504

Paid in the Proportion of 11-13ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-13ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£299,718
Highway Rates - - - - -	29,150
Church " - - - - -	19,772
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	56,951
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	2,158,725
" on other Property " - - - - -	346,838

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
65,110	46,110
43,692	4,620
12,643	1,521
	8,760
	9,686
	1,556
528,141	72,253

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £600,394

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,805	31	206	—	4,042
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	24,845	5,264	323	90	30,522
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - -	1,069	58	16	1	1,144
	29,719	5,353	545	91	35,708
MANUFACTURES :					
There is no leading branch of Manufactures carried on in this County. The largest numbers employed in any one branch are the—					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	299	47	1	—	347
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	147	28	1	—	176
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,173	129	101	20	1,428
	1,624	204	103	20	1,951
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	21,122	2,579	2,774	708	27,183
Labourers - - - - -	7,242	796	2,052	59	10,149
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,498	232	—	—	2,730
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,002	—	—	—	1,002
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits -	1,042	107	693	57	1,899
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	612	8	9	—	629
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	313	2	51	1	367
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,499	1,361	10,829	6,519	22,208
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,580	117	5,922	296	8,915
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners -	1,319	1,016	990	912	4,237
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	4,169	59,100	56,949	62,557	182,775
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	45,398	65,318	80,269	71,109	262,094

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	35,708
Dependent on " - - - - -	248,516
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	284,224
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,951
Dependent on " - - - - -	13,578
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	15,529
Total of the County - - - - -	299,753

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	58,399	
Tithes - - - - -	88,509	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - - £855,373	24,948	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 19-20ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-20ths by the Manufacturers :</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - - - £174,984	166,235	8,749
Highway Rates - - - - - - 25,053	23,801	1,252
Church " - - - - - - 9,192	8,733	459
Turnpike Trusts - - - - - - 36,526	34,700	1,826
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - - 697,771	19,341	1,010
" on other Property " - - - - - 123,855	3,427	185
	428,093	13,481
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -	£441,574	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,461	45	293	—	3,799
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	15,914	3,009	328	33	19,284
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,105	46	5	—	1,156
	20,480	3,100	626	33	24,239
MANUFACTURES :					
Ribbon Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	2,914	411	2,298	611	6,264
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	1,947	326	1,250	356	3,879
Brass Founders and Moulders, Finishers, and Workers - - - - -	2,504	845	32	7	3,388
Braziers and Tinkers - - - - -	226	44	5	3	278
Button Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,323	432	699	459	2,913
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	419	106	1,914	464	2,903
Gun and Pistol Makers (all branches) - - - - -	1,708	401	47	9	2,165
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	668	264	57	21	1,010
Platers - - - - -	740	146	13	3	902
Needle Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	348	138	156	88	730
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	600	120	8	1	729
Japanners and Lacquerers - - - - -	283	98	199	70	650
Wire Drawers and Workers - - - - -	467	132	21	7	627
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	438	111	7	4	560
Founders (branch not specified) - - - - -	338	174	5	—	517
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	302	127	64	23	516
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	447	53	11	—	511
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	384	24	38	4	450
Tool Makers (all branches) - - - - -	385	61	2	1	449
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	387	51	5	2	445
Engine and Machine Makers, and Engine Turners - - - - -	253	45	5	1	304
Screw Makers - - - - -	106	30	248	87	471
Turners - - - - -	326	76	5	1	408
Spoon Makers - - - - -	210	68	53	21	352
Pen (Steel) Makers - - - - -	37	41	125	104	307
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	229	33	23	1	286
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen - - - - -	222	60	4	—	286
Lamp Makers - - - - -	190	59	7	—	256
Comb Makers - - - - -	197	17	13	7	234
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,759	742	804	356	5,661
	22,357	5,265	8,118	2,711	38,451
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	36,122	5,448	6,535	1,391	49,496
Labourers - - - - -	8,553	927	2,232	92	11,804
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,443	117	—	—	1,560
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,077	—	—	—	1,077
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	2,681	358	932	60	4,031
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	193	3	13	—	209
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	617	4	40	—	661
Domestic Servants - - - - -	3,089	1,578	10,962	8,296	23,925
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,267	87	6,354	268	8,976
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,289	623	1,148	439	3,499
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	4,708	73,322	76,116	79,641	233,787
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	62,039	82,467	104,332	90,187	339,025

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	24,239	
Dependent on " - - - - -	131,083	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		155,322
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	48,451	
Dependent on " - - - - -	207,942	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		246,393
Total of the County - - - - -		401,715

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	39,106
Tithes - - - - -	32,261
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£905,868

*Paid in the Proportion of 4-10ths by the Landed Interest, and
6-10ths by the Manufacturers:*

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£170,412
Highway Rates - - - - -	36,353
Church " - - - - -	9,824
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	28,011
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	1,122,126
" " on other Property, " - - - - -	336,495

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
39,106	102,248
32,261	21,813
26,421	5,896
	16,807
	19,640
	5,571
212,428	171,975

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £384,405

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,293	12	173	—	2,478
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,085	708	122	60	3,975
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - -	103	8	2	—	113
	5,481	728	297	60	6,566
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	544	122	27	2	695
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	220	56	90	51	417
Bobbin Makers - - - - -	168	98	16	2	284
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	56	37	75	80	248
Worsted Manufacture (all branches) - - - -	9	11	55	33	108
Miscellaneous - - - - -	721	151	118	26	1,016
	1,718	475	381	194	2,768
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	3,541	677	686	99	5,003
Labourers - - - - -	763	87	420	7	1,277
Military and Naval - - - - -	76	5	—	—	81
Professional Persons - - - - -	206	—	—	—	206
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	264	21	119	3	407
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	25	1	4	—	30
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - -	34	—	12	—	46
Domestic Servants - - - - -	734	404	1,832	1,359	4,329
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	749	20	1,444	62	2,275
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	164	128	254	129	675
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,219	10,694	9,746	11,132	32,791
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	7,775	12,037	14,517	12,791	47,120

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	6,566	
Dependent on " - - - - -	33,147	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		39,713
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,768	
Dependent on " - - - - -	13,973	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		16,741
Total of the County - - - - -		56,454

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	- £269,417

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers:</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£21,538
Highway Rates - - - - -	3,510
Church " - - - - -	1,033
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	6,070
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - -	52,056
" on other Property " - - - - -	13,028

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
3,030	
4,999	
7,857	
15,384	6,154
2,508	1,002
739	294
3,468	2,602
1,124	444
271	118
39,350	10,604

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £49,984

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,149	133	174	—	4,456
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	22,965	5,133	2,308	693	31,099
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	773	36	20	6	835
	27,887	5,302	2,502	699	36,390
MANUFACTURES :					
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	1,509	416	1,310	409	3,644
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	1,407	118	608	86	2,219
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	28	25	153	123	329
Lace Makers - - - - -	—	—	167	81	248
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	89	4	131	18	242
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	171	32	3	—	206
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,244	191	273	111	1,819
	4,448	786	2,645	828	8,707
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	14,875	2,137	1,917	391	19,320
Labourers - - - - -	6,919	1,096	1,121	116	9,252
Military and Naval - - - - -	442	39	—	—	481
Professional Persons - - - - -	798	—	—	—	798
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits -	584	100	445	25	1,154
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - -	137	2	8	—	147
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	317	—	35	—	352
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,869	848	6,329	4,050	13,096
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,665	100	4,031	200	5,996
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners -	1,515	658	1,828	658	4,659
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	5,443	50,284	49,427	53,227	158,381
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	34,564	55,264	65,141	58,667	213,636

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	36,390	
Dependent on " - - - - -	172,389	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		208,779
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	8,707	
Dependent on " - - - - -	41,247	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		49,954
Total of the County - - - - -		258,733

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithe - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£1,021,706

*Paid in the Proportion of 4-5ths by the Landed Interest, and
1-5th by the Manufacturers :*

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£167,249
Highway Rates - - - - -	20,135
Church " - - - - -	7,544
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	31,331
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - -	291,185
" on other Property " - - - - -	111,667

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
50,987	—
78,830	—
29,799	—
133,800	33,449
16,108	4,027
6,035	1,509
25,065	6,266
6,794	1,698
2,605	651
344,023	47,600

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £391,623

ENGAGED IN.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,991	42	323	—	3,356
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	13,577	2,904	1,820	942	19,243
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	849	64	33	4	950
	17,417	3,010	2,176	946	23,549
MANUFACTURES:					
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	3,034	871	1,482	839	6,226
Glovers and Glove Makers - - - - -	642	55	898	253	1,848
Carpet and Rug Manufacture - - - - -	964	329	24	109	1,426
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	903	273	3	1	1,180
Needle Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	549	166	307	140	1,162
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	927	184	12	30	1,153
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	311	44	26	18	399
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	312	75	1	—	388
Chain Makers - - - - -	253	70	15	11	349
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	160	22	79	58	319
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	215	37	—	—	252
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	45	4	—	—	49
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	49	17	50	54	170
Fish Hook Makers - - - - -	76	37	36	11	160
Tanners - - - - -	147	5	6	—	158
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,881	319	318	126	2,644
	10,468	2,508	3,257	1,650	17,883
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	16,257	2,142	2,287	458	21,144
Labourers - - - - -	6,506	1,146	1,289	79	9,020
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,028	88	—	—	1,116
Professional Persons - - - - -	648	—	—	—	648
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	931	115	517	52	1,615
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	122	—	7	1	130
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	210	—	23	—	233
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,727	851	4,911	3,542	11,031
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,469	51	3,572	139	5,231
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	681	318	642	294	1,935
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,543	43,437	45,404	47,417	139,801
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	33,122	48,148	58,652	51,982	191,904

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	23,549	
Dependent on " - - - - -	109,074	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		132,623
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	17,883	
Dependent on " - - - - -	82,830	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		100,713
Total of the County - - - - -		233,336

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	32,411	
Tithes - - - - -	28,934	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£716,497	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 4-9ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	56,287	45,024
Highway Rates - - - - -	6,979	6,380
Church " - - - - -	4,892	3,908
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	18,812	15,048
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	8,341	6,672
" " on other Property " - - - - -	1,642	1,312
	96,953	78,344
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£175,297

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,165	39	271	—	4,475
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	13,824	4,110	324	120	18,378
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	593	26	32	2	653
	18,582	4,175	627	122	23,506
MANUFACTURES:					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	355	44	6	1	406
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	99	31	63	57	250
Engineer and Engine Workers - - - - -	190	45	—	—	235
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	62	16	—	—	78
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	147	18	2	—	167
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	126	17	18	5	166
Tanners - - - - -	121	23	—	—	144
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	1	1	104	20	126
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	97	5	8	4	114
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,215	170	107	21	1,513
	2,413	370	308	108	3,199
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	16,421	2,849	2,496	332	22,098
Labourers - - - - -	3,818	221	1,214	51	5,304
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,981	338	—	—	3,319
Professional Persons - - - - -	660	—	—	—	660
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	965	188	378	19	1,550
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	273	3	9	—	285
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	170	2	21	—	193
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,320	728	5,917	5,110	13,075
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,850	40	4,042	106	6,038
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	650	432	688	147	1,717
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	2,856	33,918	39,935	37,283	113,992
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	31,964	38,519	54,700	43,048	168,231

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	£23,506
Dependent on " - - - - -	148,079
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	171,585
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,199
Dependent on " - - - - -	20,152
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	23,351
Total of the East Riding - - - - -	194,936

CITY AND AINSTY.

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	419	4	42	—	495
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	1,180	284	49	6	1,519
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	159	6	—	—	165
	1,788	294	91	6	2,179
MANUFACTURES:					
Cloth Makers (all branches) - - - - -	84	30	1	—	115
Comb Makers (all branches) - - - - -	101	5	1	—	107
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	59	6	10	11	86
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	61	8	—	—	69
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	52	3	—	—	55
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	39	9	—	—	48
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	6	2	—	—	8
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	42	3	—	—	45
Braziers, Brass Workers, and Tinkers - - - - -	29	7	1	—	37
Brass Founders - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Flax Manufacture - - - - -	24	—	3	2	33
Miscellaneous - - - - -	383	40	60	19	502
	885	113	76	32	1,106

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	4,297	788	695	108	5,888
Labourers - - - - -	933	59	210	—	1,202
Military and Naval - - - - -	230	18	—	—	248
Professional Persons - - - - -	227	—	—	—	227
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits -	310	50	86	7	453
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	24	—	—	—	24
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	37	1	9	—	47
Domestic Servants - - - - -	471	131	1,681	1,062	3,345
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	389	9	1,155	43	1,596
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	356	11	134	12	513
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	452	6,304	7,730	7,007	21,493
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	7,726	7,371	11,700	8,239	35,036

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	2,179	
Dependent on " - - - - -	23,241	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		25,420
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,106	
Dependent on " - - - - -	11,795	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		12,901
Total of the City and Ainsty - - - - -		38,321

NORTH RIDING.

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	7,265	68	613	—	7,946
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	13,982	3,984	1,343	443	19,752
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	446	27	6	—	479
	21,693	4,079	1,962	443	28,177
MANUFACTURES :					
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	462	60	24	14	560
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	418	17	7	—	442
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	316	32	10	1	359
Potters and Pot Makers - - - - -	160	50	45	43	298
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	201	22	4	4	231
Alum Works - - - - -	184	31	—	—	215
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	114	21	16	3	154
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	69	12	24	14	119
Tanners - - - - -	88	12	1	—	101
Miscellaneous - - - - -	972	163	222	24	1,381
	2,984	420	353	103	3,860
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	14,679	2,915	1,922	249	19,765
Labourers - - - - -	3,386	305	857	8	4,556
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,307	96	—	—	1,403
Professional Persons - - - - -	711	—	—	—	711
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	736	68	310	14	1,128
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	162	3	9	—	174
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	103	—	22	—	125
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,601	1,013	6,036	5,127	13,777
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,962	46	4,270	111	6,389
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	526	180	654	155	1,515
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	4,332	37,180	41,668	39,362	122,542
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	29,505	41,806	55,748	45,026	172,085

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	28,177	
Dependent on "	-	-	-	151,352	
AGRICULTURE—Total					179,529
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	-	3,860	
Dependent on "	-	-	-	20,733	
MANUFACTURES—Total					24,593
Total of the North Riding					204,122

WEST RIDING.

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	15,327	161	1,217	—	16,738
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	24,615	4,941	613	152	30,321
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	2,038	163	33	4	2,238
	41,980	5,268	1,893	156	49,297
MANUFACTURES :					
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture - - - - -	35,632	9,378	5,140	4,300	54,450
Worsted Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	5,604	2,515	5,445	5,776	19,340
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	4,306	2,510	4,570	3,940	15,326
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	8,634	1,526	2,795	1,612	14,567
Stuff Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	2,921	458	2,020	1,141	6,540
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	1,563	1,456	1,347	2,135	6,501
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,376	1,162	1,229	2,257	6,024
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	2,590	459	431	363	3,843
Fancy Goods Manufacture - - - - -	2,572	366	354	197	3,489
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	2,457	540	44	11	3,052
File Makers - - - - -	2,033	712	81	28	2,854
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,653	531	20	4	2,208
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	1,596	272	6	19	1,893
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	891	281	13	3	1,188
Grinders - - - - -	1,350	515	10	4	1,879
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	217	188	363	773	1,541
Card Makers - - - - -	596	171	399	288	1,451
Nail Makers and Nailers - - - - -	925	238	68	31	1,262
Potters - - - - -	696	210	71	62	1,039
Scissor Makers - - - - -	647	150	101	47	945
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	385	120	172	191	868
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	655	159	8	—	822
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	496	242	4	—	742
Haft and Scale Makers - - - - -	599	165	17	2	723
Tool Makers (all branches) - - - - -	557	121	3	—	681
Wire Drawers and Workers - - - - -	524	69	21	25	639
Razor Makers - - - - -	462	116	—	3	581
Fork Makers (all branches) - - - - -	388	138	32	10	568
White Metal Smiths and Workers - - - - -	449	106	4	5	564
Carpet Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	412	91	22	12	537
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	302	124	61	20	507
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	390	48	44	6	488
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	399	66	7	9	481
Turners - - - - -	383	88	6	—	477
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7,124	1,513	892	482	10,011
	91,781	26,744	25,800	23,756	168,084
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen	87,822	15,145	11,269	2,126	116,362
Labourers - - - - -	29,389	6,952	4,007	333	40,681
Military and Naval - - - - -	4,818	307	—	—	5,125
Professional Persons - - - - -	2,283	—	—	—	2,283
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	4,474	593	1,331	74	6,472
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	388	14	16	4	422
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	846	10	90	—	946
Domestic Servants - - - - -	5,179	2,627	19,099	15,504	42,400
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	5,282	251	15,432	585	21,550
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	2,959	999	2,468	724	7,150
RESIDUE OF POPULATION					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	14,080	223,949	216,383	238,917	693,329
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	157,520	250,847	270,086	258,267	936,720

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	49,297	
Dependent on „	-	-	-	212,426	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-	-		261,723
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	-	168,084	
Dependent on „	-	-	-	724,294	
MANUFACTURES—Total	-	-	-		892,378
Total of the West Riding	-	-	-	1,134,101	

YORK—COUNTY OF.

POPULATION.

	AGRICULTURAL.	MANUFACTURING.
EAST RIDING	171,585	23,351
CITY AND AINSTY	25,420	12,901
NORTH RIDING	179,329	24,593
WEST RIDING	261,723	892,378
	658,257	958,223

Total of Population of the County - 1,591,480

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
Land Tax	88,405	
Tithes	77,491	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	116,373	
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 2-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-5ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates	£574,883	229,952
Highway Rates	190,186	76,074
Church „	24,690	9,876
Turnpike Trusts	153,134	61,252
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	2,707,513	31,586
„ on other Property „	797,579	9,304
	418,044	626,980

Total of Taxation of the County - £1,045,024

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGLAND—SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL OF THE COUNTY.
	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	
BEDFORD - - -	14,933	62,703	77,636	5,828	24,472	30,300	107,936
BERKS - - -	21,249	127,695	148,944	1,741	10,162	12,203	161,147
BUCKS - - -	21,897	92,989	114,886	7,833	33,264	41,097	155,983
CAMBRIDGE - - -	22,918	135,981	158,899	802	4,758	5,560	164,459
*CHESTER - - -	26,804	97,821	124,625	58,293	212,742	271,035	395,660
CORNWALL - - -	26,862	260,402	287,264	5,051	48,964	54,015	341,279
CUMBERLAND - - -	15,611	97,379	112,990	8,987	56,061	65,048	178,038
*DERBY - - -	19,333	91,928	111,261	27,968	132,988	160,956	272,217
DEVON - - -	51,522	392,759	447,281	10,505	75,674	86,179	533,460
DORSET - - -	19,192	130,823	150,015	3,202	21,826	25,028	175,043
DURHAM - - -	14,362	173,443	187,805	10,437	126,042	136,479	324,284
ESSEX - - -	51,116	266,373	317,489	4,426	23,064	27,490	344,979
GLOUCESTER - - -	31,270	256,638	287,908	15,583	127,892	143,475	431,383
HEREFORD - - -	16,616	91,184	107,800	937	5,141	6,078	143,878
HERTFORD - - -	20,145	98,361	118,506	6,579	32,122	38,701	157,207
HUNTINGDON - - -	8,480	46,249	54,729	592	3,228	3,820	58,549
KENT - - -	47,585	441,499	489,084	5,765	53,488	59,253	548,337
*LANCASTER - - -	49,569	192,265	241,834	292,129	1,133,091	1,425,220	1,667,054
*LEICESTER - - -	17,092	77,221	94,313	22,029	99,525	121,554	215,867
LINCOLN - - -	57,561	286,704	344,265	3,066	15,271	18,337	362,602
MIDDLESEX - - -	18,164	1,006,692	1,024,856	48,435	503,345	551,780	1,576,636
MONMOUTH - - -	8,685	78,344	87,029	4,723	42,603	47,326	134,355
NORFOLK - - -	50,365	296,698	347,063	9,520	56,081	65,601	412,664
NORTHAMPTON - - -	25,731	110,666	136,397	11,853	50,978	62,831	199,228
NORTHUMBERLAND - - -	17,339	161,524	178,863	6,923	61,492	71,415	250,278
*NOTTINGHAM - - -	20,358	85,486	105,844	27,710	116,356	144,066	249,910
OXFORD - - -	20,789	122,189	142,978	2,714	15,951	18,665	161,643
RUTLAND - - -	3,316	17,041	20,357	154	791	945	21,302
SALOP - - -	28,003	168,702	196,705	6,028	36,315	42,343	239,048
SOMERSET - - -	44,467	293,507	337,974	12,895	85,113	98,008	435,982
SOUTHAMPTON - - -	35,541	288,368	323,909	3,412	27,683	31,095	355,004
*STAFFORD - - -	29,120	151,360	180,480	53,219	276,775	330,024	510,504
SUFFOLK - - -	43,858	215,474	289,332	3,902	21,839	25,741	315,073
SURREY - - -	25,352	478,720	504,072	14,718	63,886	78,606	582,678
SUSSEX - - -	35,708	248,516	284,224	1,951	13,578	15,529	299,753
*WARWICK - - -	21,239	131,083	155,322	38,451	207,942	246,393	401,715
WESTMORELAND - - -	6,556	33,147	39,713	2,768	13,973	16,741	56,454
WILTS - - -	36,390	172,389	208,779	8,707	41,247	49,954	258,733
WORCESTER - - -	23,549	109,074	132,623	17,883	82,830	100,713	233,336
YORK (EAST RIDING) - - -	23,506	148,079	171,585	3,199	20,152	23,351	194,936
YORK (CITY AND AINSTY) - - -	2,179	23,241	25,420	1,106	11,795	12,901	38,321
YORK (NORTH RIDING) - - -	28,177	151,352	179,529	3,860	20,733	24,593	204,122
*YORK (WEST RIDING) - - -	49,297	212,426	261,723	168,084	724,294	892,378	1,154,101
TRAVELLING on the night of the Census - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,016
<hr/>							
	1,157,816	8,154,495	9,312,311	943,998	4,738,829	5,682,827	15,000,154

* It will be seen from the above Table that the Agricultural Interest preponderates in 35 Counties, and Divisions of Counties, and the Manufacturing Interest in 7 Counties, and 1 Division of the County of York, marked thus.*

COUNTIES.	Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total Taxation of the County.
	£	£	£
BEDFORD - - - - -	104,196	23,021	127,217
BERKS - - - - -	216,581	10,763	227,343
BUCKS - - - - -	185,005	36,028	221,033
CAMBRIDGE - - - - -	217,423	9,015	226,438
CHESTER - - - - -	146,730	153,115	299,845
CORNWALL - - - - -	268,301	27,798	296,099
CUMBERLAND - - - - -	81,781	33,452	115,233
DERBY - - - - -	127,870	94,761	222,631
DEVON - - - - -	542,749	62,947	605,596
DORSET - - - - -	235,515	21,435	256,950
DURHAM - - - - -	175,424	86,273	261,697
ESSEX - - - - -	525,739	24,396	550,135
GLOUCESTER - - - - -	337,065	108,856	445,921
HEREFORD - - - - -	166,393	5,309	171,702
HERTFORD - - - - -	216,612	35,303	251,915
HUNTINGDON - - - - -	84,715	3,747	88,462
KENT - - - - -	622,953	46,423	669,376
LANCASTER - - - - -	239,546	794,122	1,033,668
LEICESTER - - - - -	155,155	94,064	249,219
LINCOLN - - - - -	465,567	14,835	480,402
MIDDLESEX - - - - -	1,155,349	426,546	1,581,895
MONMOUTH - - - - -	84,591	29,535	114,126
NORFOLK - - - - -	454,208	50,797	505,005
NORTHAMPTON - - - - -	210,098	61,834	271,932
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - - -	173,941	30,560	204,501
NOTTINGHAM - - - - -	96,322	85,687	182,009
OXFORD - - - - -	202,560	16,833	219,393
RUTLAND - - - - -	31,343	874	32,217
SALOP - - - - -	218,258	28,346	246,604
SOMERSET - - - - -	458,140	74,390	532,530
SOUTHAMPTON - - - - -	415,752	23,619	439,371
STAFFORD - - - - -	203,234	195,695	398,929
SUFFOLK - - - - -	392,776	20,097	412,873
SURREY - - - - -	528,141	72,253	600,394
SUSSEX - - - - -	428,093	13,481	441,574
WARWICK - - - - -	212,428	171,975	384,405
WESTMORELAND - - - - -	39,380	10,604	49,984
WILTS - - - - -	344,023	47,600	391,623
WORCESTER - - - - -	96,953	78,344	175,297
YORKSHIRE - - - - -	418,044	626,980	1,045,024
	11,278,954	3,751,713	15,030,667

Total of Direct and Local Taxation paid by the Landed Interest - - £11,278,954

„ „ Manufacturing - 3,751,713

Total of Direct and Local Taxation of England - - 15,030,667

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,068	19	261	—	2,348
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,706	1,222	227	144	5,299
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	69	4	—	—	73
	5,843	1,245	488	144	7,720
MANUFACTURES:					
There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest number employed in any one branch is					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	137	10	2	—	149
Smelters (branch not specified) - - - - -	41	4	1	—	46
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	27	11	1	1	40
Miscellaneous - - - - -	203	28	66	6	303
	408	53	70	7	538
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	2,680	339	426	117	3,562
Labourers - - - - -	1,123	135	70	8	1,336
Military and Naval - - - - -	3,816	24	—	—	410
Professional Persons - - - - -	142	—	—	—	142
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	58	8	24	2	92
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	41	2	5	1	49
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	31	—	—	—	31
Domestic Servants - - - - -	233	237	1,446	1,070	2,986
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	166	9	887	32	1,094
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	137	40	501	40	718
	6,176	10,654	14,216	11,587	42,633
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	1,179	9,860	10,857	10,317	32,213
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	6,176	10,654	14,216	11,587	42,633

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	7,720	
Dependent on " - - - - -	39,856	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		47,576
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	538	
Dependent on " - - - - -	2,777	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		3,315
Total of the County - - - - -		50,899

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	1,535
Tithes - - - - -	15,114
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£129,063

Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	21,476
Highway Rates - - - - -	2,447
Church " - - - - -	1,980
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	6,392
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	15,231
" on other Property " - - - - -	21,029

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
1,535	
15,114	
3,764	
20,045	1,431
2,284	163
1,848	132
5,966	426
405	29
373	40
51,334	2,221

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £53,555

(For those engaged in Min^{rs}, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,941	6	160	—	2,107
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,358	949	64	39	3,410
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	69	2	1	—	72
	4,368	957	225	39	5,589
MANUFACTURES:					
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	414	84	17	6	521
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	101	11	—	—	112
Coke Burners - - - - -	56	5	8	13	82
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	46	5	—	—	51
Miscellaneous - - - - -	225	31	44	8	308
	842	136	69	27	1,074
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	3,608	636	404	67	4,715
Labourers - - - - -	4,102	899	270	147	5,418
Military and Naval - - - - -	221	43	—	—	264
Professional Persons - - - - -	206	—	—	—	206
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	126	13	31	3	173
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	20	—	—	—	20
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	40	—	5	—	45
Domestic Servants - - - - -	321	185	1,700	1,500	3,706
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	382	16	850	57	1,305
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	139	41	175	38	393
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,261	9,517	11,343	10,574	32,695
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	10,426	11,350	14,778	12,386	48,940

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,589
Dependent on " - - - - -	41,052
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	46,641
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,074
Dependent on " - - - - -	7,888
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	8,962
Total of the County - - - - -	55,603

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£139,224

*Paid in the Proportion of 5-6ths by the Landed Interest, and
1-6th by the Manufacturers:*

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£24,887
Highway Rates - - - - -	2,787
Church " - - - - -	922
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	31,401
" on other Property " - - - - -	27,847

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
2,954	—
12,558	—
4,060	—
20,740	4,147
2,323	464
762	153
—	—
763	153
668	133
44,834	5,050

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £49,884

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,072	24	371	—	3,467
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,560	1,687	129	102	5,478
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	50	—	1	—	51
	6,682	1,711	501	102	8,996
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	258	11	2	1	272
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	16	2	159	10	187
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	54	12	58	14	138
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	112	2	3	—	117
Miscellaneous - - - - -	159	13	96	17	285
	599	40	318	42	999
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	3,740	496	373	49	4,658
Labourers - - - - -	1,384	102	105	5	1,596
Military and Naval - - - - -	360	38	—	—	398
Professional Persons - - - - -	213	—	—	—	213
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	117	6	18	2	143
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	38	1	2	—	41
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	33	1	4	—	38
Domestic Servants - - - - -	534	678	2,339	2,314	5,865
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	385	46	1,699	63	2,193
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	222	19	413	11	665
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,770	13,003	14,456	13,732	42,961
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	8,796	14,390	19,409	16,176	58,771

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	8,996	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	52,897	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		61,893
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	999	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	5,874	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		6,873
Total of the County - - - - -		68,766

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	£12,278
Tithes - - - - -	13,086
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£159,948

Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-9th by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£21,947
Highway Rates - - - - -	3,149
Church „ - - - - -	882
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	2,006
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	23,081
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	22,298

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
12,278	
13,086	
1,665	
19,620	2,327
3,066	383
784	98
1,784	222
599	74
578	72
45,460	3,176

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £18,636

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	4,817	26	660	—	5,503
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	5,787	2,568	384	197	8,936
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	67	2	3	—	72
	10,671	2,596	1,047	197	14,511
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	293	32	21	2	348
Copper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	229	28	—	—	257
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	58	18	26	4	106
Miscellaneous - - - - -	503	75	124	10	712
	1,083	153	171	16	1,423
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	5,962	873	710	102	7,647
Labourers - - - - -	2,615	425	365	24	3,429
Military and Naval - - - - -	313	28	—	—	341
Professional Persons - - - - -	321	—	—	—	321
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	277	27	69	11	384
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	44	1	2	—	47
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	60	1	8	—	69
Domestic Servants - - - - -	559	509	3,548	3,462	8,078
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	586	72	2,807	137	3,602
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	235	105	558	133	1,031
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,247	20,919	20,577	21,700	65,443
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	13,219	22,960	28,644	25,569	90,392

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	14,511	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	82,320	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		96,831
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,423	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	8,072	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		9,495
Total of the County - - - - -		106,326

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	4,148	
Tithes - - - - -	26,177	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	9,209	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 10-11ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-11th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£43,230	39,300
Highway Rates - - - - -	7,108	6,462
Church „ - - - - -	1,288	1,171
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	10,373	9,430
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	37,720	1,000
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	43,473	1,152
	108,424	6,888
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£115,312

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,064	12	420	—	3,496
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	4,708	1,428	44	15	6,195
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	107	11	3	1	122
	7,879	1,451	467	16	9,813
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	190	12	2	—	204
Nailers - - - - -	44	7	1	—	52
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	28	6	3	—	37
Miscellaneous - - - - -	320	47	47	7	421
	582	72	53	7	714
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	4,360	663	481	60	5,564
Labourers - - - - -	4,482	1,231	83	3	5,799
Military and Naval - - - - -	747	76	—	—	823
Professional Persons - - - - -	220	—	—	—	220
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	147	20	30	3	200
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	47	—	1	—	48
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	35	3	2	—	40
Domestic Servants - - - - -	309	181	2,638	1,994	5,122
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	377	24	1,800	80	2,281
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	120	29	243	9	401
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,466	15,110	16,760	16,732	50,068
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	12,310	17,337	22,038	18,881	70,566

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	9,813
Dependent on " - - - - -	65,780
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	75,593
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	714
Dependent on " - - - - -	4,786
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	5,500
Total of the County - - - - -	81,093

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -	£ 2,272	£
Tithes - - - - -	12,318	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£150,046	4,376
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£29,812	27,825
Highway Rates - - - - -	2,661	2,481
Church - - - - -	413	414
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	2,892	2,700
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	32,979	897
" on other Property " - - - - -	68,018	1,851
	55,137	2,581
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -	£57,718	

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,499	13	259	—	1,771
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,742	822	18	4	3,586
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	130	4	—	—	134
	4,371	839	277	4	5,491
MANUFACTURES:					
Lead Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	259	21	4	1	285
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	63	45	59	79	246
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	170	34	2	—	206
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	17	3	1	—	21
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	121	21	—	—	142
Nailers - - - - -	62	22	2	—	86
Miscellaneous - - - - -	465	98	38	8	609
	1,157	244	106	88	1,595
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	3,782	559	380	71	4,792
Labourers - - - - -	4,754	807	126	14	5,701
Military and Naval - - - - -	441	12	—	—	453
Professional Persons - - - - -	170	—	—	—	170
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	226	25	65	2	318
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	25	—	3	—	28
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	44	—	3	—	47
Domestic Servants - - - - -	629	497	1,679	1,465	4,270
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	265	16	913	58	1,252
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	143	2	248	2	395
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,480	13,326	13,738	13,863	42,407
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	11,959	15,244	17,155	15,475	59,833

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,491	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	46,366	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		51,857
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,595	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	13,467	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		15,062
Total of the County - - - - -		66,919

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	£	£
Land Tax - - - - -	2,246	
Tithes - - - - -	9,835	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	5,643	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 7-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-9ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£26,123	20,319
Highway Rates - - - - -	2,827	2,199
Church „ - - - - -	723	563
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	15,346	11,936
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	27,617	627
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	53,348	1,211
	51,579	10,524
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£63,103

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,957	26	208	—	3,191
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	4,825	1,699	89	30	6,643
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	233	17	1	1	252
	8,015	1,742	298	31	10,086
MANUFACTURES:					
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	2,456	513	91	66	3,126
Copper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,137	273	6	5	1,421
Tin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	234	115	71	71	491
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen - - - - -	88	29	—	—	117
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	395	66	2	1	464
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	97	26	—	—	123
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	245	31	14	1	291
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	8	—	150	29	187
Nailors - - - - -	148	19	3	—	170
Coke Burners - - - - -	123	11	1	3	138
Potters - - - - -	89	29	16	1	135
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	83	9	16	6	119
Miscellaneous - - - - -	626	102	44	8	780
	5,734	1,223	414	191	7,562
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	12,076	2,193	1,689	419	16,377
Labourers - - - - -	14,881	3,526	795	167	19,369
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,501	225	—	—	1,726
Professional Persons - - - - -	481	—	—	—	481
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	572	85	132	4	793
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	108	7	3	—	118
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	114	1	8	—	123
Domestic Servants - - - - -	835	529	4,218	3,561	9,143
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	808	87	2,943	233	4,071
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	251	102	407	94	854
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	2,553	30,233	33,661	34,038	100,485
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	34,180	36,988	43,836	38,516	153,540

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	10,086
Dependent on " - - - - -	87,750
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	97,836
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	7,562
Dependent on " - - - - -	65,790
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	73,352
Total of the County - - - - -	171,188

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	-
Tithes - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£258,470

Paid in the Proportion of 7-12ths by the Landed Interest, and 5-12ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£60,057
Highway Rates - - - - -	5,715
Church - - - - -	2,115
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	13,358
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	219,165
" on other property " - - - - -	139,762

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
7,671	
12,351	
7,538	
35,034	25,023
3,334	2,381
1,234	881
7,793	5,565
3,729	2,663
2,378	1,698
81,062	38,211

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £119,273

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,110	11	246	—	2,367
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,324	856	58	24	3,262
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	46	1	1	—	48
	4,480	868	305	24	5,677
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	175	7	10	2	194
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	21	16	33	3	73
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	23	4	34	6	67
Miscellaneous - - - - -	142	14	51	1	208
	361	41	128	12	542
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	2,045	238	310	41	2,634
Labourers - - - - -	1,479	230	88	4	1,801
Military and Naval - - - - -	149	22	—	—	171
Professional Persons - - - - -	102	—	—	—	102
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	88	7	19	2	116
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	17	—	2	—	19
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	27	—	3	—	30
Domestic Servants - - - - -	237	156	1,433	1,197	3,023
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	264	21	725	33	1,043
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	90	32	311	22	455
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,103	7,225	8,110	7,281	23,719
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	5,601	7,931	11,001	8,580	33,113

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,677	
Dependent on " - - - - -	30,228	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		35,905
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	542	
Dependent on " - - - - -	2,885	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		3,427
Total of the County - - - - -		39,332

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£108,237

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 21-23rds by the Landed Interest, and 2-23rds by the Manufacturers:</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£17,284
Highway Rates - - - - -	648
Church " - - - - -	236
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	2,921
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	31,231
" on other Property " - - - - -	14,197

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
2,423	
3,188	
3,156	
15,781	1,503
592	56
215	21
2,667	254
831	79
378	36
29,231	1,919

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £31,180

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,143	15	325	—	3,483
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	4,600	1,928	81	60	6,669
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	74	3	—	—	77
	7,817	1,946	406	60	10,229
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	537	110	169	59	875
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	527	111	192	36	866
Flannel Manufacture - - - - -	228	37	59	26	350
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	141	20	153	6	320
Miscellaneous - - - - -	325	37	66	14	442
	1,758	315	639	141	2,853
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	3,593	500	525	79	4,697
Labourers - - - - -	1,052	51	154	9	1,266
Military and Naval - - - - -	157	15	—	—	172
Professional Persons - - - - -	202	—	—	—	202
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	155	14	31	1	201
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	27	—	2	—	29
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	62	—	3	—	65
Domestic Servants - - - - -	459	328	2,024	2,199	5,010
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	391	23	727	36	1,177
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	239	148	413	64	864
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,901	13,133	13,482	13,938	42,454
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	8,238	14,212	17,361	16,326	56,137

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	10,229
Dependent on " - - - - -	43,902
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	54,131
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,853
Dependent on " - - - - -	12,235
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	15,088
Total of the County - - - - -	69,219

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	-
Tithes - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£258,067

Paid in the Proportion of 7-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-9ths by the Manufacturers :

Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£39,756
Highway Rates - - - - -	2,557
Church " - - - - -	1,003
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	11,297
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	54,091
" on other Property " - - - - -	28,928

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
5,805	
20,313	
7,526	
30,922	8,834
1,989	508
781	222
8,787	2,510
1,227	350
656	187
78,006	12,671

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £90,677

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,632	22	339	—	2,993
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	5,003	1,300	66	15	6,384
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	85	5	3	—	93
	7,720	1,327	408	15	9,470
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	126	11	3	—	140
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	1	71	6	78
Stocking Knitters - - - - -	—	—	40	—	40
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	17	4	11	1	33
Miscellaneous - - - - -	213	29	29	1	302
	386	45	154	8	593
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	5,408	946	789	147	7,290
Labourers - - - - -	1,932	290	459	89	2,770
Military and Naval - - - - -	864	48	—	—	912
Professional Persons - - - - -	327	—	—	—	327
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	163	26	83	2	274
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	81	1	1	—	83
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	69	18	6	—	93
Domestic Servants - - - - -	745	668	3,642	2,360	7,415
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	571	56	2,399	121	3,147
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	293	107	439	104	943
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,453	16,707	18,100	18,467	54,727
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	11,906	18,867	25,918	21,290	77,981

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	9,470
Dependent on „ - - - - -	73,386
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	82,856
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	593
Dependent on „ - - - - -	4,595
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	5,188
Total of the County - - - - -	88,044

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Tithes - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£266,864

Paid in the Proportion of 16-17ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-17th by the Manufacturers:	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£28,636
Highway Rates - - - - -	5,833
Church „ - - - - -	1,682
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	2,397
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	57,731
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	37,047

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
2,902	—
24,138	—
7,783	—
26,952	1,684
5,490	343
1,583	99
2,256	141
1,584	99
1,017	63
74,105	2,429

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £76,534

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,482	3	99	—	1,584
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,076	759	92	81	3,008
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - -	17	—	—	—	17
	3,575	762	191	81	4,609
MANUFACTURES:					
There is no leading branch of Manufactures carried on in this County; the largest number employed in any one branch, is—					
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	27	2	2	—	31
Woollen Manufacture - - - - -	2	4	9	4	19
Miscellaneous - - - - -	65	7	6	—	78
	94	13	17	4	128
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	1,460	202	153	27	1,842
Labourers - - - - -	218	14	74	—	306
Military and Naval - - - - -	13	1	—	—	14
Professional Persons - - - - -	90	—	—	—	90
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits -	36	3	11	1	51
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - -	6	—	2	—	8
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	21	—	4	—	25
Domestic Servants - - - - -	203	165	787	775	1,930
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	276	15	534	20	845
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	36	27	95	22	180
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	762	4,834	4,636	5,096	15,328
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	3,121	5,261	6,296	5,941	20,619

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	4,609	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	20,062	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		24,671
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	128	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	557	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		685
Total of the County - - - - -		25,356

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -
Tithes - - - - -	- - - - -
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£107,647

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 36-37ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-37th by the Manufacturers:</i>	
Poor and County Rates - - - - -	£13,034
Highway Rates - - - - -	1,980
Church - - - - -	665
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	2,187
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - -	14,863
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	6,476

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
2,653	
6,039	
3,139	
12,682	352
1,927	53
647	18
2,128	59
422	11
183	5
29,820	498

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £30,318

WALES—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

COUNTIES.	AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL OF THE COUNTY.
	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	
ANGLESEA - - -	7,720	39,856	47,576	538	2,777	3,315	50,891
BRECON - - -	5,589	41,052	46,641	1,074	7,888	8,962	55,603
CARDIGAN - - -	8,996	52,897	61,893	999	5,874	6,873	68,766
CARMARTHEN - - -	14,511	82,320	96,831	1,423	8,072	9,495	106,326
CARNARVON - - -	9,813	65,780	75,593	714	4,786	5,500	81,093
DENBIGH - - -	11,411	67,149	78,599	1,496	8,780	10,276	88,866
FLINT - - -	5,491	46,366	51,857	1,595	13,467	15,062	66,919
GLAMORGAN - - -	10,086	87,750	97,836	7,562	65,790	73,352	171,188
MERIONETH - - -	5,677	30,228	35,905	542	2,885	3,427	39,332
MONTGOMERY - - -	10,229	43,902	54,131	2,853	12,235	15,088	69,219
PEMBROKE - - -	9,470	73,386	82,855	593	4,595	5,188	88,044
RADNOR - - -	4,609	20,062	24,671	128	557	685	25,356
	103,632	650,748	754,380	19,517	137,706	157,223	911,603

Total of the Agricultural Interest	-	-	-	734,380
„ Manufacturing Interest	-	-	-	157,223
Total of the Principality	-	-	-	<u>911,603</u>

WALES—SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

COUNTIES.								Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total Taxation of the County.
								£	£	£
ANGLESEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,334	2,221	53,555
BRECON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,834	5,050	49,884
CARDIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,460	3,176	48,636
CARMARTHEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,424	6,888	115,312
CARNARVON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,137	2,581	57,718
DENBIGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,464	6,923	88,387
FLINT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,579	10,524	65,103
GLAMORGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,062	38,211	119,273
MERIONETH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,231	1,949	31,180
MONTGOMERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,006	12,671	90,677
PEMBROKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,105	2,429	76,534
RADNOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,820	498	30,318
								733,456	93,121	826,577
Total of Direct and Local Taxation paid by the Landed Interest								-	-	£733,456
" " Manufacturing								-	-	93,121
Total of Direct and Local Taxation of Wales								-	-	£826,577

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	8,052	39	556	—	8,677
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	9,134	5,896	517	427	15,974
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	496	77	—	—	573
	17,682	6,012	1,103	427	25,224
MANUFACTURES :					
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	875	275	549	376	2,075
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	252	73	608	512	1,445
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	314	284	430	386	1,414
Stocking Knitters and Weavers - - - - -	12	1	1,290	27	1,330
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	293	87	221	204	805
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	2	2	332	89	425
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	273	34	71	29	407
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	81	36	93	105	315
Rope, Cord, and Twine Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	115	91	16	2	224
Lint Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	10	15	80	118	223
Comb Makers (all branches) - - - - -	58	127	14	21	220
Carpet Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	142	34	10	—	186
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	73	12	58	30	173
Iron Founders and Moulders - - - - -	118	35	—	—	153
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	99	41	—	—	140
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	31	8	—	—	39
Miscellaneous - - - - -	803	248	209	73	1,333
	3,551	1,403	3,981	1,972	10,907
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	12,838	2,236	1,752	204	17,030
Labourers - - - - -	2,665	170	407	17	3,559
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,936	324	—	—	2,260
Professional Persons - - - - -	735	—	—	—	735
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	776	148	235	12	1,171
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	229	1	16	—	246
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	155	1	7	—	163
Domestic Servants - - - - -	838	496	7,727	5,650	14,711
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,027	47	5,593	170	6,837
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	660	88	1,112	87	1,947
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	2,466	33,042	36,178	35,911	107,597
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	24,625	36,553	53,027	42,051	156,256

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	25,224	
Dependent on " - - - - -	109,087	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		134,311
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	10,907	
Dependent on " - - - - -	47,169	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		58,076
Total of the County - - - - -		192,387

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -		
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£123,388	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor Relief - - - - -	£17,471	
Highway Rates, Church, Turnpike Trusts, } No Return.		
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	145,365	
" on other Property " - - - - -	37,049	
	28,630	6,508
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£35,138

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,311	23	707	—	4,546
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	5,951	2,097	364	110	8,322
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	111	6	2	—	119
	<u>9,873</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>13,187</u>
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	554	13	64	3	634
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	109	—	7	—	116
Spinners - - - - -	1	—	142	12	155
Miscellaneous - - - - -	356	37	50	1	444
	<u>1,020</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,349</u>
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	3,953	405	446	41	4,845
Labourers - - - - -	1,313	135	92	5	1,545
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,841	188	—	—	2,029
Professional Persons - - - - -	236	—	—	—	236
Other Educated Persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	326	44	35	3	408
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	166	4	2	—	175
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	68	—	1	—	69
Domestic Servants - - - - -	625	523	2,827	2,096	6,071
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	319	23	1,006	53	1,401
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	426	18	568	7	1,039
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	3,163	20,969	20,033	20,852	65,017
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	<u>12,436</u>	<u>22,309</u>	<u>25,033</u>	<u>23,057</u>	<u>82,835</u>

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	13,187	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	75,148	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	<u>88,335</u>	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,349	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	7,687	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	<u>9,036</u>	
Total of the County - - - - -	<u>97,371</u>	

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£232,441

Paid in the Proportion of 9-10ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-10th by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - -	£3,139
Highway Rates, } No Return.	
Church „ }	
Turnpike Trusts, }	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	25,361
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	4,471

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 6,779	
2,826	313
666	73
117	30
<u>10,388</u>	<u>416</u>

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £10,804

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,839	28	161	—	3,028
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	5,665	1,869	234	61	7,829
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	284	14	5	—	303
	8,788	1,911	400	61	11,160
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	5,201	1,633	1,377	664	8,875
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	1,403	504	89	78	2,074
Muslin Embroiderers and Workers - - - - -	6	4	1,207	498	1,715
Muslin Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	144	46	58	22	270
Woolen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	346	74	110	67	597
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	434	85	23	8	550
Carpet and Rug Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	431	60	18	6	515
Printers (Cotton, Carpet, and Muslin) - - - - -	263	90	3	5	361
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	46	28	100	84	258
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	2	—	198	37	237
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	160	44	—	—	204
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	7	—	—	—	7
Blacksmiths - - - - -	119	29	26	4	178
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	104	50	5	3	162
Thread Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	31	6	91	32	160
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	123	12	—	—	135
Stocking Makers and Knitters - - - - -	55	—	68	2	125
Snuff Box Maker - - - - -	107	5	10	1	123
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	63	4	32	17	116
Miscellaneous - - - - -	747	176	116	35	1,074
	9,792	2,850	3,531	1,563	17,736
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	9,155	1,919	3,411	916	15,401
Labourers - - - - -	4,917	859	400	13	6,189
Military and Naval - - - - -	841	177	—	—	1,018
Professional Persons - - - - -	459	—	—	—	459
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	476	72	81	5	634
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	80	2	—	—	82
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	78	—	3	1	82
Domestic Servants - - - - -	839	511	4,071	3,059	8,480
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	672	16	1,746	76	2,510
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	262	50	367	41	720
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	2,018	32,258	31,170	34,439	99,885
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	19,797	35,864	41,249	38,550	135,460

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	11,160	
Dependent on - - - - -	52,316	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		63,476
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	17,736	
Dependent on - - - - -	83,144	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		100,880
Total of the County - - - - -		164,356

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£390,277

Paid in the Proportion of 2-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-5ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£11,639
Highway Rates, } Church } No Return.	
Turnpike Trusts, }	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	86,429
„ „ on other Property „ - - - - -	54,612

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 11,383	
4,656	6,983
1,008	1,512
636	856
17,683	9,351

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £27,034

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,301	10	242	—	2,553
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,562	1,824	303	236	4,925
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	87	16	—	—	103
	4,950	1,850	545	236	7,581
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	176	7	183
Weaver (all branches) - - - - -	153	8	3	—	164
Miscellaneous - - - - -	159	22	79	1	261
	312	30	258	8	608
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	2,807	425	375	21	3,628
Labourers - - - - -	485	12	116	2	615
Military and Naval - - - - -	928	114	—	—	1,042
Professional Persons - - - - -	196	—	—	—	196
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	141	30	89	1	261
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	57	1	5	—	63
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	33	—	1	—	34
Domestic Servants - - - - -	191	118	1,727	1,679	3,715
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	238	14	1,288	41	1,581
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	197	9	349	18	573
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	1,003	9,150	9,971	9,658	29,782
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	6,276	9,873	13,921	11,420	41,490

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	7,581	
Dependent on " - - - - -	38,410	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		45,991
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	608	
Dependent on " - - - - -	3,080	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		3,688
Total of the County - - - - -		49,679

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£110,608

Paid in the Proportion of 12-13ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-13th by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£2,372
Highway Rates, Church, Turnpike Trusts, } No Return.	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	8,402
" on other Property " - - - - -	5,327

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£ (See Summary.) 3,226	£
2,190	182
227	18
133	12
5,776	212

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £5,988

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	560	9	10	—	579
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,443	1,117	623	318	5,501
Gardeners, Nursermen, and Florists - - - - -	80	13	—	—	93
	4,083	1,139	633	318	6,173
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	88	13	22	5	128
Linen Manufacture - - - - -	78	2	—	—	80
Paper Makers - - - - -	37	2	23	7	69
Woollen Manufacture - - - - -	21	7	12	6	46
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	32	—	—	—	32
Miscellaneous - - - - -	82	16	47	—	145
	338	40	104	18	500
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	2,257	517	309	25	3,108
Labourers - - - - -	360	30	49	—	439
Military and Naval - - - - -	294	42	—	—	336
Professional Persons - - - - -	135	—	—	—	135
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	100	15	38	5	158
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	20	2	2	—	24
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	22	—	1	—	23
Domestic Servants - - - - -	258	148	1,253	765	2,424
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	170	6	542	16	734
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	126	5	203	6	340
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	313	6,144	6,835	6,752	20,044
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	4,055	6,909	9,232	7,569	27,765

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	6,173	
Dependent on " - - - - -	25,685	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		31,858
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	500	
Dependent on " - - - - -	2,080	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		2,580
Total of the County - - - - -		<u>34,438</u>

TAXATION.

		Paid by the	
		LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		£	£
Land Tax - - - - -		(See Summary.)	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£237,041	6,913	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 12-13ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-13th by the Manufacturers:</i>			
Poor Relief - - - - -	£6,428	5,934	494
Highway Rates } No Return.			
Church " }			
Turnpike Trusts }			
Property Tax on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	16,743	451	37
" on other Property " - - - - -	384		175
		13,308	706
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£14,014	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	592	1	19	—	612
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	442	291	16	15	764
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	40	3	—	—	43
	1,074	295	35	15	1,419
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	120	69	100	68	357
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	79	2	11	19	111
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	38	—	38
Miscellaneous - - - - -	84	11	3	1	99
	283	82	152	88	605
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	891	131	195	26	1,243
Labourers - - - - -	127	7	22	—	156
Military and Naval - - - - -	460	38	—	—	498
Professional Persons - - - - -	67	—	—	—	67
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	63	21	7	1	92
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	28	—	—	—	28
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	7	—	—	—	7
Domestic Servants - - - - -	68	61	613	347	1,089
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	136	3	360	12	511
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	42	1	24	—	67
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	337	2,943	3,558	3,120	9,958
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	2,226	3,205	4,779	3,506	13,716

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	1,419	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	9,617	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		11,036
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	605	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	4,009	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		4,704
Total of the County - - - - -		15,740

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£20,597

Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - -	£567
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church „ - - - - -	—
Turnpike Trusts } No Return.	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	9,835
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	728

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
600	
405	162
206	80
15	6
1,226	248

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £1,474

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,768	3	144	—	1,915
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	1,610	1,012	397	145	3,164
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	33	2	1	1	37
	3,411	1,017	542	146	5,116
MANUFACTURES:					
Hemp Spinners - - - - -	—	—	150	1	151
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	99	3	102
Net Makers and Weavers - - - - -	2	1	51	15	61
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	57	3	1	—	61
Rope and Cord Makers - - - - -	31	29	—	—	60
Miscellaneous - - - - -	58	2	9	—	69
	143	35	310	19	512
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	2,150	324	156	24	2,654
Labourers - - - - -	313	34	71	4	422
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,004	51	—	—	1,055
Professional Persons - - - - -	56	—	—	—	56
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	112	19	19	3	153
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	32	—	2	—	34
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	21	—	1	—	22
Domestic Servants - - - - -	136	102	1,006	691	1,935
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	98	7	527	16	648
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	167	2	154	—	323
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	757	7,149	7,927	7,580	23,413
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	4,846	7,688	9,863	8,318	30,715

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,116
Dependent on " - - - - -	27,921
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	33,037
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	512
Dependent on " - - - - -	2,794
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	3,306
Total of the County - - - - -	36,343

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£57,981

Paid in the Proportion of 10-11ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-11th by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£658
Church Rates - - - - -	—
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	6,870
" on other Property " - - - - -	1,721

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 1,691	—
598	59
163	18
46	4
2,498	81

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £2,579

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	113	6	7	—	126
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	581	166	12	12	771
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	46	8	1	—	55
	740	180	20	12	952
MANUFACTURES:					
Woolen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	559	183	86	120	948
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	67	19	—	—	86
Cotton Weaver - - - - -	55	9	1	4	69
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture - - - - -	34	20	—	—	54
Miscellaneous - - - - -	254	82	36	20	392
	969	313	123	144	1,549
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	1,180	242	156	17	1,595
Labourers - - - - -	1,032	191	35	16	1,274
Military and Naval - - - - -	106	1	—	—	107
Professional Persons - - - - -	56	—	—	—	56
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	88	17	9	—	114
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	30	—	—	—	30
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	14	—	—	—	14
Domestic Servants - - - - -	65	35	293	281	674
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	72	1	311	4	387
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	19	—	13	1	34
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	207	3,830	4,212	4,120	12,369
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	2,869	4,317	5,029	4,439	16,654

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	952	
Dependent on " - - - - -	6,339	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		7,291
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,549	
Dependent on " - - - - -	10,315	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		11,864
Total of the County - - - - -		19,155

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£35,249

Paid in the Proportion of 2-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-5ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,061
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church " - - - - -	
Turnpike Trusts } No Return.	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	7,608
" on other Property " - - - - -	10,066

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 1,023	—
424	637
88	133
116	177
1,656	947

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £2,603

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	500	2	19	—	521
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	1,468	367	81	25	1,941
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	128	9	2	2	141
	2,096	378	102	27	2,603
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	805	641	710	903	3,059
Printers (Calico and Cotton) - - - - -	1,024	651	119	352	2,146
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	360	247	176	263	1,046
Paper Makers - - - - -	36	14	46	34	130
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	78	24	4	23	129
Block and Print Cutters - - - - -	63	25	—	—	108
Miscellaneous - - - - -	456	151	130	62	799
	2,842	1,753	1,185	1,637	7,417
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	2,898	578	459	65	4,000
Labourers - - - - -	2,392	312	93	20	2,817
Military and Naval - - - - -	434	20	—	—	454
Professional Persons - - - - -	151	—	—	—	154
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	175	40	24	1	240
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	37	1	6	—	44
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	46	—	—	—	46
Domestic Servants - - - - -	259	156	1,228	737	2,380
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	190	11	638	13	852
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	53	—	47	—	100
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	310	7,413	7,725	7,741	23,189
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	6,948	8,531	10,220	8,577	34,276

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: —

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	2,603	
Dependent on " - - - - -	8,905	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		11,508
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	7,417	
Dependent on " - - - - -	25,371	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		32,788
Total of the County - - - - -		44,296

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£72,041

Paid in the Proportion of 1-Ath by the Landed Interest, and 3-Aths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£2,837
Highway Rates, } Church " } No Return. Turnpike Trust, }	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	61,321
" on other Property " - - - - -	7,390

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 2,101	
709	2,128
447	1,341
54	161
3,311	3,630

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £6,941

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,708	17	133	—	1,858
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	4,650	1,632	1,736	901	8,919
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	139	22	—	—	161
	6,497	1,671	1,869	901	10,938
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	727	177	193	92	1,189
Stocking Makers - - - - -	253	89	30	3	375
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	257	37	4	—	298
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	134	32	36	21	223
Muslin Flowerers - - - - -	—	1	98	76	175
Miscellaneous - - - - -	408	57	77	5	547
	1,779	393	438	197	2,807
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	4,425	993	871	133	6,422
Labourers - - - - -	1,075	123	294	23	1,515
Military and Naval - - - - -	177	18	—	—	195
Professional Persons - - - - -	252	—	—	—	252
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	316	43	80	6	445
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	42	—	8	—	50
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	63	—	4	—	67
Domestic Servants - - - - -	329	169	1,938	1,276	3,712
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	384	9	1,267	23	1,683
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	255	9	464	15	743
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	1,009	14,114	14,182	14,696	44,001
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	8,327	15,478	19,108	16,172	59,085

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	10,938	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	47,019	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		57,957
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,807	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	12,066	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		14,873
Total of the County - - - - -		72,830

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£266,547

Paid in the Proportion of 4-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-5th by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£8,134
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church „ } No Return.	—
Turnpike Trusts } - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	46,131
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	7,072

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 7,774	
6,507	1,627
1,076	269
165	41
15,522	1,937

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £17,459

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	632	8	17	—	657
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	4,012	1,102	635	116	5,865
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	1,074	134	22	4	1,234
	5,718	1,244	674	120	7,756
MANUFACTURES:					
Paper Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	303	99	266	126	794
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	281	91	1	—	373
Brass Founders - - - - -	203	167	—	—	370
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	260	88	—	—	348
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	132	28	49	55	264
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen - - - - -	167	83	3	—	253
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	141	102	8	1	252
Type Founders - - - - -	149	97	—	—	246
Hair Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	128	35	51	29	243
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	60	14	88	70	232
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	204	16	5	—	225
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	127	70	4	—	201
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	149	32	3	1	185
Tanners - - - - -	134	20	—	—	154
Chair Makers - - - - -	141	10	—	—	151
Skinner - - - - -	100	37	1	—	138
Stocking Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	83	10	38	4	135
Nailors - - - - -	110	17	—	—	127
Potters - - - - -	89	24	8	4	125
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	120	2	1	—	123
Turners - - - - -	93	26	—	—	119
" Ivory - - - - -	3	—	—	—	3
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	100	6	8	3	117
Dyers - - - - -	90	21	5	1	117
Worsted Weavers - - - - -	88	18	1	—	107
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,193	309	278	84	1,864
	4,648	1,422	818	378	7,266
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	23,649	6,007	6,405	1,152	37,213
Labourers - - - - -	6,365	749	1,863	149	9,126
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,235	409	—	—	2,644
Professional Persons - - - - -	2,492	—	—	—	2,492
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	2,673	404	463	45	3,585
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	390	9	5	—	404
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	553	4	35	1	593
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,881	575	12,426	5,782	20,664
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,442	104	6,752	336	8,634
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	984	429	1,809	316	3,538
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,140	37,192	41,516	41,691	121,539
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	43,804	45,882	71,274	49,472	210,432

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	7,756	
Dependent on " - - - - -	108,649	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		116,405
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	7,266	
Dependent on " - - - - -	101,783	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		109,049
Total of the County - - - - -		225,454

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£239,189

Paid in the Proportion of One-half by the Landed Interest, and
One-half by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£33,090
Highway Rates, } Church " } No Return.	
Turnpike Trusts, }	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	781,235
" on other Property " - - - - -	54,567

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 6,976	
16,515	16,545
11,398	11,398
795	795
35,714	28,738

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £64,452

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,390	1	92	—	1,483
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	1,780	1,267	321	83	3,471
Gardeners, Nurscrymen, and Florists - - - - -	112	14	—	—	126
	3,282	1,302	413	83	5,080
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	1	—	91	2	94
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	77	2	—	—	79
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	42	2	10	—	54
Miscellaneous - - - - -	101	16	18	—	135
	221	20	119	2	362
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	2,465	452	259	9	3,185
Labourers - - - - -	484	8	244	3	739
Military and Naval - - - - -	334	24	—	—	358
Professional Persons - - - - -	106	—	—	—	106
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	129	39	65	3	236
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	52	—	2	—	54
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	33	—	2	—	35
Domestic Servants - - - - -	186	105	1,609	1,247	3,147
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	147	5	1,084	23	1,259
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	151	3	221	4	379
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	563	6,004	6,812	6,693	20,072
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	4,650	6,640	10,298	7,982	29,570

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,080
Dependent on " - - - - -	27,604
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	32,684
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	362
Dependent on " - - - - -	1,966
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	2,328
Total of the County - - - - -	35,012

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£84,082

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers:</i>	
Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,653
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church " } No Returns.	—
Turnpike Trusts } - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	7,350
" on other Property " - - - - -	6,682

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
2,452	—
1,542	110
200	14
181	13
4,385	137

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £4,522

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,137	16	42	—	1,195
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	6,019	1,730	555	181	8,485
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	318	41	2	—	361
	<u>7,474</u>	<u>1,787</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>10,041</u>
MANUFACTURES:					
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	5,173	1,755	1,619	1,075	9,622
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	775	257	712	657	2,401
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	1,319	424	304	203	2,250
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	353	166	172	73	764
Yarn Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	70	13	510	66	659
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	21	12	325	246	604
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	104	22	314	85	525
Bleachers - - - - -	125	12	160	154	451
Damask Manufacture - - - - -	148	54	6	—	208
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	156	45	—	—	201
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	41	13	4	—	58
Miscellaneous - - - - -	733	197	201	105	1,236
	<u>9,018</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>4,327</u>	<u>2,664</u>	<u>18,979</u>
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	8,265	2,034	1,296	117	11,712
Labourers - - - - -	2,797	661	424	153	4,035
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,372	214	—	—	1,586
Professional Persons - - - - -	428	—	—	—	428
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	457	126	122	10	715
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	107	1	13	—	121
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	120	12	3	—	135
Domestic Servants - - - - -	489	259	2,914	1,846	5,508
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	608	13	2,229	61	2,911
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	273	13	355	9	650
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	736	25,519	28,678	28,386	83,319
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	<u>15,652</u>	<u>28,852</u>	<u>36,034</u>	<u>30,582</u>	<u>111,120</u>

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	10,041	
Dependent on " - - - - -	38,447	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	<u>48,488</u>	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	18,979	
Dependent on " - - - - -	72,673	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	<u>91,652</u>	
Total of the County - - - - -	<u>140,140</u>	

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£381,572

Paid in the Proportion of 5-14ths by the Landed Interest, and 9-14ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£10,562
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church - - - - -	—
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—
} No Return.	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	71,654
" on other Property - - - - -	52,696

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 11,129	
3,770	6,792
775	1,402
545	991
<u>16,219</u>	<u>9,185</u>

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £25,101

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,665	14	92	—	1,771
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	5,193	2,072	483	157	7,905
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	380	20	2	—	402
	7,238	2,106	577	157	10,078
MANUFACTURES:					
Linen and Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	9,498	2,728	6,921	3,925	23,072
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	497	100	378	137	1,112
Yarn Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	110	16	400	29	555
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	259	93	1	—	353
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	130	30	1	—	161
Canvass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	268	53	6	1	348
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	79	11	228	7	325
Bleachers - - - - -	152	65	50	24	291
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	129	79	3	3	214
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	11	—	108	46	165
Lint Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	7	7	83	57	154
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	20	14	63	19	116
Tin-Plate Workers and Timmen - - - - -	88	27	1	—	116
Miscellaneous - - - - -	889	250	118	21	1,278
	12,157	3,473	8,361	4,269	28,260
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen	11,576	2,657	1,987	229	16,449
Labourers - - - - -	2,948	169	610	20	3,747
Military and Naval - - - - -	630	323	—	—	1,953
Professional Persons - - - - -	528	—	—	—	528
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	802	221	170	9	1,202
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	154	5	1	—	160
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	201	1	5	—	207
Domestic Servants - - - - -	593	385	4,401	3,317	8,696
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	636	26	2,849	88	3,599
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	456	40	405	27	928
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes	1,180	29,895	32,225	31,413	94,713
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	20,704	33,722	42,653	35,103	132,182

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	10,078	
Dependent on " - - - - -	34,747	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		44,825
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	28,260	
Dependent on " - - - - -	97,435	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		125,695
Total of the County - - - - -		170,520

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£312,200

Paid in the Proportion of 1-4th by the Landed Interest, and 3-4ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£18,494
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church " } No Return.	
Turnpike Trusts } - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	180,495
" on other Property " - - - - -	10,146

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 9,105	
4,623	13,871
1,316	3,948
78	222
15,122	18,041

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £33,163

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	308	8	5	—	321
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,510	976	694	434	5,714
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	123	7	3	—	133
	4,011	991	702	434	6,168
MANUFACTURES :					
There is no leading branch of Manufactures in this county.—The largest number employed in any one branch is					
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	51	9	—	—	60
Weavers - - - - -	55	2	—	—	57
Miscellaneous - - - - -	208	26	14	—	248
	311	37	14	—	365
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	2,312	558	313	16	3,199
Labourers - - - - -	487	123	108	34	752
Military and Naval - - - - -	363	50	—	—	413
Professional Persons - - - - -	121	—	—	—	121
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous pursuits - - - - -	138	21	34	—	193
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	48	—	1	—	49
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	27	—	3	—	30
Domestic Servants - - - - -	354	148	1,010	588	2,130
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	158	8	618	26	810
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	68	5	102	1	176
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	270	6,644	7,330	7,236	21,480
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	4,346	7,557	9,549	7,901	29,353

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	6,168	
Dependent on " - - - - -	27,714	
AGRICULTURE—Total		33,882
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	365	
Dependent on " - - - - -	1,639	
MANUFACTURES—Total		2,004
Total of the County		35,886

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£221,713

Paid in the Proportion of 15-16ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-16th by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - -	£4,958	
Highway Rates - - - - -		
Church " - - - - -		
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -		
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	31,558	
" on other Property " - - - - -	5,472	

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
6,166	
4,649	309
863	57
150	10
12,128	376

Total of Taxation of the County - £12,504

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,495	22	249	—	3,766
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	7,088	1,411	1,138	163	9,800
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	164	13	3	—	180
	10,747	1,446	1,390	163	13,746
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	261	15	198	15	489
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	112	3	115
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	72	2	27	1	102
Hemp Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	21	5	24	—	50
Miscellaneous - - - - -	166	29	19	2	216
	520	51	380	21	972
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	3,977	505	361	32	4,875
Labourers - - - - -	927	49	314	19	1,309
Military and Naval - - - - -	887	170	—	—	1,057
Professional Persons - - - - -	223	—	—	—	223
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	336	62	56	4	458
Persons engaged in the Government-Civil Service - - - - -	96	3	3	—	102
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	81	—	2	—	83
Domestic Servants - - - - -	631	529	3,579	2,251	6,990
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	337	18	1,645	44	2,044
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	559	7	626	28	1,220
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,446	19,954	20,790	20,530	64,720
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	11,500	21,297	27,376	22,908	83,081

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	13,746	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	77,595	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		91,341
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	972	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	5,486	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		6,458
Total of the County - - - - -		97,799

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£161,499

Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,827
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church „ - - - - -	
Turnpike Trusts } No Return.	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	17,894
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	2,671

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£ (See Summary.) 4,710	£
1,706	121
487	34
72	5
6,975	160

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £7,135

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,234	1	97	—	1,332
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,615	1,345	350	109	4,419
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	81	14	2	—	97
	3,930	1,360	449	109	5,848
MANUFACTURES :					
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	676	144	255	40	1,115
Flax Manufacture - - - - -	41	19	120	49	229
Stocking Knitters and Weavers - - - - -	—	—	140	1	141
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	18	7	23	3	51
Miscellaneous - - - - -	76	11	74	9	170
	811	181	612	102	1,706
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	1,728	283	323	21	2,355
Labourers - - - - -	237	6	56	8	307
Military and Naval - - - - -	607	55	—	—	662
Professional Persons - - - - -	93	—	—	—	93
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	97	33	45	5	180
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	42	—	2	—	41
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	19	—	1	—	20
Domestic Servants - - - - -	135	65	1,381	1,233	2,814
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	146	2	540	11	699
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	91	3	399	10	503
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	248	5,674	5,844	6,078	17,844
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	3,443	6,121	8,591	7,366	25,521

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,848	
Dependent on " - - - - -	19,758	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		25,606
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,706	
Dependent on " - - - - -	5,763	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		7,469
Total of the County - - - - -		33,075

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£128,168

<i>Paid in the Proportion of 7-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-9ths by the Manufacturers :</i>	
Poor Relief - - - - -	£2,774
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church - - - - -	} No Return.
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	2,014
" on other Property " - - - - -	3,859

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
3,746	
2,158	616
45	13
87	25
6,036	654

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £6,690

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	157	1	2	—	160
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	585	209	54	9	857
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - -	14	1	—	—	15
	756	211	56	9	1,032
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - -	260	112	89	30	491
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	209	42	48	15	314
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - -	92	27	34	29	182
Miscellaneous - - - - -	40	3	41	10	94
	601	184	212	84	1,081
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	487	109	108	13	717
Labourers - - - - -	92	9	22	6	129
Military and Naval - - - - -	4	—	—	—	4
Professional Persons - - - - -	33	—	—	—	33
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	33	4	7	—	44
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	5	—	—	—	5
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - -	5	—	—	—	5
Domestic Servants - - - - -	33	20	204	154	411
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	53	2	201	10	266
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	22	—	3	—	25
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	43	1,490	1,831	1,647	5,011
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	810	1,634	2,376	1,830	6,650

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	1,032
Dependent on „ - - - - -	3,247
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	4,279
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,081
Dependent on „ - - - - -	3,403
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	4,484
Total of the County - - - - -	8,763

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£38,892

Paid in the Proportion of One-half by the Landed Interest, and One-half by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£340
Highway Rates - - - - -	-
Church „ - - - - -	No Return.
Turnpike Trusts } - - - - -	-
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - -	4,375
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	742

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
1,134	
170	170
63	63
11	11
1,388	244

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £1,632

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,046	5	72	—	1,123
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,864	709	379	55	4,007
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	116	16	4	—	126
	4,016	730	455	55	5,256
MANUFACTURES :					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	158	22	50	12	242
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	112	1	1	1	115
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	1	—	80	—	81
Stocking Makers and Knitters - - - - -	52	10	5	1	68
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	44	3	4	1	52
Linen Spinners and Weavers - - - - -	43	—	2	—	50
Miscellaneous - - - - -	183	49	12	4	248
	598	85	154	19	856
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	2,220	408	479	62	3,169
Labourers - - - - -	552	36	124	3	715
Military and Naval - - - - -	179	14	—	—	193
Professional Persons - - - - -	122	—	—	—	122
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	143	20	38	3	204
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	29	1	3	—	33
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	26	—	1	—	27
Domestic Servants - - - - -	293	140	1,603	1,045	3,081
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	310	5	838	22	1,175
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	96	9	200	4	309
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	731	8,096	8,496	8,656	25,979
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	4,701	8,729	11,782	9,795	35,007

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,256	
Dependent on " - - - - -	30,105	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		35,361
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	856	
Dependent on " - - - - -	4,902	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		5,758
Total of the County - - - - -		41,119

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£182,926

*Paid in the Proportion of 6-7ths by the Landed Interest, and
1-7th by the Manufacturers :*

Poor Relief - - - - -	—	£4,289
Highway Rates - - - - -	—	
Church " - - - - -	—	
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—	
No Return.		
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	9,444	
" on other Property " - - - - -	1,131	

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£ (See Summary.) 5,355	£
3,677	612
236	39
36	6
9,304	657

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £9,961

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,395	30	127	—	2,552
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	7,126	2,109	422	372	10,029
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	542	37	7	2	588
	10,063	2,176	556	374	13,169
MANUFACTURES :					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	11,616	3,748	7,734	6,070	29,168
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	3,545	850	1,916	1,690	8,001
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	697	369	1,994	682	3,742
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,756	493	21	6	2,276
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	1,541	431	3	—	1,975
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	232	66	6	—	304
Turners - - - - -	3	1	—	—	4
Printers (Cotton, Calico, &c.) - - - - -	870	309	81	150	1,410
Copperplate - - - - -	20	12	1	—	33
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	811	305	125	116	1,357
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	750	275	124	65	1,214
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	267	79	316	365	1,027
Muslin Embroiderers and Workers - - - - -	6	2	576	171	755
Manufactory (all branches) - - - - -	159	22	109	33	323
Potters - - - - -	266	183	55	38	542
Yarn Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	22	1	447	64	534
Rope and Cord Spinners and Maker - - - - -	240	182	14	10	446
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	245	190	2	—	437
Boiler Makers - - - - -	328	107	—	—	435
Bleachers - - - - -	110	25	154	92	381
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	270	86	2	1	359
Brick and Tile Makers - - - - -	257	75	7	2	341
Tin Plate Workers and Tinsmen - - - - -	224	91	5	—	320
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	97	34	107	63	301
Lace Makers - - - - -	21	3	177	92	293
Turners - - - - -	226	60	4	1	291
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture - - - - -	182	91	7	3	283
Hatters and Hat Makers - - - - -	183	32	46	13	274
Brass Founders and Moulders - - - - -	151	110	—	—	261
Workers - - - - -	17	11	1	—	29
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	26	4	144	73	247
Block and Print Cutters and Makers - - - - -	190	46	1	—	237
Pattern Designers and Makers - - - - -	164	54	8	3	229
Carpet and Rug Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	157	55	7	9	228
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,904	552	509	356	3,321
	27,553	8,954	14,703	10,168	61,378
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	35,554	7,831	9,075	2,283	54,743
Labourers - - - - -	21,100	4,372	1,338	126	26,936
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,458	403	—	—	2,861
Professional Persons - - - - -	1,244	—	—	—	1,244
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	3,049	783	204	30	4,066
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	310	10	8	—	328
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	677	7	29	1	714
Domestic Servants - - - - -	1,781	879	10,680	7,370	20,710
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	1,388	87	5,043	361	6,879
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	1,017	246	1,614	222	3,099
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	3,607	72,806	74,674	79,758	230,845
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	72,185	87,424	102,665	90,151	352,425

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	13,169	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	62,257	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	75,426	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	61,378	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	290,168	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	351,546	
Total of the County - - - - -	426,972	

TAXATION,

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -
 Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - - £341,121

Paid in the Proportion of 1-6th by the Landed Interest, and 5-6ths by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - - £33,977
 Highway Rates }
 Church „ } No Return.
 Turnpike Trusts }
 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - 902,992
 „ on other Property „ - - - 590,805

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 9,950	—
5,663	28,314
4,389	21,948
2,872	14,359
22,874	64,621

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £87,495

(For those engaged in Mines, see “Mining Interest.”)

LINLITHGOW—COUNTY OF.

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	354	3	15	—	372
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	1,423	438	107	39	2,007
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	61	16	—	—	77
	1,838	457	122	39	2,456
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	363	109	120	57	649
Tambour Workers - - - - -	—	2	184	30	216
Printers (Calico and Cotton) - - - - -	50	46	1	4	101
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	20	3	33	32	88
Miscellaneous - - - - -	195	34	78	4	311
	628	194	416	127	1,365
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	1,945	359	328	41	2,673
Labourers - - - - -	2,250	345	85	27	2,707
Military and Naval - - - - -	90	4	—	—	94
Professional Persons - - - - -	78	—	—	—	78
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	74	12	21	4	114
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	32	1	—	—	33
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	42	9	1	—	52
Domestic Servants - - - - -	170	122	609	486	1,387
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	105	1	376	5	487
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	42	1	54	1	98
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	248	4,756	4,954	5,370	15,328
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	5,076	5,610	6,131	5,934	23,051

Divide “ALL OTHER CLASSES” between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	2,456	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	14,817	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		17,273
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,365	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	8,234	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		9,599
Total of the County - - - - -		26,872

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -
 Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - - £82,841

Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest, and 1-3rd by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - - £11,984
 Highway Rates, }
 Church „ } No Return.
 Turnpike Trusts, }
 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - 21,149
 „ on other Property „ - - - 5,331

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 2,416	—
1,223	661
411	205
104	51
4,154	917

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £5,071

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	386	—	7	—	393
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	577	360	209	37	1,183
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	13	2	—	—	15
	976	362	216	37	1,591
MANUFACTURES :					
There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest number engaged in any one branch is that of the					
Hand Loom Weavers - - - - -	27	—	—	—	27
Miscellaneous - - - - -	13	1	17	—	31
	40	1	17	—	58
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	577	101	43	3	724
Labourers - - - - -	88	3	45	—	136
Military and Naval - - - - -	138	6	—	—	144
Professional Persons - - - - -	27	—	—	—	27
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	28	8	3	1	40
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	4	—	2	—	6
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	7	—	—	—	7
Domestic Servants - - - - -	31	37	402	318	788
Persons, returned as Independent - - - - -	27	—	186	6	219
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	69	1	11	—	81
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	186	1,521	2,035	1,654	5,396
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	1,182	1,677	2,727	1,982	7,568

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	1,591	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	7,302	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		8,893
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	58	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	266	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		324
Total of the County - - - - -		9,217

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£15,201

Paid in the Proportion of 27-28ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-28th by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - -	£170
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church „ - - - - -	
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	1,043
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	551

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
443	—
142	28
29	1
16	—
630	29

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £659

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,656	14	343	—	4,013
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	1,119	761	286	63	2,229
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	9	—	—	—	9
	4,784	775	629	63	6,251
MANUFACTURES:					
Straw-Plait Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	10	—	1,030	286	1,326
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	211	3	214
Stocking Knitters and Makers - - - - -	2	—	171	5	178
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	45	—	71	—	116
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	91	—	—	—	91
Hemp Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1	—	49	—	50
Miscellaneous - - - - -	65	14	58	5	142
	214	14	1,590	299	2,117
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - - - - -	1,926	290	264	30	2,510
Labourers - - - - -	253	5	93	1	352
Military and Naval - - - - -	3,017	156	—	—	3,173
Professional Persons - - - - -	165	—	—	—	165
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	129	16	31	4	183
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	55	—	—	—	55
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	25	—	1	—	26
Domestic Servants - - - - -	154	350	2,150	1,169	3,823
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	202	9	801	11	1,023
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	252	5	486	5	748
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	1,551	12,694	14,041	12,355	40,641
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	7,727	13,525	17,870	13,575	52,697

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	6,251	
Dependent on - - - - -	39,366	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		45,617
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,117	
Dependent on - - - - -	13,331	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		15,448
Total of the County - - - - -		<u>61,065</u>

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>			
Land Tax - - - - -	-	-	-
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£38,887		
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 3-4ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-4th by the Manufacturers:</i>			
Poor Relief - - - - -	£689		
Highway Rates - - - - -			
Church - - - - -			
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -			
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	3,137		
" on other Property - - - - -	762		

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
1,131	—
517	172
69	22
17	5
1,737	199

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £1,936

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	245	3	4	—	252
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	825	395	89	65	1,374
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	41	2	—	—	43
	1,111	400	93	65	1,669
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	93	9	5	—	107
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	21	13	4	2	40
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	19	3	—	—	22
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	18	—	18
Miscellaneous - - - - -	30	11	5	—	46
	163	36	32	2	233
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	588	99	76	8	771
Labourers - - - - -	221	26	21	15	286
Military and Naval - - - - -	5	—	—	—	5
Professional Persons - - - - -	53	—	—	—	53
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	47	5	11	2	65
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	7	—	1	—	8
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	16	—	1	—	17
Domestic Servants - - - - -	103	42	451	388	984
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	82	4	147	9	242
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	33	1	55	—	89
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	134	1,945	1,895	2,103	6,077
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	1,289	2,122	2,658	2,528	8,597

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	1,669
Dependent on „ - - - - -	7,544
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	9,213
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	233
Dependent on „ - - - - -	1,053
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	1,286
Total of the County - - - - -	10,499

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£67,675

Paid in the Proportion of 7-8ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-8th by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,370
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church „ - - - - -	No Return.
Turnpike Trusts } - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	6,247
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	888

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£ (See Summary.) 1,973	£ —
1,200	170
160 22	22 3
3,355	195

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £3,550

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,690	13	176	—	3,879
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	7,489	3,534	729	228	11,980
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	388	51	4	—	443
	11,567	3,598	909	228	16,302
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,701	755	765	577	3,798
Linen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,338	269	814	302	2,743
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	991	187	274	183	1,635
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	48	13	361	80	502
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	185	61	144	90	480
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	363	57	42	17	479
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	6	26	326	69	427
Bleachers - - - - -	113	24	61	37	235
Printers (Cotton and Calico) - - - - -	103	31	9	11	154
Printers (Silk) - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous - - - - -	616	170	211	58	1,055
	5,485	1,593	3,007	1,424	11,509
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	8,798	1,624	1,346	123	11,891
Labourers - - - - -	2,203	131	281	6	2,624
Military and Naval - - - - -	418	47	—	—	495
Professional Persons - - - - -	558	—	—	—	558
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	580	94	83	10	767
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	135	1	6	—	142
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	146	—	4	—	150
Domestic Servants - - - - -	988	528	4,644	3,323	9,483
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	711	22	2,333	81	3,147
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	403	11	510	20	944
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	2,279	23,066	28,887	25,146	79,378
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	17,249	25,524	38,097	28,709	109,579

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	16,302
Dependent on " - - - - -	64,233
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	80,535
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	11,509
Dependent on " - - - - -	45,316
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	56,855
Total of the County - - - - -	137,390

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£551,077

*Paid in the Proportion of 3-5ths by the Landed Interest, and
2-5ths by the Manufacturers:*

Poor Relief - - - - -	£11,164
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church " } No Return	—
Turnpike Trusts " }	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	54,610
" on other Property " - - - - -	7,479

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 16,073	—
6,700	4,464
954	638
142	76
23,869	5,178

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £29,047

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,054	18	56	—	1,128
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,432	753	167	58	4,410
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	304	22	2	—	328
	4,790	793	225	58	5,866
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	5,107	2,595	3,550	3,095	14,347
Silk Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	1,260	311	336	309	2,216
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	1,023	282	102	149	1,556
Bleachers - - - - -	187	108	605	338	1,238
Printers (Calico and Cotton) - - - - -	660	293	44	136	1,133
" Silk - - - - -	3	—	—	—	3
Shawl Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	99	4	449	283	835
Engineers and Engine Workers - - - - -	396	90	1	—	487
Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -	54	20	—	—	74
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	210	71	50	43	374
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	261	84	6	3	354
Thread Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	22	8	176	141	347
Flax Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	53	1	153	90	297
Canvass Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	213	39	8	6	266
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	70	35	74	86	265
Pattern Makers - - - - -	171	72	2	2	247
Muslin Embroiderers and Workers - - - - -	40	11	139	53	243
" Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	20	10	63	25	118
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	152	50	17	12	231
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,516	499	335	61	2,411
	11,517	4,583	6,110	4,832	27,042
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	10,971	2,234	2,999	871	17,075
Labourers - - - - -	4,123	512	328	11	4,974
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,109	219	—	—	1,328
Professional Persons - - - - -	396	—	—	—	396
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	756	216	64	6	1,042
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	160	4	—	—	164
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	238	2	8	—	248
Domestic Servants - - - - -	441	225	3,305	2,034	6,005
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	423	20	1,974	100	2,517
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	346	68	404	65	883
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,110	27,632	28,696	30,094	87,532
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	20,073	31,132	37,778	33,181	122,164

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,866	
Dependent on " - - - - -	21,776	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		27,642
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	27,042	
Dependent on " - - - - -	100,388	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		127,430
Total of the County - - - - -		155,072

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	£152,923
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	

*Paid in the Proportion of 1-6th by the Landed Interest, and
5-6ths by the Manufacturers:*

Poor Relief - - - - -	£18,779
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church " } No Return.	
Turnpike Trusts }	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	265,774
" on other property " - - - - -	55,869

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 4,460	—
3,129	15,650
1,292	6,459
271	1,358
9,152	23,467

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £32,619

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	2,169	18	153	—	2,340
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	5,822	1,007	858	139	7,826
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	109	6	—	—	115
	8,100	1,031	1,011	139	10,281
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	235	2	11	2	250
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	137	—	18	1	156
Hemp Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	34	1	84	2	121
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	—	—	75	—	75
Miscellaneous - - - - -	93	13	32	1	139
	499	16	220	6	741
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	3,191	290	179	10	3,670
Labourers - - - - -	491	32	102	6	631
Military and Naval - - - - -	1,784	116	—	—	1,900
Professional Persons - - - - -	133	—	—	—	133
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	250	42	32	2	326
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	69	4	6	—	71
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	74	—	—	—	74
Domestic Servants - - - - -	459	506	2,572	1,430	4,967
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	153	5	802	23	983
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	322	5	408	7	741
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	3,084	16,145	18,873	16,061	54,163
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	10,007	17,143	22,974	17,539	67,663

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	10,281	
Dependent on " - - - - -	63,115	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		73,396
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	741	
Dependent on " - - - - -	4,548	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		5,289
Total of the County - - - - -		<u>78,685</u>

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£126,681

Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,500
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church " - - - - -	—
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	7,072
" on other Property " - - - - -	9,461

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £5,676

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 3,694	—
1,400	100
193	13
258	18
5,515	131

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	664	14	20	—	698
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,402	985	807	440	5,634
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	179	18	1	—	198
	4,215	1,017	828	440	6,530
MANUFACTURES:					
Woolen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	625	244	204	244	1,317
Stocking Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	623	262	47	32	964
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	105	13	5	2	125
Dyers (all branches) - - - - -	48	14	4	—	66
Miscellaneous - - - - -	230	52	42	22	346
	1,631	585	302	300	2,818
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	3,240	736	562	90	4,628
Labourers - - - - -	636	47	134	1	818
Military and Naval - - - - -	35	3	—	—	38
Professional Persons - - - - -	160	—	—	—	160
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	178	45	51	5	279
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	18	1	1	—	20
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	27	—	2	—	29
Domestic Servants - - - - -	327	173	1,549	852	2,901
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	286	8	784	24	1,102
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	119	20	331	24	494
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	360	8,059	8,702	9,087	26,208
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	5,386	9,092	12,116	10,083	36,677

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	6,530	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	25,621	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		32,151
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,818	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	11,056	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		13,874
Total of the County - - - - -		46,025

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£235,040

Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£3,458
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church „ } No Return.	—
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	48,684
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	480

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 6,855	—
6,040	2,418
1,015	405
10	4
13,920	2,827

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £16,747

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	90	2	1	—	93
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	601	160	18	6	785
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	21	3	—	—	24
	712	165	19	6	902
MANUFACTURES:					
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	149	94	79	89	411
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	111	40	—	—	151
Stocking Makers and Weavers - - - - -	67	23	—	—	90
Miscellaneous - - - - -	53	20	8	—	81
	380	177	87	89	733
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	466	97	68	8	639
Labourers - - - - -	123	23	4	—	150
Military and Naval - - - - -	4	—	—	—	4
Professional Persons - - - - -	28	—	—	—	28
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	36	1	8	—	45
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	6	—	—	—	6
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	4	—	—	—	4
Domestic Servants - - - - -	58	32	249	207	546
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	35	2	106	6	149
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	12	7	34	6	59
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	88	1,516	1,544	1,577	4,725
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	860	1,678	2,013	1,804	6,355

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	902
Dependent on " - - - - -	3,506
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	4,408
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	733
Dependent on " - - - - -	2,849
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	3,582
Total of the County - - - - -	7,990

TAXATION.

<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>	
Land Tax - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£38,713

*Paid in the Proportion of 4-7ths by the Landed Interest, and
3-7ths by the Manufacturers:*

Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,000
Highway Rates - - - - -	—
Church " - - - - -	—
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	—
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	11,052
" on other Property " - - - - -	—

Total of Taxation of the County

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	—
1,129	—
568	432
184	138
1,881	570

£2,451

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,194	15	57	—	1,266
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,393	1,349	150	53	4,945
Gardeners, Nurscrymen, and Florists - - - - -	178	22	2	2	204
	4,765	1,386	209	55	6,415
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	832	226	440	231	1,729
Printers (Calico) - - - - -	570	330	35	122	1,057
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	673	182	53	44	952
Nailers and Nail Makers - - - - -	343	180	6	1	530
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	404	71	13	18	506
Factory Workers (branch not specified) - - - - -	108	81	94	45	328
Iron Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	193	120	3	1	317
Tartan Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	113	48	41	21	223
Bleachers - - - - -	72	17	84	34	207
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	96	77	—	—	173
Founders (branch not specified) - - - - -	80	70	—	—	150
Worsted Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	48	19	34	22	123
Miscellaneous - - - - -	813	133	312	35	1,293
	4,345	1,554	1,115	574	7,588
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	5,165	1,065	994	137	7,361
Labourers - - - - -	4,006	581	316	49	4,952
Military and Naval - - - - -	393	34	—	—	427
Professional Persons - - - - -	241	—	—	—	241
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	299	57	66	7	429
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	77	1	4	—	82
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	56	—	—	—	56
Domestic Servants - - - - -	476	264	1,909	1,649	4,298
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	351	15	1,380	74	1,820
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	180	12	130	24	346
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,148	14,542	15,929	16,423	48,042
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	12,392	16,571	20,728	18,363	68,054

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	6,415	
Dependent on " - - - - -	31,176	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		37,591
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	7,588	
Dependent on " - - - - -	36,878	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		44,466
Total of the County - - - - -		82,057

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:

Land Tax - - - - -	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£181,147

Paid in the Proportion of 3-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 4-7ths by the Manufacturers:

Poor Relief - - - - -	£1,015	
Highway Rates - - - - -		
Church " - - - - -	} No Return.	
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -		
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	63,559	
" on other Property " - - - - -	34,999	

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.) 5,283	—
1,719	2,296
792	1,061
438	585
8,229	3,942

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £12,171

(For those engaged in Minzs, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	399	4	47	—	450
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,115	241	577	11	2,914
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	16	—	—	—	16
	2,530	215	624	11	3,380
MANUFACTURES:					
Woollen Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	37	1	21	—	59
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	49	—	1	—	50
Miscellaneous - - - - -	26	—	3	—	29
	112	1	25	—	138
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	900	85	40	3	1,028
Labourers - - - - -	142	13	16	1	172
Military and Naval - - - - -	361	19	—	—	380
Professional Persons - - - - -	31	—	—	—	31
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	69	12	7	1	89
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	51	—	—	—	51
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	15	—	—	—	15
Domestic Servants - - - - -	172	223	798	442	1,635
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	71	3	344	5	423
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	193	1	185	2	386
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	971	5,192	5,654	5,237	17,054
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	2,981	5,548	7,044	5,691	21,264

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the number engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	3,380	
Dependent on - - - - -	20,430	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		23,810
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	138	
Dependent on - - - - -	834	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		972
Total of the County - - - - -		24,782

TAXATION.

	Paid by the	
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	£	£
<i>Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:</i>		
Land Tax - - - - -		
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	£33,688	
<i>Paid in the Proportion of 24-25ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-25th by the Manufacturers:</i>		
Poor Relief - - - - -	534	22
Highway Rates - - - - -		
Church - - - - -		
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -		
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	24	1
" on other Property - - - - -	16	
	1,556	23
Total of Taxation of the County - - - - -		£1,579

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	1,128	1	85	—	1,214
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	2,954	680	217	46	3,897
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	50	6	—	—	56
	4,132	687	302	46	5,167
MANUFACTURES :					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	160	4	2	—	166
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	68	15	8	1	92
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - - - - -	46	1	9	1	57
Muslin Flowerers and Workers - - - - -	—	—	37	13	50
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	1	—	36	—	37
Miscellaneous - - - - -	144	21	46	1	212
	419	41	138	16	614
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - - }	2,045	343	450	59	2,897
Labourers - - - - -	361	28	53	3	445
Military and Naval - - - - -	255	22	—	—	277
Professional Persons - - - - -	103	—	—	—	103
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	112	17	32	—	161
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	55	—	3	—	58
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	31	—	2	1	34
Domestic Servants - - - - -	289	189	1,147	866	2,471
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	190	4	549	16	759
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	63	4	37	4	108
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - - }	763	8,147	8,607	8,564	26,081
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	4,267	8,754	10,880	9,513	33,414

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus.—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	5,167	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	29,803	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		34,970
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	614	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	3,611	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		4,225
Total of the County - - - - -		39,195

TAXATION.

Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest :

Land Tax - - - - -	£124,807
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - - - - -	

Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and
1-9th by the Manufacturers :

Poor Relief - - - - -	£2,408
Highway Rates - - - - -	
Church „ - - - - -	
Turmpike Trusts } No Return.	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - - - - -	10,062
„ on other Property „ - - - - -	537

Paid by the	
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
(See Summary.)	
3,640	—
2,141	267
261	32
14	1
6,056	300

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £6,356

SCOTLAND—SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL OF THE COUNTY.
	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	
ABERDEEN - - -	25,224	109,087	134,311	10,907	47,169	58,076	192,387
ARGYLL - - -	13,187	75,148	88,335	1,349	7,687	9,036	97,371
AYR - - -	11,160	52,316	63,476	17,736	83,144	100,880	164,356
BANFF - - -	7,581	38,410	45,991	608	3,080	3,688	49,679
BERWICK - - -	6,173	25,685	31,858	500	2,080	2,580	34,438
BUTE - - -	1,419	9,617	11,036	605	4,099	4,704	15,740
CAITHNESS - - -	5,116	27,921	33,037	512	2,791	3,306	36,343
CLACKMANNAN - - -	952	6,339	7,291	1,549	10,315	11,864	19,155
DUMBARTON - - -	2,603	8,905	11,508	7,417	25,371	32,788	44,296
DUMFRIES - - -	10,938	47,019	57,957	2,807	12,066	14,873	72,830
EDINBURGH - - -	7,756	108,649	116,405	7,266	101,783	109,049	225,454
ELGIN OR MORAY - - -	5,080	27,604	32,684	362	1,966	2,328	35,012
FIFE - - -	10,041	38,447	48,488	18,979	72,673	91,652	140,140
FORFAR - - -	10,078	31,717	41,825	28,260	97,435	125,695	170,520
HADDINGTON - - -	6,168	27,714	33,882	365	1,639	2,004	35,886
INVERNESS - - -	13,746	77,595	91,341	972	5,486	6,458	97,799
KINCARDINE - - -	5,848	19,758	25,606	1,706	5,763	7,469	33,075
KINROSS - - -	1,032	3,247	4,279	1,081	3,403	4,484	8,763
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - -	5,256	30,105	35,361	856	4,902	5,758	41,119
LANARK - - -	13,169	62,257	75,426	61,378	290,168	351,546	426,972
LINLITHGOW - - -	2,456	14,817	17,273	1,365	8,234	9,599	26,872
NAIRN - - -	1,591	7,302	8,893	58	266	324	9,217
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND - - -	6,251	39,366	45,617	2,117	13,331	15,448	61,065
PEEBLES - - -	1,669	7,544	9,213	233	1,053	1,286	10,499
PERTH - - -	16,302	64,233	80,535	11,509	45,346	56,855	137,390
RENFREW - - -	5,866	21,776	27,642	27,042	100,388	127,430	155,072
ROSS AND CROMARTY - - -	10,281	63,115	73,396	741	4,548	5,289	78,685
ROXBURGH - - -	6,530	25,621	32,151	2,818	11,056	13,874	46,025
SELKIRK - - -	902	3,506	4,408	733	2,849	3,582	7,990
STIRLING - - -	6,415	31,176	37,591	7,588	36,878	44,466	82,057
SUTHERLAND - - -	3,380	20,430	23,810	138	834	972	24,782
WIGTOWN - - -	5,167	29,803	34,970	614	3,611	4,225	39,195
	229,337	1,159,259	1,388,596	220,171	1,011,417	1,231,588	2,620,184

Total of the Agricultural Interest - - - 1,388,596

„ Manufacturing Interest - - - 1,231,588

Total Population of Scotland - - - 2,620,184

SCOTLAND—SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

COUNTIES.	Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total Taxation of the County.
	£	£	£
ABERDEEN - - - - -	28,630	6,508	35,138
ARGYLL - - - - -	10,388	416	10,804
AYR - - - - -	17,683	9,351	27,034
BANFF - - - - -	5,776	212	5,988
BERWICK - - - - -	13,308	706	14,014
BUTE - - - - -	1,226	248	1,474
CAITHNESS - - - - -	2,498	81	2,579
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	1,656	947	2,603
DUMBARTON - - - - -	3,311	3,630	6,941
DUMFRIES - - - - -	15,522	1,937	17,459
EDINBURGH - - - - -	35,714	28,738	64,452
ELGIN OR MORAY - - - - -	4,385	137	4,522
FIFE - - - - -	16,219	9,185	25,404
FORFAR - - - - -	15,122	18,041	33,163
HADDINGTON - - - - -	12,128	376	12,504
INVERNESS - - - - -	6,975	160	7,135
KINCARDINE - - - - -	6,036	654	6,690
KINROSS - - - - -	1,388	244	1,632
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	9,304	657	9,961
LANARK - - - - -	22,874	64,621	87,495
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	4,154	917	5,071
NAIRN - - - - -	630	29	659
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND - - - - -	1,737	199	1,936
PEEBLES - - - - -	3,355	195	3,550
PERTH - - - - -	23,869	5,178	29,047
RENFREW - - - - -	9,152	23,467	32,619
ROSS AND CROMARTY - - - - -	5,545	131	5,676
ROXBURGH - - - - -	13,920	2,827	16,747
SELKIRK - - - - -	1,881	570	2,451
STIRLING - - - - -	8,229	3,942	12,171
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	1,556	23	1,579
WIGTOWN - - - - -	6,056	300	6,356
Land Tax of the Kingdom (no Return of separate Counties) -	47,954	—	47,954
	358,181	184,627	542,808
Total of Direct and Local Taxation paid by the Landed Interest - -	£358,181		
„ „ Manufacturing - -		184,627	
Total of Direct and Local Taxation of Scotland - - -			£542,808

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers - - - - -	3,752	44	164	—	3,960
Agricultural Labourers - - - - -	3,247	626	335	38	4,246
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - - - - -	276	11	—	—	287
	7,275	681	499	38	8,493
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches) - - - - -	325	9	5	—	339
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	106	40	1	—	147
Dyers - - - - -	43	7	35	11	96
Hatters - - - - -	71	5	3	3	82
Sail Makers - - - - -	54	27	—	—	81
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	4	—	73	1	78
Miscellaneous - - - - -	575	103	107	23	808
	1,178	191	224	38	1,631
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen - - - - -	10,596	2,257	2,343	762	15,958
Labourers - - - - -	1,995	152	1,151	75	3,373
Military and Naval - - - - -	2,738	381	—	—	3,119
Professional Persons - - - - -	434	—	—	—	434
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits - - - - -	480	54	292	33	859
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - - - - -	88	—	5	1	94
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - - - - -	60	—	5	—	65
Domestic Servants - - - - -	727	385	4,348	2,075	7,535
Persons returned as Independent - - - - -	2,263	98	4,596	219	7,176
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners - - - - -	652	131	319	71	1,173
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes - - - - -	1,838	22,911	24,509	24,872	74,130
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	21,871	26,369	37,568	28,108	113,916

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	8,493
Dependent on " - - - - -	95,564
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	104,057
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,631
Dependent on " - - - - -	18,352
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	19,983
Total of the County - - - - -	124,040

TAXATION.

There is no Return of the Direct and Local Taxation of the several Islands in the British Seas, but it is very trifling in Amount.

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	17,020	- -	844	- -	17,864
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	26,773	3,207	873	122	30,975
Gardeners - - - - -	256	2	2	- -	260
Graziers - - - - -	4	- -	- -	- -	4
Herdsmen - - - - -	162	371	18	81	632
Caretakers - - - - -	33	1	2	- -	36
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	94	- -	- -	- -	94
Gamekeepers - - - - -	19	- -	- -	- -	19
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	4	- -	7	- -	11
	44,385	3,581	1,746	203	49,915
MANUFACTURES :					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) - - - - -	54	23	5,950	498	26,090
„ (Unspecified) - - - - -	9	- -	18,093	1,463	
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, Woollen, and Silk) - - - - -	4,034	374	590	86	17,610
„ (Unspecified) - - - - -	9,646	805	1,854	221	
Factory Workers - - - - -	410	134	1,059	236	1,839
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	30	185	846	387	1,448
Bleachers - - - - -	828	48	84	7	967
Flax Dressers - - - - -	350	25	67	12	454
Knitters - - - - -	- -	- -	223	33	256
Coopers - - - - -	237	2	- -	- -	239
Nailers - - - - -	211	17	- -	- -	228
Cloth Finishers - - - - -	121	7	2	1	131
Paper Makers - - - - -	68	- -	49	9	126
Manufacturers (Thread, Linen, and Cotton) - - - - -	53	2	27	6	88
Calico Printers - - - - -	73	3	4	- -	80
Turners - - - - -	49	4	- -	- -	53
Dyers - - - - -	40	- -	10	- -	50
Reed Makers - - - - -	39	1	- -	- -	40
Rope Makers - - - - -	27	10	- -	- -	37
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	32	2	- -	- -	34
Basket Makers - - - - -	27	2	2	- -	31
Tanners - - - - -	18	- -	- -	- -	18
Mat Makers - - - - -	1	4	7	4	16
Miscellaneous - - - - -	123	6	25	1	155
	16,480	1,654	28,892	2,964	49,990
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,459	25	224	- -	1,708
Clothing - - - - -	3,123	161	4,891	630	8,805
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	4,295	66	16	- -	4,377
Ministering to Health - - - - -	123	- -	35	- -	158
„ Charity - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	6
„ Justice - - - - -	413	- -	1	- -	414
„ Education - - - - -	439	- -	184	1	624
„ Religion - - - - -	242	- -	3	- -	245
Unclassified - - - - -	3,361	565	8,216	1,065	13,207
	13,458	817	13,573	1,696	29,544
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146,739
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	176,283

Divide “ALL OTHER CLASSES” between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	49,915
Dependent on „ - - - - -	88,076
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	137,991
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	49,990
Dependent on „ - - - - -	88,207
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	138,197
Total of the County - - - - -	276,188

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	14,839	1,408	421	110	16,778
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	21,085	1	831	-	21,917
Gardeners - - - - -	158	-	-	-	158
Graviers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Herdsmen - - - - -	63	366	17	83	529
Caretakers - - - - -	13	-	-	-	13
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	60	-	-	-	60
Game Keepers - - - - -	10	-	-	-	10
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	-	-	2	-	2
	36,228	1,775	1,272	193	39,468
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) - - - - -	-	-	2,719	90	19,852
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	-	-	16,506	537	
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, and Woollen) - - - - -	2,674	76	508	29	16,361
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	10,463	306	2,213	92	
Winders and Wapers - - - - -	14	30	510	93	647
Flax Dressers - - - - -	317	-	13	-	330
Bleachers - - - - -	238	5	-	-	243
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	185	9	194
Factory Workers - - - - -	52	12	105	19	188
Coopers - - - - -	149	2	-	-	151
Nailers - - - - -	142	2	1	-	145
Reed Makers - - - - -	73	2	-	-	75
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	43	-	-	-	43
Cloth Finishers - - - - -	30	2	2	-	34
Brick Makers - - - - -	26	-	1	-	27
Basket Makers - - - - -	26	-	-	-	26
Turners - - - - -	23	1	-	-	24
Net Makers - - - - -	2	-	22	-	24
Lace Workers - - - - -	-	-	18	5	23
Rope Makers - - - - -	21	-	-	-	21
Tanners - - - - -	15	-	-	-	15
Lime Burners - - - - -	15	-	-	-	15
Miscellaneous - - - - -	122	1	22	1	146
	14,445	439	22,825	875	38,584
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,155	48	82	7	1,292
Clothing - - - - -	2,202	45	2,643	83	4,973
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	3,331	30	11	-	3,372
Ministering to Health - - - - -	89	-	40	-	129
" Charity - - - - -	4	-	2	-	6
" Justice - - - - -	290	-	-	-	290
" Education - - - - -	266	-	126	-	392
" Religion - - - - -	166	-	2	-	168
Unclassified - - - - -	2,516	255	5,304	627	8,702
	10,019	378	8,210	717	19,324
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	135,017
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	154,341

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	39,468
Dependent on " - - - - -	78,045
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	117,513
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	38,584
Dependent on " - - - - -	76,296
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	114,880
Total of the County - - - - -	232,393

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	93	-	9	-	102
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	551	24	17	1	893
Gardeners	62	2	-	-	64
Herdsmen	2	2	2	-	7
Caretakers	2	-	-	-	2
Land Agents and Stewards	10	-	-	-	10
Dairy Keepers	20	-	6	-	26
	1,041	28	34	1	1,104
MANUFACTURES:					
Factory Workers	651	294	1,661	344	2,950
Weavers (Cotton, Linen, and Silk)	390	25	66	5	486
„ (Unspecified)	1,427	49	94	23	2,079
Spinners (Flax, Cotton, and Wool)	62	14	496	63	1,467
„ (Unspecified)	-	-	778	54	832
Winders and Warpers	45	50	724	106	925
Flax Dressers	369	15	-	-	384
Coopers	309	1	-	-	310
Bleachers	115	10	12	2	139
Iron Founders	126	8	-	-	134
Rope Makers	120	13	-	-	133
Nailers	104	8	-	-	112
Braziers and Coppersmiths	89	4	-	-	93
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	84	-	-	-	84
Cloth Finishers	75	-	3	-	78
Glass Makers	51	-	24	-	75
Hatters	53	-	12	-	65
Brick Makers	38	10	3	1	52
Turners	48	3	-	-	51
Manufacturers of Cotton and Thread	42	1	3	-	46
Paper Makers	19	-	21	-	40
Basket Makers	31	-	4	-	35
Dyers	21	-	9	-	30
Miscellaneous	253	12	46	5	316
	4,522	517	3,956	603	9,598
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	1,376	23	213	-	1,612
Clothing	1,754	72	2,993	251	5,070
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	3,676	109	58	5	3,848
Ministering to Health	112	1	24	-	137
„ Charity	-	-	14	-	14
„ Justice	292	2	1	-	295
„ Education	133	1	122	-	256
„ Religion	71	-	1	-	72
Unclassified	5,905	245	3,435	194	9,779
	13,319	453	6,861	450	21,083
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	43,523
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	64,606

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,104
Dependent on „	-	-	6,664
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-	7,768
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	9,598
Dependent on „	-	-	57,942
MANUFACTURES—Total	-	-	67,540
Total of the Town	-	-	75,308

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	4,432	-	250	-	4,682
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	12,569	622	2,994	214	16,399
Gardeners	116	-	-	-	116
Herdsmen	212	81	3	3	299
Caretakers	35	2	3	-	40
Land Agents and Stewards	89	-	-	-	89
Game Keepers	4	-	-	-	4
Dairy Keepers	7	-	24	-	31
	17,464	705	3,274	217	21,660
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool and Flax)	2	-	1,061	27	1,944
" (Unspecified)	-	-	814	40	
Knitters	1	-	279	10	290
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton)	68	-	-	-	234
" (Unspecified)	157	2	7	-	
Nailers	95	6	-	-	101
Hatters	46	-	2	-	48
Carders	-	-	22	2	24
Braziers and Coppersmiths	10	-	-	-	10
Clothiers	9	-	-	-	9
Lime Burners	9	-	-	-	9
Flax Dressers	6	-	2	-	8
Skinners	7	-	-	-	7
Rope Makers	7	-	-	-	7
Potters	6	-	1	-	7
Basket Makers	7	-	-	-	7
Winders and Warpers	-	-	5	1	6
Sieve Makers	6	-	-	-	6
Straw Workers	-	-	5	-	5
Dyers	2	-	2	-	4
Mat Makers	1	-	3	-	4
Comb Makers	3	-	-	-	3
Wire Workers	2	-	1	-	3
Iron Founders	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	12	-	1	-	13
	458	8	2,205	80	2,751
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	628	10	118	2	758
Clothing	1,094	36	1,014	21	2,165
Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery, &c.	2,162	17	15	-	2,094
Ministering to Health	43	-	62	-	105
" Charity	5	-	18	-	23
" Justice	194	-	1	-	195
" Education	141	1	87	-	229
" Religion	80	-	60	-	140
Unclassified	1,876	169	3,755	271	6,071
	6,123	233	5,130	294	11,780
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	50,037
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	61,817

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	21,660
Dependent on " - - - - -	51,851
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	76,511
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	2,751
Dependent on " - - - - -	6,966
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	9,717
Total of the County - - - - -	86,228

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	350	- -	26	- -	376
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	706	72	23	2	803
Gardeners - - - - -	11	- -	- -	- -	11
Herdsmen - - - - -	2	1	- -	- -	3
Land Steward - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Dairy Keeper - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
	1,071	73	49	2	1,195
MANUFACTURES:					
Factory Workers - - - - -	76	44	230	68	418
Weavers (Cotton, Linen, and Woollen) - - - - -	30	2	9	- -	277
„ (Unspecified) - - - - -	206	2	28	- -	180
Spinners (Cotton, Flax, and Wool) - - - - -	31	- -	34	1	180
„ (Unspecified) - - - - -	- -	- -	110	4	18
Flax Dressers - - - - -	17	1	- -	- -	13
Nailers - - - - -	12	1	- -	- -	12
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	- -	- -	10	2	9
Calico Printers - - - - -	9	- -	- -	- -	9
Coopers - - - - -	9	- -	- -	- -	8
Knitters - - - - -	- -	- -	8	- -	6
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	5
Dyers - - - - -	4	- -	1	- -	3
Manufacturers of Cotton - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Bleachers - - - - -	2	- -	1	- -	3
Brick Makers - - - - -	2	- -	1	- -	2
Turners - - - - -	2	- -	- -	- -	1
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	2	- -	- -	- -	1
Distiller - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Cloth Finisher - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Hatter - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Reed Maker - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Ironfounder - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Gunsmith - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
	417	50	432	75	974
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	155	1	23	- -	632
Clothing - - - - -	135	9	432	56	180
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	175	3	2	- -	11
Ministering to Health - - - - -	10	- -	1	- -	38
„ Justice - - - - -	36	- -	2	- -	29
„ Education - - - - -	16	- -	13	- -	19
„ Religion - - - - -	19	- -	- -	- -	735
Unclassified - - - - -	252	37	404	42	1,823
	798	50	877	98	5,387
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,210
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

Divide “ALL OTHER CLASSES” between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	1,195
Dependent on „ - - - - -	3,973
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	5,168
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	974
Dependent on „ - - - - -	3,237
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	4,211
Total of the Town - - - - -	9,397

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	19,571	3	463	-	20,037
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	31,787	3,534	1,008	300	36,629
Gardeners - - - - -	116	-	-	-	116
Grazier - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Herdsmen - - - - -	222	394	30	165	811
Caretakers - - - - -	31	-	-	-	31
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	69	-	-	-	69
Game Keepers - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	2	-	1	-	3
	51,807	3,931	1,502	465	57,705
MANUFACTURES :					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) - - - - -	-	-	6,363	412	29,420
(Unspecified) - - - - -	-	-	20,899	1,716	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Cotton, Silk) - - - - -	792	5	11	-	3,030
(Unspecified) - - - - -	2,183	17	20	2	
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	372	21	393
Coopers - - - - -	312	5	-	-	317
Flax Dressers - - - - -	143	-	23	-	166
Nailers - - - - -	163	3	-	-	166
Hatters - - - - -	64	1	1	-	66
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	1	3	25	3	32
Dyers - - - - -	20	-	7	-	27
Basket Makers - - - - -	19	-	3	-	22
Carders - - - - -	-	-	20	1	21
Reed Makers - - - - -	18	-	-	-	18
Bleachers - - - - -	16	-	-	-	16
Clothiers - - - - -	12	-	-	-	12
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	10	-	1	-	11
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Sieve Makers - - - - -	7	1	-	-	8
Harness Makers - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Potters - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Turners - - - - -	4	-	1	-	5
Brick Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous - - - - -	18	2	2	1	23
	3,809	37	27,748	2,186	33,780
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	830	12	143	1	986
Clothing - - - - -	2,086	64	1,792	125	4,067
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	2,475	30	19	-	2,524
Ministering to Health - - - - -	98	-	40	1	139
Justice - - - - -	278	-	-	-	278
Education - - - - -	311	-	122	-	433
Religion - - - - -	141	-	7	-	148
Unclassified - - - - -	2,293	401	5,813	768	9,275
	8,512	507	7,936	895	17,850
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	133,823
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	151,673

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	57,705	
Dependent on " - - - - -	84,180	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	141,885	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	33,780	
Dependent on " - - - - -	67,493	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	101,273	
Total of the County - - - - -	243,158	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	20,124	23	619	1	20,767
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	45,243	3,645	4,129	860	53,877
Gardeners - - - - -	138	1	-	-	139
Graziers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen - - - - -	950	87	14	4	1,055
Caretakers - - - - -	36	-	1	-	37
Land Stewards - - - - -	149	-	-	-	149
Game Keepers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	4	-	82	1	87
	66,648	3,756	4,845	866	76,115
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool and Flax) - - - - -	6	-	8,358	402	16,511
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	5	-	7,206	534	
Knitters - - - - -	-	1	1,110	23	1,134
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) - - - - -	300	-	9	4	1,121
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	791	9	8	-	
Carders - - - - -	-	2	292	18	312
Coopers - - - - -	209	2	-	-	211
Nailers - - - - -	145	7	-	-	152
Manufacturers (Lace and Cotton) - - - - -	2	-	40	49	91
Haircloth Makers - - - - -	3	-	54	3	60
Hatters - - - - -	46	2	7	-	55
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	2	1	42	4	49
Net Makers - - - - -	3	-	33	1	37
Flax Dressers - - - - -	17	2	11	1	31
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	22	-	-	-	22
Dyers - - - - -	15	-	2	-	17
Clothiers - - - - -	9	-	2	-	11
Cloth Finishers - - - - -	10	-	-	-	10
Lime Burners - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Wool Dressers - - - - -	5	-	2	-	7
Skinner - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Brick Makers - - - - -	4	-	3	-	7
Miscellaneous - - - - -	49	1	5	3	58
	1,659	27	17,184	1,042	19,912
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	962	9	154	2	1,127
Clothing - - - - -	2,484	72	2,135	99	4,790
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	3,098	37	21	3	3,159
Ministering to Health - - - - -	74	-	131	-	205
" Charity - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
" Justice - - - - -	448	-	3	-	451
" Education - - - - -	376	-	107	-	483
" Religion - - - - -	152	-	4	-	156
Unclassified - - - - -	3,419	401	8,983	1,279	14,082
	11,017	519	11,538	1,383	24,457
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	165,910
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	190,367

Divide “ALL OTHER CLASSES” between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	76,115
Dependent on „ - - - - -	150,893
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	227,008
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	19,912
Dependent on „ - - - - -	39,474
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	59,386
Total of the County - - - - -	286,394

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		% FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers -	157	-	2	-	159
Servants and Labourers -	1,502	16	28	-	1,546
Gardeners -	128	-	-	-	128
Grazier -	1	-	-	-	1
Herdsmen -	-	4	-	-	4
Land Stewards -	21	-	-	-	21
Game Keeper -	1	-	-	-	1
Dairy Keepers -	1	-	19	-	20
	1,811	20	49	-	1,880
MANUFACTURES :					
Coopers -	712	13	-	-	725
Weavers (Cotton, Woollen, and Linen) -	150	1	5	-	329
" (Unspecified) -	171	-	2	-	
Glovers -	31	-	235	6	272
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) -	1	-	45	-	252
" (Unspecified) -	-	-	206	-	
Tanners -	151	-	-	-	151
Nailers -	131	-	-	-	131
Hatters -	97	1	23	-	121
Rope Makers -	109	-	1	-	110
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	69	-	15	-	84
Wool Dressers -	79	1	1	-	81
Clothiers -	30	-	48	-	78
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	54	-	-	-	54
Basket Makers -	52	-	1	-	53
Ironfounders -	51	1	-	-	52
Paper Stainers -	43	-	2	-	45
Turners -	41	-	-	-	41
Glass Makers -	35	-	4	-	39
Winders and Warpers -	-	-	38	-	38
Comb Makers -	31	-	4	-	35
Dyers -	19	-	14	-	33
Skinners -	32	-	-	-	32
Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) -	4	-	26	-	30
Miscellaneous -	207	3	43	-	253
	2,300	20	713	6	3,039
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of					
Food -	1,512	12	821	-	2,345
Clothing -	2,555	43	2,721	22	5,341
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	3,339	25	130	-	3,494
Ministering to Health -	121	-	65	-	186
" Charity -	12	-	6	-	18
" Justice -	372	-	-	-	372
" Education -	173	-	126	-	299
" Religion -	80	-	66	-	146
Unclassified -	7,218	87	6,577	127	14,009
	15,382	167	10,512	149	26,210
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	49,591
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	75,801

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus—

Engaged in Agriculture -	1,880
Dependent on " -	23,970
AGRICULTURE—Total -	30,850
Engaged in Manufactures -	3,039
Dependent on " -	46,831
MANUFACTURES—Total -	49,870
Total of the City -	80,720

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	38,400	2	1,907	-	40,309
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	126,064	6,918	11,154	1,494	145,630
Gardeners -	752	5	2	-	759
Graziers -	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen -	1,415	959	34	47	2,455
Caretakers -	128	1	5	-	126
Land Agents and Stewards -	778	-	-	-	778
Game Keepers -	36	-	-	-	36
Dairy Keepers -	432	-	244	-	676
	167,999	7,885	13,346	1,541	190,771
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) -	16	-	11,268	375	22,566
(Unspecified) -	4	1	10,689	813	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Cotton, Lace, Tape, and Corduroy) -	923	5	31	18	3,384
(Unspecified) -	2,368	13	23	3	
Knitters -	3	-	1,490	68	1,561
Nailers -	498	24	-	-	522
Coopers -	417	7	-	-	424
Carders -	2	1	318	6	327
Net Makers -	1	-	167	19	187
Paper Makers -	103	3	24	-	130
Straw Workers -	-	-	105	16	121
Hatters -	102	1	-	1	108
Wool Dressers -	101	-	4	-	105
Flax Dressers -	40	-	60	3	103
Winders and Warpers -	3	-	100	-	103
Manufacturers of Lace, Woollen, Cotton, and Thread -	7	-	85	-	92
Rope Makers -	69	-	-	-	69
Dyers -	47	-	6	-	53
Tanners -	44	-	-	-	44
Basket Makers -	43	1	-	-	44
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	44	-	-	-	44
Factory Workers -	7	2	28	4	41
Skinner -	38	-	1	-	39
Lime Burners -	38	-	-	-	38
Miscellaneous -	242	4	34	1	281
	5,160	62	23,837	1,327	30,386
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	4,513	43	1,081	4	5,641
Clothing -	8,782	216	4,930	146	14,074
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	11,802	90	55	-	11,947
Ministering to Health -	286	-	287	-	573
Charity -	10	-	4	-	14
Justice -	1,275	-	-	-	1,275
Education -	1,090	1	436	1	1,528
Religion -	511	-	88	-	599
Unclassified -	12,564	1,364	29,174	3,639	46,741
	40,833	1,714	36,055	3,790	82,392
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -					469,849
Total of all other Classes -					552,241

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	190,771
Dependent on „ -	476,366
AGRICULTURE—Total -	667,137
Engaged in Manufactures -	30,386
Dependent on „ -	75,875
MANUFACTURES—Total -	106,261
Total of the County -	773,398

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	26,181	1	468	-	26,650
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	37,075	4,181	490	89	41,835
Gardeners -	88	-	-	-	88
Graziers -	4	-	-	-	4
Herdsmen -	281	1,589	117	636	2,623
Caretakers -	17	-	1	-	18
Land Agents and Stewards -	55	-	-	-	55
Game Keepers -	5	-	-	-	5
Dairy Keeper -	1	-	-	-	1
	63,707	5,771	1,076	725	71,279
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -	-	-	12,782	741	42,221
(Unspecified) -	1	-	27,058	1,639	
Knitters -	-	-	3,144	515	3,659
Weavers (Linen, Wool, Cotton, and Silk) -	854	4	71	4	3,374
(Unspecified) -	2,421	9	11	-	
Flax Dressers -	313	1	32	-	346
Coopers -	217	-	-	-	217
Carders -	-	-	112	11	123
Nailers -	115	5	-	-	120
Bleachers -	39	-	-	-	39
Winders and Warpers -	1	-	30	-	31
Hatters -	30	-	-	-	30
Rope Makers -	19	1	-	-	20
Clothiers -	18	-	-	-	18
Dyers -	11	-	3	-	14
Basket Makers -	8	-	4	-	12
Reed Makers -	11	-	-	-	11
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	9	1	-	-	10
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	10	-	-	-	10
Net Makers -	3	-	7	-	10
Brick Makers -	8	-	1	-	9
Turners -	9	-	-	-	9
Miscellaneous -	46	1	5	-	52
	4,143	22	43,260	2,910	50,335
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	1,702	13	257	2	1,974
Clothing -	2,732	57	1,839	44	4,672
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	2,700	24	11	-	2,738
Ministering to Health -	65	-	45	-	110
Justice -	736	-	1	-	737
Education -	351	-	107	-	458
Religion -	193	-	5	-	198
Unclassified -	2,202	370	5,575	727	8,874
	10,681	464	7,843	773	19,761
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	155,073
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	174,834

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	71,279	
Dependent on " -	102,472	
AGRICULTURE—Total -	173,751	
Engaged in Manufactures -	50,335	
Dependent on " -	72,362	
MANUFACTURES Total -	122,697	
Total of the County -	296,448	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	20,966	2	1 014	-	21,982
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	35,197	3,159	714	73	39,143
Gardeners -	326	2	-	-	328
Herdsmen -	90	550	16	155	811
Caretakers -	18	-	3	-	21
Land Agents and Stewards -	133	5	-	-	138
Game Keepers -	15	-	-	-	15
Dairy Keepers -	3	-	6	-	9
	56,748	3,718	1,753	228	62,447
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) -	57	9	3,876	155 }	28,818
(Unspecified) -	-	-	24,005	716 }	
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, Woollen, Silk, Fringe)	4,194	254	554	54 }	22,529
(Unspecified) -	13,429	1,122	2,590	332 }	
Winders and Warpers -	120	160	1,981	274	2,535
Factory Workers -	175	129	527	171	1,002
Bleachers -	517	24	42	10	593
Flax Dressers -	486	6	32	-	524
Nailers -	356	33	-	-	389
Knitters -	-	-	-	16	360
Coopers -	288	4	-	-	292
Manufacturers (Thread, Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Tabinet)	118	2	45	8	173
Straw Workers -	-	8	-	102	110
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	87	-	-	-	87
Cloth Finishers -	75	1	8	-	84
Reed Makers -	82	2	-	-	84
Rope Makers -	55	14	-	1	70
Tanners -	68	-	-	-	68
Dyers -	37	-	11	-	48
Hatters -	40	3	3	-	46
Turners -	38	2	-	-	40
Basket Makers -	35	1	1	1	38
Brick Makers -	29	-	-	-	29
Miscellaneous -	156	11	52	3	222
	20,442	1,785	34,071	1,843	58,141
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the } production of—					
Food -	2,516	42	438	-	2,996
Clothing -	4,542	214	18,250	3,893	26,899
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	6,318	101	41	2	6,462
Ministering to Health -	177	-	29	-	206
Charity -	4	-	7	-	11
Justice -	585	-	-	-	585
Education -	466	2	259	-	727
Religion -	340	-	22	-	362
Unclassified -	5,447	854	11,013	1,316	18,630
	20,395	1,213	30,059	5,211	56,878
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	153,980
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	240,858

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	62,447	
Dependent on " - - - - -	124,730	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	187,177	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	58,141	
Dependent on " - - - - -	116,128	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	174,269	
Total of the County - - - - -	361,446	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	44	-	2	-	46
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	266	4	9	2	281
Gardeners - - - - -	14	-	-	-	14
Herdsmen - - - - -	1	2	-	-	3
Caretakers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Land Stewards - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	10	-	5	-	15
	341	6	16	2	365
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (Linen and Cotton) - - - - -	111	11	4	4	931
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	753	4	43	1	
Spinners (Flax, Cotton, and Wool) - - - - -	5	-	48	3	243
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	2	6	163	16	
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	1	5	119	5	130
Machine Makers - - - - -	49	-	-	-	49
Flax Dressers - - - - -	32	-	-	-	32
Nailers - - - - -	29	2	-	-	31
Hatters - - - - -	15	-	7	-	22
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Farmers - - - - -	10	-	-	-	10
Iron Founders - - - - -	10	-	-	-	10
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	9	-	9
Basket Makers] - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Rope Makers - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
Overseers in Factories - - - - -	6	-	1	-	7
Mat Makers - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Cudgers - - - - -	-	-	6	-	6
Brick Makers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Reed Makers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Sail Makers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Dyers - - - - -	4	-	1	-	5
Lace Makers - - - - -	-	-	4	-	4
Miscellaneous - - - - -	32	1	1	-	31
	1,121	29	406	29	1,585
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Engaged in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	283	-	57	-	340
Clothing - - - - -	395	6	293	2	696
Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery, &c. - - - - -	600	1	1	-	602
Ministering to Health - - - - -	18	-	6	-	24
" Justice - - - - -	44	-	1	-	45
" Education - - - - -	19	-	23	-	42
" Religion - - - - -	19	-	36	-	55
Unclassified - - - - -	1,277	36	793	31	2,137
	2,655	43	1,210	33	3,941
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10,370
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,311

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	365	
Dependent on " - - - - -	2,678	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		3,043
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,585	
Dependent on " - - - - -	11,633	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		13,218
Total of the County - - - - -		16,261

ENGAGED IN.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	171	- -	5	- -	176
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	792	- -	37	- -	829
Gardeners - - - - -	331	- -	1	- -	332
Graziers - - - - -	4	- -	-	- -	4
Herdsmen - - - - -	3	- -	-	- -	3
Caretakers - - - - -	32	- -	6	- -	38
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	44	- -	-	- -	44
Game Keeper - - - - -	1	- -	-	- -	1
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	522	3	176	- -	701
	1,900	3	225	- -	2,128
MANUFACTURES :					
Hatters - - - - -	389	3	158	- -	550
Weavers (Silk, Ribbon, Lace, Cotton, Woollen, Linen, } Fringe, Tabinet, Tape, and Corduroy) - - - - -	620	19	470	11	1,593
(unspecified) - - - - -	365	4	103	1	
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	10	- -	368	11	389
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	307	1	13	- -	321
Tanners - - - - -	311	7	1	- -	319
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	245	7	-	- -	252
Pin Makers - - - - -	40	10	160	18	228
Tin Plate Workers - - - - -	214	3	3	- -	220
Paper Stainers - - - - -	189	14	4	- -	207
Nailers - - - - -	190	8	-	- -	198
Dyers - - - - -	166	4	14	- -	184
Rope Makers - - - - -	150	- -	-	- -	150
Glass Makers - - - - -	134	9	3	- -	146
Brush Makers - - - - -	91	6	44	3	144
Spinners (Wool, Cotton, and Flax) - - - - -	20	- -	43	- -	201
(unspecified) - - - - -	5	5	108	20	
Turners - - - - -	132	4	-	- -	136
Comb Makers - - - - -	106	5	24	- -	135
Iron Founders - - - - -	132	- -	-	- -	132
Basket Makers - - - - -	114	1	9	1	125
Corduroy Cutters - - - - -	64	- -	45	- -	109
Gunsmiths - - - - -	100	4	-	- -	104
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,183	47	341	18	1,589
	5,277	161	1,911	83	7,432
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	4,000	64	1,480	6	5,550
Clothing - - - - -	7,819	171	10,939	476	19,405
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	12,590	231	572	14	13,407
Ministering to Health - - - - -	837	- -	374	- -	1,211
Charity - - - - -	12	- -	15	- -	27
Justice - - - - -	3,001	- -	1	- -	3,002
Education - - - - -	460	- -	583	- -	1,043
Religion - - - - -	305	- -	180	- -	485
Unclassified - - - - -	22,892	486	22,954	675	47,007
	51,916	952	37,098	1,171	91,137
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	132,029
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	223,166

The City of Dublin being the representative of every other interest in the Kingdom of Ireland, we divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these bear to each other in the entire population of the Kingdom irrespective of the City of Dublin, and this gives 4-5ths to the Agriculturists and 1-5th to the Manufacturers.

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	2,128	
Dependent on " - - - - -	178,532	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		180,660
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	7,432	
Dependent on " - - - - -	44,634	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		52,066
Total of the City - - - - -		232,726

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	2,055	-	163	-	2,218
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	15,943	882	1,538	147	18,510
Gardeners - - - - -	1,054	12	2	-	1,068
Graziers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Herdsmen - - - - -	229	89	4	2	324
Caretakers - - - - -	99	1	7	1	108
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	281	-	-	-	281
Game Keepers - - - - -	10	-	-	-	10
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	287	3	127	3	420
	19,962	987	1,841	153	22,943
MANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (Woollen, Cotton, Linen, Lace, Corduroy, } Ribbon, Fringe, and Tape) - - - - - }	238	3	82	2	756
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	334	14	80	3	
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) - - - - -	27	1	415	4	710
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	3	-	231	26	
Factory Workers - - - - -	76	50	215	66	407
Paper Makers - - - - -	151	7	102	6	266
Knitters - - - - -	1	-	158	4	163
Nailers - - - - -	146	12	1	-	159
Calico Printers - - - - -	109	2	38	3	152
Hatters - - - - -	71	-	18	-	89
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	1	4	37	2	44
Manufacturers (Cotton, Silk, Tabinet, Cloth, Glass, and } Rope) - - - - - }	109	5	11	-	125
Flax Dressers - - - - -	33	-	3	-	36
Pin Makers - - - - -	19	2	13	1	35
Button Makers - - - - -	22	-	8	-	30
Wool Dressers - - - - -	24	-	5	-	29
Bleachers - - - - -	23	-	-	-	23
Dyers - - - - -	20	-	3	-	23
Brick Makers - - - - -	21	-	-	-	21
Carders - - - - -	6	-	14	-	20
Iron Founders - - - - -	19	1	-	-	20
Tin-plate Workers - - - - -	17	2	-	-	19
Gunsmiths - - - - -	18	-	-	-	18
Miscellaneous - - - - -	168	3	16	1	188
	1,656	106	1,453	118	3,333
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,671	28	333	2	2,034
Clothing - - - - -	1,251	39	1,976	157	3,423
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	3,752	61	20	1	3,834
Ministering to Health - - - - -	226	-	53	-	279
" Charity - - - - -	4	-	2	-	6
" Justice - - - - -	1,289	-	2	-	1,291
" Education - - - - -	290	-	350	2	642
" Religion - - - - -	222	-	156	-	378
Unclassified - - - - -	5,314	315	9,988	476	16,123
	14,019	473	12,880	638	28,010
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	85,761
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	113,771

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	22,943
Dependent on " - - - - -	99,340
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	122,283
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,333
Dependent on " - - - - -	11,431
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	17,764
Total of the County - - - - -	110,017

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	13,058	2	240	-	13,300
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	19,575	2,002	249	46	21,872
Gardeners -	75	-	-	-	75
Graziers -	5	-	-	-	5
Herdsmen -	324	62	17	31	434
Caretakers -	31	-	3	-	34
Land Stewards -	30	-	-	-	30
Game Keepers -	8	-	-	-	8
Dairy Keepers -	-	-	14	-	14
	33,106	2,066	523	77	35,772
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -	-	-	4,834	155	21,596
" (Unspecified) -	-	-	15,507	1,100	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) -	370	-	2	-	1,661
" (Unspecified) -	1,281	2	6	-	
Knitters -	-	-	512	22	534
Coopers -	271	3	-	-	274
Flax Dressers -	106	-	22	-	128
Nailers -	67	3	-	-	70
Hatters -	23	-	-	-	23
Basket Makers -	12	-	1	2	15
Clothiers -	12	-	2	-	14
Gunsmiths -	12	-	-	-	12
Dyers -	4	-	7	-	11
Straw Workers -	-	-	-	10	10
Turners -	9	1	-	-	10
Potters -	9	-	-	-	9
Reed Makers -	8	-	1	-	9
Sieve Makers -	9	-	-	-	9
Carders -	-	-	7	-	7
Block Makers -	4	-	3	-	7
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	7	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous -	41	-	6	-	47
	2,245	9	20,910	1,289	24,453
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	488	4	117	2	611
Clothing -	1,445	40	1,840	69	3,394
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	1,822	24	16	3	1,865
Ministering to Health -	41	-	33	-	74
" Charity -	-	-	1	-	1
" Justice -	217	-	1	-	218
" Education -	245	1	70	-	316
" Religion -	88	-	3	-	91
Unclassified -	1,430	283	4,101	413	6,227
	5,776	352	6,182	487	12,797
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	83,459
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	96,256

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	35,772	
Dependent on „ -	57,174	
AGRICULTURE—Total -	92,946	
Engaged in Manufactures -	24,453	
Dependent on „ -	39,082	
MANUFACTURES—Total -	63,535	
Total of the County -	156,481	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	20	-	-	-	20
Servants and Labourers - - - - -	263	9	5	2	279
Gardeners - - - - -	12	-	-	-	12
Herdsmen - - - - -	1	4	-	-	5
Caretakers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Land Stewards - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
	307	13	5	2	327
MANUFACTURES :					
Net Makers - - - - -	-	-	490	8	498
Spinners (Flax and Wool) - - - - -	-	-	51	18	69
„ (Unspecified) - - - - -	2	-	63	21	66
Weavers (Linen) - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
„ (Unspecified) - - - - -	40	-	-	-	40
Nailers - - - - -	41	1	-	-	42
Coopers - - - - -	32	-	-	-	32
Rope Makers - - - - -	30	-	-	-	30
Hatters - - - - -	24	-	2	-	26
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	15	-	-	-	15
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	9	3	12
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
Clothiers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Tanners - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Sail Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Paper Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Lime Burners - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Comb Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Carders - - - - -	-	-	1	2	3
Dyers - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2
Block Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Card Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Iron Founders - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Starch Manufacturers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10	-	-	-	10
	246	1	617	52	916
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the } production of—					
Food - - - - -	807	15	136	-	958
Clothing - - - - -	420	6	365	1	792
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	592	4	3	-	599
Ministering to Health - - - - -	24	-	18	-	42
„ Justice - - - - -	110	-	-	-	110
„ Education - - - - -	35	-	21	-	56
„ Religion - - - - -	26	-	48	-	74
Unclassified - - - - -	1,522	49	1,102	68	2,741
	3,536	74	1,693	69	5,372
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10,660
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	16,032

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	327	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	4,217	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		4,544
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	916	
Dependent on „ - - - - -	11,815	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		12,731
Total of the Town - - - - -		17,275

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	21,197	3	632	-	21,832
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	73,211	7,080	7,633	1,455	82,379
Gardeners, - - - - -	286	-	-	-	286
Graziers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Herdsmen - - - - -	1,745	92	30	27	1,894
Caretakers - - - - -	35	1	-	-	36
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	245	-	-	-	245
Game Keepers - - - - -	23	-	-	-	23
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	-	-	4	1	5
	96,745	7,176	8,299	1,483	113,703
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool, Cotton, and Flax) - - - - -	6	-	16,935	742	30,555
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	3	6	12,014	819	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) - - - - -	554	-	8	-	2,119
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	1,531	4	22	-	
Knitters - - - - -	1	4	1,808	106	1,919
Carders - - - - -	-	-	477	53	530
Nailers - - - - -	229	11	-	-	240
Coopers - - - - -	223	-	-	-	223
Net Makers - - - - -	1	-	80	45	126
Flax Dressers - - - - -	53	-	16	-	69
Hatters - - - - -	51	-	3	-	54
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	2	1	10	3	46
Dyers - - - - -	15	-	10	-	25
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	17	3	-	-	20
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	17	-	2	-	19
Clothiers - - - - -	15	-	1	-	16
Turners - - - - -	16	-	-	-	16
Gunsmiths - - - - -	13	-	-	-	13
Sieve Makers - - - - -	12	-	1	-	13
Skinners - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Basket Makers - - - - -	8	-	1	-	9
Straw Workers - - - - -	-	-	7	-	7
Rope Makers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Reed Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Bleachers - - - - -	2	-	2	-	4
Glovers - - - - -	3	-	1	-	4
Tanners - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Brick Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Lime Burners - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Cutlers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Hair Cloth Makers - - - - -	2	-	1	-	3
Distillers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	9	-	1	-	10
	2,819	29	31,460	1,768	36,076
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,211	51	290	4	1,556
Clothing - - - - -	3,274	67	2,335	77	5,753
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	4,450	22	20	4	4,496
Ministering to Health - - - - -	74	-	135	-	209
" Justice - - - - -	749	-	1	-	750
" Education - - - - -	398	-	153	-	551
" Religion - - - - -	206	-	45	-	251
Unclassified - - - - -	5,009	601	10,356	1,224	17,190
	15,371	741	13,335	1,309	30,756
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	242,388
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	273,144

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus —

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	113,703
Dependent on " - - - - -	207,355
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	321,058
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	36,076
Dependent on " - - - - -	65,789
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	101,865
Total of the County - - - - -	422,923

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	19,131	1	542	-	19,674
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	45,803	3,011	1,977	419	51,210
Gardeners - - - - -	122	-	-	-	122
Herdsmen - - - - -	901	682	47	114	1,744
Caretakers - - - - -	35	-	-	-	35
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	156	-	-	-	156
Gamekeepers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Dairykeepers - - - - -	29	-	86	1	116
	66,183	3,694	2,652	534	73,063
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) - - - - -	4	3	7,532	363	15,308
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	2	1	6,830	573	
Weavers (Woollen, Linen, and Cotton) - - - - -	253	-	15	-	1,370
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	1,092	3	6	1	
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	567	36	603
Carders - - - - -	-	-	256	21	277
Coopers - - - - -	229	1	-	-	230
Nailers - - - - -	144	11	-	-	155
Hatters - - - - -	64	-	1	-	65
Net Makers - - - - -	1	1	22	1	25
Dyers - - - - -	21	1	1	-	23
Flax Dressers - - - - -	9	-	12	-	21
Turners - - - - -	17	-	-	-	17
Basket Makers - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	-	-	8	1	9
Cloth Finishers - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Salt Manufacturers - - - - -	7	-	1	-	8
Lace Manufacturers - - - - -	1	-	7	-	8
Clothiers - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Wool Dressers - - - - -	3	-	3	-	6
Glovers - - - - -	5	-	1	-	6
Reed Makers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Tanners - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Brick Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Cutlers - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Gun Smiths - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Rope Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Sieve Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Distillers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Bleachers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Comb Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Iron Founders - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Lamp Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6	-	2	-	8
	1,936	21	15,264	996	18,217
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,048	23	189	4	1,264
Clothing - - - - -	2,630	96	1,732	45	4,503
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	3,096	22	9	1	3,128
Ministering to Health - - - - -	94	-	135	-	229
" Charity - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2
" Justice - - - - -	450	-	2	-	452
" Education - - - - -	403	-	92	-	495
" Religion - - - - -	167	-	23	-	190
Unclassified - - - - -	3,703	637	10,275	1,292	15,907
	11,592	778	12,458	1,342	26,170
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	176,430
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	202,600

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	73,063	
Dependent on " - - - - -	162,167	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		235,230
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	18,217	
Dependent on " - - - - -	40,433	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		58,650
Total of the County - - - - -		293,880

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers	3,857	-	235	-	4,092
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	20,247	1,164	2,692	265	24,368
Gardeners	179	1	-	-	180
Graziers	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen	606	119	2	2	729
Caretakers	20	1	1	-	22
Land Agents and Stewards	143	-	-	-	143
Game Keepers	18	-	-	-	18
Dairy Keepers	11	1	4	3	19
	25,083	1,286	2,934	270	29,573
MANUFACTURES :					
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)	14	3	909	307	2,523
(Unspecified)	-	2	1,509	56	
Knitters	-	-	560	28	588
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, Woollen, and Lace)	89	1	4	2	328
(Unspecified)	209	1	22	-	
Factory Workers	61	9	120	24	214
Nailers	106	4	-	-	110
Flax Dressers	39	5	7	2	53
Hatters	36	-	1	-	37
Straw Workers	-	-	33	-	33
Corders	-	-	17	-	17
Braziers and Coppersmiths	14	1	-	-	15
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	12	-	-	-	12
Winders and Warpers	-	1	9	-	10
Iron Founders	8	2	-	-	10
Brick Makers	9	-	-	-	9
Basket Makers	8	-	1	-	9
Siccle Makers	9	-	-	-	9
Sieve Makers	8	-	1	-	9
Glovers	5	-	2	-	7
Lime Burners	6	-	-	-	6
Distillers	5	-	-	-	5
Sailmakers	4	-	-	-	4
Turners	4	-	-	-	4
Mat Makers	2	-	2	-	4
Dyers	1	-	2	-	3
Manufacturers (Cotton and Woollen)	3	-	-	-	3
Clothiers	2	-	-	-	2
Tanners	2	-	-	-	2
Comb Makers	2	-	-	-	2
Button Makers	2	-	-	-	2
Glass Makers	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	5	-	-	1	6
	667	29	3,199	143	4,038
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	806	-	124	-	930
Clothing	1,349	44	1,186	48	2,627
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	2,188	33	13	-	2,234
Ministering to Health	50	-	44	-	94
Charity	2	-	11	-	13
Justice	306	-	2	-	308
Education	167	-	111	-	278
Religion	98	-	19	-	117
Unclassified	2,673	328	5,311	450	8,765
	7,639	405	6,824	498	15,366
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	65,511
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	80,877

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	29,573
Dependent on " - - - - -	71,161
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	100,734
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	4,038
Dependent on " - - - - -	9,716
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	13,754
Total of the County - - - - -	114,488

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	59	-	4	-	63
Servants and Labourers -	356	28	63	11	458
Gardeners -	45	-	-	-	45
Herdsmen -	1	1	-	-	2
Caretaker -	1	-	-	-	1
Land Agents and Stewards -	7	-	-	-	7
Game Keeper -	1	-	-	-	1
Dairy Keepers -	3	-	9	-	12
	473	29	76	11	589
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool and Flax) -	9	2	19	-	70
„ (Unspecified) -	8	-	32	-	
Weavers (Woollen, Linen, Cotton, and Silk) -	68	-	-	-	184
„ (Unspecified) -	115	1	-	-	
Knitters -	-	-	39	3	42
Nailers -	38	3	-	-	41
Hatters -	33	-	2	-	35
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	27	-	-	-	27
Cloth Finishers -	22	-	-	-	22
Rope Makers -	18	1	-	-	19
Glovers -	3	1	13	1	18
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	17	-	1	-	18
Harness Makers -	16	-	-	-	16
Wool Dressers -	11	-	4	-	15
Skinners -	14	-	-	-	14
Manufacturers (Woollen, Lace, and Starch) -	17	-	8	-	25
Dyers -	5	1	4	-	10
Flax Dressers -	6	-	3	-	9
Clothiers -	9	-	-	-	9
Turners -	8	1	-	-	9
Carders -	-	-	7	-	7
Winders and Warpers -	-	-	6	1	7
Card Makers -	4	-	2	1	7
Wire Workers -	6	1	-	-	7
Brush Makers -	5	-	1	-	6
Distillers -	5	-	-	-	5
Factory Workers -	1	-	4	-	5
Tanners -	5	-	-	-	5
Leather Dressers -	4	-	1	-	5
Brick Makers -	5	-	-	-	5
Basket Makers -	5	-	-	-	5
Iron Founders -	5	-	-	-	5
Comb Makers -	4	-	-	-	4
Gun Smiths -	4	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous -	18	-	-	-	18
	515	11	146	6	678
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	326	6	80	1	413
Clothing -	732	29	534	16	1,311
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	709	6	8	-	723
Ministering to Health -	27	-	12	-	39
„ Charity -	1	-	6	-	7
„ Justice -	103	-	1	-	104
„ Education -	38	-	22	-	60
„ Religion -	32	-	14	-	46
Unclassified -	1,611	20	1,327	77	3,235
	3,779	61	2,001	94	5,938
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	11,866
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	17,804

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	589
Dependent on -	8,232
AGRICULTURE—Total -	8,821
Engaged in Manufactures -	678
Dependent on -	9,572
MANUFACTURES—Total -	10,250
Total of the City -	19,071

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	10,787	- -	920	- -	11,707
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	27,983	1,381	9,992	731	40,087
Gardeners - - - - -	134	1	1	- -	136
Graziers - - - - -	2	- -	- -	- -	2
Herdsmen - - - - -	301	87	8	- -	396
Caretakers - - - - -	35	1	5	- -	41
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	108	- -	- -	- -	108
Game Keepers - - - - -	13	- -	- -	- -	13
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	8	- -	82	1	91
	39,371	1,470	11,008	732	52,581
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool and Flax) - - - - -	2	3	937	16 }	1,769
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	1	1	788	21 }	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) - - - - -	135	- -	3	- - }	500
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	359	- -	3	- - }	
Knitters - - - - -	- -	- -	330	12	342
Nailers - - - - -	189	- -	- -	- -	189
Manufacturers (Lace and Woollen) - - - - -	3	- -	30	- -	33
Hatters - - - - -	14	1	7	1	23
Carders - - - - -	2	- -	16	1	19
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	18	- -	- -	- -	18
Basket Makers - - - - -	17	- -	- -	- -	17
Straw Workers - - - - -	- -	- -	16	- -	16
Lime Burners - - - - -	16	- -	- -	- -	16
Braziers and Copper-Smiths - - - - -	15	- -	- -	- -	15
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	1	1	9	1	12
Sieve Makers - - - - -	7	2	3	- -	12
Flax Dressers - - - - -	10	- -	1	- -	11
Wool Dressers - - - - -	10	- -	1	- -	11
Turners - - - - -	9	- -	- -	- -	9
Distillers - - - - -	8	- -	- -	- -	8
Brick Makers - - - - -	4	1	- -	- -	5
Musical Instrument Makers - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
Dyers - - - - -	3	- -	1	- -	4
Iron Founders - - - - -	4	- -	- -	- -	4
Factory Workers - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Skinner - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Tanners - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Potters - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Clothiers - - - - -	2	- -	- -	- -	2
Bleacher - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Glover - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Rope Maker - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Mat Maker - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Starch Manufacturer - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
	851	9	2,145	52	3,057
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	769	4	185	- -	958
Clothing - - - - -	1,878	28	1,321	24	3,251
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	3,795	10	8	- -	3,813
Ministering to Health - - - - -	42	- -	92	- -	134
" Justice - - - - -	441	- -	- -	- -	441
" Education - - - - -	272	- -	101	- -	373
" Religion - - - - -	130	- -	5	- -	135
Unclassified - - - - -	2,939	214	6,219	479	9,851
	10,266	256	7,931	503	18,956
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	108,755
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127,711

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	52,581	
Dependent on " - - - - -	120,694	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	173,275	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,057	
Dependent on " - - - - -	7,017	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	10,074	
Total of the County - - - - -	183,349	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	8,806	-	374	-	9,180
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	22,546	2,431	3,506	671	29,154
Gardeners -	123	-	-	-	123
Graziers -	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen -	314	8	7	1	330
Caretakers -	1	-	1	-	2
Land Agents and Stewards -	143	-	-	-	143
Game Keepers -	6	-	-	-	6
	31,941	2,439	3,888	672	38,940
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) -	1	1	1,896	36	4,555
(Unspecified) -	-	4	2,385	232	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Cotton, Corduroy, Lace, Silk, and Stuff) -	220	-	4	-	705
(Unspecified) -	479	-	-	1	
Knitters -	-	-	513	47	560
Coopers -	125	3	-	-	128
Nailers -	98	2	-	-	100
Carders -	-	-	64	4	68
Hatters -	31	-	2	-	33
Brick Makers -	26	-	6	-	32
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	21	-	-	-	21
Flax Dressers -	12	-	-	1	13
Wool Dressers -	13	-	-	-	13
Dyers -	7	-	5	-	12
Distillers -	11	-	-	-	11
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	11	-	-	-	11
Tanners -	10	-	-	-	10
Lime Burners -	10	-	-	-	10
Turners -	10	-	-	-	10
Gunsmiths -	10	-	-	-	10
Glovers -	5	-	3	-	8
Rope Makers -	7	-	-	-	7
Winders and Warpers -	-	4	-	2	6
Reed Makers -	6	-	-	-	6
Basket Makers -	6	-	-	-	6
Mat Makers -	4	-	2	-	6
Manufacturers (Lace and Woollen) -	5	-	-	-	5
Tobacco Pipe Makers -	5	-	-	-	5
Wire Workers -	4	-	-	-	4
Comb Makers -	2	-	-	-	2
Iron Founders -	2	-	-	-	2
Corduroy Cutter -	1	-	-	-	1
Starch Manufacturer -	1	-	-	-	1
Pin Maker -	1	-	-	-	1
	1,144	14	4,880	323	6,361
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	796	6	239	1	1,042
Clothing -	1,598	37	1,491	55	3,181
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	2,371	31	16	-	2,418
Ministering to Health -	64	-	53	-	117
Charity -	-	-	1	-	1
Justice -	489	-	2	-	491
Education -	249	-	119	-	368
Religion -	126	-	24	-	150
Unclassified -	3,065	256	5,361	487	9,169
	8,758	330	7,306	543	16,937
RESIDUE OF POPULATION;					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	84,619
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	101,556

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	38,940
Dependent on " -	87,296
AGRICULTURE—Total -	126,236
Engaged in Manufactures -	6,361
Dependent on " -	14,260
MANUFACTURES—Total -	20,621
Total of the County -	146,857

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	13,326	1	179	-	13,506
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	21,924	2,583	470	154	25,133
Gardeners - - - - -	48	-	-	-	48
Graziers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen - - - - -	163	40	2	13	218
Caretakers - - - - -	20	-	1	-	21
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	25	-	-	-	25
Game Keepers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	2	-	3	-	5
	35,513	2,626	655	167	38,961
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) - - - - -	-	-	7,583	505	21,302
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	-	-	11,850	1,364	
Weavers (Linen and Woollen) - - - - -	274	1	2	-	986
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	707	1	1	-	
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	521	22	543
Coopers - - - - -	243	3	-	-	246
Nailers - - - - -	119	3	-	-	122
Flax Dressers - - - - -	61	-	13	-	74
Carders - - - - -	-	-	14	7	21
Bleachers - - - - -	12	-	-	-	12
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	-	-	9	-	9
Dyers - - - - -	7	-	2	-	9
Hatters - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Basket Makers - - - - -	5	-	1	1	7
Lime Burners - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Potters - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Clothiers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Tanners - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Reed Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Turners - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Card Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Cutlers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Sieve Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Skinner - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Rope Maker - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Brick Maker - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
	1,476	8	19,996	1,899	23,379
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	353	1	113	-	467
Clothing - - - - -	1,164	38	929	31	2,162
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	1,128	11	5	-	1,144
Ministering to Health - - - - -	37	-	27	-	64
" Charity - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
" Justice - - - - -	297	-	-	-	297
" Education - - - - -	205	1	61	-	267
" Religion - - - - -	71	-	2	-	73
Unclassified - - - - -	1,239	3,134	225	443	5,041
	4,495	3,185	1,362	474	9,516
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	83,441
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	92,957

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	38,961	
Dependent on " - - - - -	58,096	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		97,057
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	23,379	
Dependent on " - - - - -	34,861	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		58,240
Total of the County - - - - -		155,297

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	119	-	5	-	124
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	1,011	23	28	4	1,066
Gardeners	73	-	-	-	73
Herdsmen	2	1	-	-	3
Caretakers	2	-	-	-	2
Land Stewards	23	-	-	-	23
Dairy Keepers	2	-	9	-	11
	1,232	24	42	4	1,302
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)	1	-	49	12	342
(Unspecified)	1	-	278	12	
Factory Workers	-	-	207	72	279
Coopers	240	2	-	-	242
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, and Woollen)	36	1	1	-	206
(Unspecified)	163	2	3	-	
Nailers	86	4	-	-	90
Rope Makers	66	3	2	-	71
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	58	-	1	-	59
Hatters	40	-	7	-	47
Wool Dressers	38	-	-	-	38
Glovers	2	-	29	-	31
Knitters	-	-	30	-	30
Iron Founders	25	4	-	-	29
Dyers	14	12	-	-	26
Tobacco Pipe Makers	15	-	7	-	22
Basket Makers	15	3	4	-	22
Braziers and Coppersmiths	21	-	-	-	21
Cutlers	19	-	-	-	19
Straw Workers	-	-	17	1	18
Sail Makers	18	-	-	-	18
Turners	17	-	-	-	17
Comb Makers	15	-	-	-	15
Gunsmiths	12	1	-	-	13
Clothiers	10	-	1	-	11
Salt Manufacturers	8	-	1	-	9
Manufacturers (Lace and Thread)	9	-	-	-	9
Skinners	9	-	-	-	9
Cloth Finishers	8	-	-	-	8
Paper Makers	8	-	-	-	8
Mat Makers	4	-	4	-	8
Paper Stainers	7	-	-	-	7
Block Makers	7	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous	46	-	10	-	56
	1,018	20	663	86	1,787
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	891	15	286	4	1,196
Clothing	1,158	27	2,234	198	3,617
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	1,865	42	50	-	1,957
Ministering to Health	77	-	44	-	121
Charity	5	-	7	-	12
Justice	192	-	1	-	193
Education	104	-	63	-	167
Religion	60	-	13	-	73
Unclassified	5,119	116	3,652	147	9,034
	9,471	200	6,350	349	16,370
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	28,932
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	45,302

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	1,302
Dependent on " - - - - -	19,211
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	20,543
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	1,787
Dependent on " - - - - -	26,061
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	27,818
Total of the City - - - - -	48,391

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	14,489	-	567	-	15,056
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	47,300	2,237	3,630	521	53,688
Gardeners -	217	-	-	-	217
Herdsmen -	658	86	10	-	754
Cartetakers -	75	-	3	-	78
Land Agents and Stewards -	241	-	-	-	241
Game Keepers -	13	-	-	-	13
Dairy Keepers -	188	-	477	6	671
	63,211	2,323	4,687	527	70,748
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool and Flax) -	1	1	5,713	183	13,791
(Unspecified) -	5	-	7,235	653	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Corduroy, and Cotton) -	363	-	15	-	1,276
(Unspecified) -	886	2	10	-	
Knitters -	-	-	637	22	659
Coopers -	360	5	-	1	366
Nailers -	135	4	-	-	139
Carders -	1	-	61	1	63
Winders and Warpers -	2	2	23	2	29
Paper Makers -	24	1	-	-	25
Flax Dressers -	4	-	13	1	18
Wool Dressers -	15	1	1	-	17
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	17	-	-	-	17
Lime Burners -	14	-	-	-	14
Hatters -	13	-	-	-	13
Dyers -	9	-	2	-	11
Bleachers -	9	-	1	-	10
Brick Makers -	10	-	-	-	10
Manufacturers (Thread and Worsted) -	8	-	1	-	9
Cloth Finishers -	7	-	-	-	7
Skinners -	6	-	1	-	7
Glovers -	4	-	3	-	7
Turners -	7	-	-	-	7
Basket Makers -	5	-	1	-	6
Factory Workers -	-	-	3	2	5
Clothiers -	4	-	-	-	4
Gunsmiths -	4	-	-	-	4
Salt Manufacturers -	3	-	-	-	3
Tanners -	3	-	-	-	3
Reed Makers -	3	-	-	-	3
Cutlers -	2	-	-	-	2
Tool Makers -	2	-	-	-	2
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous -	7	-	1	-	8
	1,935	16	13,721	865	16,537
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	766	3	122	1	892
Clothing -	2,800	52	2,090	92	5,034
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	3,413	22	17	-	3,452
Ministering to Health -	63	-	96	-	159
Charity -	2	-	2	-	4
Justice -	459	-	-	-	459
Education -	407	-	109	-	516
Religion -	179	-	7	-	186
Unclassified -	3,945	407	11,288	1,236	16,576
	12,034	484	13,731	1,329	27,578
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	166,775
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	194,353

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS, in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in and dependent on each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	70,748	
Dependent on " - - - - -	157,531	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		228,279
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	16,537	
Dependent on " - - - - -	36,822	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		53,359
Total of the County - - - - -		281,638

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	15,023	-	665	-	15,688
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	22,339	2,518	412	75	25,374
Gardeners	138	1	-	-	139
Grazier	1	-	-	-	1
Herdsmen	156	953	38	251	1,398
Caretakers	34	-	1	-	35
Land Agents and Stewards	80	-	-	-	80
Game Keepers	4	-	-	-	4
Dairy Keepers	1	-	3	-	4
	37,776	3,472	1,149	326	42,723
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool)	-	-	6,939	466	27,556
" (Unspecified)	2	-	19,661	1,488	
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, and Woollen)	1,869	93	74	18	8,847
" (Unspecified)	5,915	208	634	36	
Flax Dressers	349	-	52	1	402
Winders and Warpers	16	35	138	78	267
Bleachers	229	8	-	-	237
Coopers	222	6	-	-	228
Knitters	-	-	178	39	217
Nailers	181	18	-	-	199
Factory Workers	16	-	68	-	84
Rope Makers	53	3	1	-	57
Mat Makers	8	8	19	4	39
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	38	-	-	-	38
Reed Makers	34	-	-	-	34
Braziers and Coppersmiths	28	1	-	-	29
Hatters	28	-	-	-	28
Cloth Finishers	26	-	-	-	26
Dyers	12	-	8	-	20
Iron Founders	17	-	-	-	17
Turners	9	5	-	-	14
Basket Makers	12	-	2	-	14
Paper Makers	12	-	2	-	14
Distillers	13	-	-	-	13
Tanners	12	-	-	-	12
Potters	12	-	-	-	12
Tobacco Pipe Makers	15	-	1	-	16
Carders	-	-	10	-	10
Gunsmiths	9	-	-	-	9
Sail Makers	8	-	-	-	8
Cutlers	6	-	-	-	6
Manufacturers (Linen, Cotton, Silk, and Tabinet)	3	1	1	-	5
Miscellaneous	10	1	3	2	16
	9,189	387	27,791	2,132	39,499
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	1,277	13	160	-	1,450
Clothing	2,442	101	2,783	177	5,503
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	3,561	52	16	-	3,629
Ministering to Health	113	-	18	-	131
Charity	2	-	3	-	5
Justice	282	-	2	-	284
Education	340	1	169	-	510
Religion	200	-	3	-	203
Unclassified	3,295	408	6,225	712	10,640
	11,512	575	9,379	889	22,355
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	117,597
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	139,952

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	42,723
Dependent on " - - - - -	72,720
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	115,443
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	39,499
Dependent on " - - - - -	67,252
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	106,751
Total of the County - - - - -	222,174

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	6,922	- -	269	- -	7,191
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	18,911	1,927	930	182	21,950
Gardeners - - - - -	58	- -	- -	- -	58
Graziers - - - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	6
Herdsmen - - - - -	123	- -	2	- -	125
Caretakers - - - - -	12	- -	1	- -	13
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	40	- -	- -	- -	40
Gamekeepers - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Dairykeepers - - - - -	1	- -	13	- -	14
	26,076	1,927	1,215	182	29,400
MANUFACTURES :					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) - - - - -	- -	- -	3,937	256 }	9,368
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	- -	7	4,788	380 }	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Silk) - - - - -	347	- -	2	- -	989
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	638	- -	1	1 }	
Knitters - - - - -	- -	- -	274	35	309
Nailers - - - - -	88	4	- -	- -	92
Flax Dressers - - - - -	34	- -	6	- -	40
Carders - - - - -	- -	- -	24	8	32
Hatters - - - - -	31	- -	- -	- -	31
Dyers - - - - -	12	- -	5	- -	17
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	- -	- -	8	3	11
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	9	1	- -	- -	10
Reed Makers - - - - -	9	- -	- -	- -	9
Distillers - - - - -	7	- -	- -	- -	7
Manufacturers of Lace - - - - -	- -	- -	7	- -	7
Tanners - - - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	6
Turners - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
Card Makers - - - - -	3	- -	2	- -	5
Basket Makers - - - - -	2	1	2	- -	5
Sieve Makers - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
Gunsmiths - - - - -	3	1	- -	- -	4
Bleachers - - - - -	2	- -	1	- -	3
Brick Makers - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Potters - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Net Makers - - - - -	2	- -	1	- -	3
Wool Dresser - - - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	1
Skinner - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Glover - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Lime Burner - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Iron Founder - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Tool Maker - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Miscellaneous - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
	1,219	14	9,059	683	10,975
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	390	4	99	- -	493
Clothing - - - - -	1,108	32	855	17	2,012
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	1,555	14	8	- -	1,577
Ministering to Health - - - - -	47	- -	32	- -	79
" Charity - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
" Justice - - - - -	232	- -	2	- -	234
" Education - - - - -	157	- -	55	- -	212
" Religion - - - - -	87	- -	3	- -	90
Unclassified - - - - -	1,287	73	3,420	272	5,052
	4,864	123	4,474	289	9,750
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	65,366
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	75,116

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus :—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	29,400
Dependent on " - - - - -	54,698
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	84,098
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	10,975
Dependent on " - - - - -	20,418
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	31,393
Total of the County - - - - -	115,491

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	4,560	-	325	-	4,885
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	14,218	831	1,280	176	16,505
Gardeners -	169	-	-	-	169
Graziers -	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen -	177	147	4	30	358
Caretakers -	22	-	-	-	22
Land Agents and Stewards -	139	-	-	-	139
Game Keepers -	16	-	-	-	16
Dairy Keepers -	5	-	6	-	11
	19,308	978	1,615	206	22,107
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -	-	2	2,300	30	5,042
„ (Unspecified) -	1	6	2,522	181	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) -	351	-	6	4	1,927
„ (Unspecified) -	1,522	11	33	-	
Knitters -	-	-	303	12	315
Winders and Warpers -	4	2	93	16	115
Pin Makers -	20	4	61	24	109
Nailers -	69	2	-	-	71
Coopers -	60	-	-	-	60
Flax Dressers -	38	6	5	1	50
Factory Workers -	7	3	34	1	45
Basket Makers -	37	-	2	-	39
Net Makers -	1	4	22	12	39
Bleachers -	32	-	3	-	35
Rope Makers -	24	-	-	-	24
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	17	-	1	-	18
Dyers -	12	-	4	-	16
Hatters -	15	1	-	-	16
Iron Founders -	14	1	-	-	15
Tanners -	12	-	1	-	13
Brick Makers -	13	-	-	-	13
Carders -	-	2	8	-	10
Tool Makers -	10	-	-	-	10
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	8	1	-	-	9
Sieve Makers -	7	-	-	1	8
Distillers -	6	-	-	-	6
Potters -	6	-	-	-	6
Turners -	5	-	-	-	5
Wire Drawers -	5	-	-	-	5
Salt Manufacturers -	4	-	-	-	4
Lace Manufacturers -	-	-	4	-	4
Lime Burners -	4	-	-	-	4
Gunsmiths -	3	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous -	8	-	3	-	11
	2,315	45	5,105	282	8,047
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	1,393	19	215	4	1,631
Clothing -	1,292	24	1,052	45	2,413
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	2,063	20	19	2	2,104
Ministering to Health -	54	-	34	-	88
„ Charity -	-	-	1	-	1
„ Justice -	331	-	1	-	332
„ Education -	131	-	87	-	218
„ Religion -	88	-	2	-	90
Unclassified -	2,908	243	4,513	452	8,116
	8,260	306	5,924	503	14,993
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	66,832
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	81,825

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	22,107	
Dependent on " -	59,989	
AGRICULTURE—Total -	82,096	
Engaged in Manufactures -	8,047	
Dependent on " -	21,836	
MANUFACTURES—Total -	29,883	
Total of the County -	111,979	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	22,049	2	426	-	22,477
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	67,172	8,941	6,215	1,777	84,105
Gardeners -	161	-	-	-	161
Graziers -	9	-	-	-	9
Herdsmen -	677	297	67	234	1,275
Caretakers -	7	-	1	-	8
Land Agents and Stewards -	101	-	-	-	101
Game Keepers -	12	-	-	-	12
Dairy Keepers -	-	-	3	1	4
	90,188	9,240	6,712	2,012	108,152
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -	-	-	15,480	919	31,196
" (Unspecified) -	1	-	13,766	1,030	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Ribbon) -	601	-	26	-	3,441
" (Unspecified) -	2,684	10	108	12	
Knitters -	-	-	1,883	164	2,047
Corders -	-	-	442	52	494
Coopers -	277	1	-	-	278
Nailers -	143	11	-	-	154
Flax Dressers -	53	-	54	-	107
Hatters -	92	-	1	-	93
Winders and Warpers -	5	-	66	2	73
Clothiers -	28	-	-	-	28
Turners -	27	-	-	-	27
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	25	-	-	-	25
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	22	-	2	-	24
Bleachers -	14	-	2	-	16
Straw Workers -	-	-	13	2	15
Dyers -	5	-	6	-	11
Reed Makers -	10	-	-	-	10
Rope Makers -	-	-	1	-	10
Gunsmiths -	8	-	-	-	8
Brick Makers -	6	-	-	-	6
Potters -	5	-	-	-	5
Net Makers -	2	-	3	-	5
Sieve Makers -	5	-	-	-	5
Distillers -	4	-	-	-	4
Glovers -	4	-	-	-	4
Tanners -	3	-	-	-	3
Comb Makers -	3	-	-	-	3
Basket Makers -	3	-	-	-	3
Salt Manufacturers -	2	-	-	-	2
Skinner -	2	-	-	-	2
Cutlers -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous -	7	-	-	-	7
	4,052	22	31,853	2,181	38,108
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	995	3	328	2	1,328
Clothing -	2,710	96	2,044	80	4,930
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	2,925	26	8	-	2,959
Ministering to Health -	82	-	53	-	140
" Charity -	2	-	1	-	3
" Justice -	725	-	-	-	725
" Education -	334	3	107	-	444
" Religion -	191	1	2	-	194
Unclassified -	3,446	497	7,580	1,158	12,681
	11,410	626	10,128	1,240	23,404
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	219,223
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	242,627

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	108,152	
Dependent on "	-	-	179,411	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-	287,563	
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	38,108	
Dependent on "	-	-	63,216	
MANUFACTURES—Total	-	-	101,324	
Total of the County	-	-	388,887	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	7,084	-	501	-	7,585
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	31,104	1,901	1,830	295	35,130
Gardeners	302	-	-	-	302
Graziers	39	-	-	-	39
Herdsmen	1,355	201	11	8	1,575
Caretakers	108	1	5	-	114
Land Agents and Stewards	276	-	-	-	276
Game Keepers	34	-	-	-	34
Dairy Keepers	31	-	26	-	57
	40,333	2,103	2,373	303	45,112
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)	4	1	2,877	61	7,539
„ (Unspecified)	-	9	4,272	315	
Weavers (Linen, Lace, Woollen, and Cotton)	326	-	95	1	1,453
„ (Unspecified)	1,003	4	20	4	
Knitters	1	-	652	60	713
Nailers	116	2	-	-	118
Coopers	109	-	-	-	109
Flax Dressers	50	1	32	2	85
Factory Workers	3	-	58	7	68
Carders	-	2	58	5	65
Winders and Warpers	5	5	22	8	40
Hatters	33	2	3	-	38
Basket Makers	36	-	-	-	36
Turners	33	-	-	-	33
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	21	-	1	-	22
Tanners	19	-	-	-	19
Dyers	17	-	1	-	18
Mat Makers	9	1	6	2	18
Paper Makers	13	-	2	-	15
Sieve Makers	14	-	-	-	14
Lime Burners	12	-	-	-	12
Brick Makers	11	-	-	-	11
Potters	9	-	-	-	9
Bleachers	8	-	-	-	8
Wool Dressers	3	-	4	-	7
Straw Workers	-	-	5	1	6
Iron Founders	6	-	-	-	6
Manufacturers (Lace and Woollen)	3	-	1	-	4
Cloth Finishers	3	-	1	-	4
Rope Makers	4	-	-	-	4
Gunsmiths	3	-	-	-	3
Braziers and Coppersmiths	3	-	-	-	3
Glovers	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	10	-	-	-	10
	1,889	27	8,110	466	10,492
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	990	12	139	1	1,142
Clothing	1,713	27	1,277	38	3,055
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	3,152	22	7	1	3,182
Ministering to Health	73	-	46	-	119
„ Charity	4	-	1	-	5
„ Justice	404	-	1	-	405
„ Education	253	-	125	-	378
„ Religion	155	-	10	-	165
Unclassified	3,130	394	7,711	791	12,326
	10,174	455	9,317	831	20,777
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	107,447
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	128,224

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	45,112	
Dependent on „	-	-	104,030	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-		149,142
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	10,492	
Dependent on „	-	-	24,194	
MANUFACTURES—Total	-	-		34,686
Total of the County	-	-		183,828

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	16,127	1	448	-	16,576
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	25,399	3,010	1,181	208	29,798
Gardeners	74	1	-	-	75
Graziers	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen	74	236	18	145	473
Caretakers	15	-	-	-	15
Land Agents and Stewards	71	-	-	-	71
Game Keepers	9	-	-	-	9
Dairy Keepers	-	-	2	-	2
	41,771	3,248	1,649	353	47,021
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool)	1	-	3,990	165	25,559
" (Unspecified)	3	-	19,921	1,479	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton)	522	8	14	-	3,321
" (Unspecified)	2,655	26	90	6	
Knitters	11	-	209	16	236
Coopers	198	3	-	-	201
Flax Dressers	169	-	22	-	191
Nailers	120	8	-	-	128
Winders and Warpers	10	3	29	11	53
Bleachers	35	7	-	1	43
Brick Makers	35	2	-	-	37
Basket Makers	35	1	-	-	36
Hatters	30	-	1	-	31
Dyers	25	-	3	-	28
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	19	1	-	-	20
Reed Makers	17	-	1	-	18
Tool Makers	10	-	-	-	10
Gunsmiths	10	-	-	-	10
Cloth Finishers	9	-	-	-	9
Turners	8	-	-	-	8
Carders	-	-	7	-	7
Manufacturers (Linen and Cotton)	7	-	-	-	7
Lime Burners	6	-	-	-	6
Rope Makers	6	-	-	-	6
Braziers and Coppersmiths	4	-	-	-	4
Tanners	3	-	-	-	3
Quill Manufacturer	2	1	-	-	3
Sieve Makers	3	-	-	-	3
Distillers	2	-	-	-	2
Skinners	2	-	-	-	2
Straw Workers	-	-	2	-	2
Glovers	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	7	1	2	-	10
	3,966	61	24,291	1,678	29,996
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	808	11	108	-	927
Clothing	1,813	70	2,080	93	4,061
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	2,511	33	23	2	2,569
Ministering to Health	73	-	40	-	113
" Charity	-	-	1	-	1
" Justice	253	-	2	-	255
" Education	254	1	74	2	331
" Religion	116	-	1	-	117
Unclassified	1,949	4,835	472	749	8,005
	7,782	4,950	2,801	846	16,379
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	107,046
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	123,425

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	47,021
Dependent on „	-	-	75,355
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-	122,376
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	29,996
Dependent on „	-	-	48,070
MANUFACTURES—Total	-	-	78,066
Total of the County	-	-	200,442

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	7,985	- -	678	- -	8,663
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	24,470	1,912	5,675	663	32,720
Gardeners - - - - -	143	- -	1	- -	144
Grazier - - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Herdsmen - - - - -	299	53	6	2	360
Caretakers - - - - -	56	- -	7	- -	63
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	128	- -	- -	- -	128
Game Keepers - - - - -	13	- -	- -	- -	13
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	5	- -	23	- -	28
	33,100	1,965	6,390	665	42,120
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Wool and Flax) - - - - -	16	2	1,469	45	2,435
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	5	1	846	51	
Weavers (Cotton, Woollen, Linen, Lace, and Silk) - - - - -	697	6	216	2	1,657
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	570	4	159	3	
Knitters - - - - -	- -	3	682	58	743
Wool Dressers - - - - -	269	4	5	1	279
Coopers - - - - -	181	- -	- -	- -	181
Nailers - - - - -	140	1	1	- -	142
Factory Workers - - - - -	21	1	103	11	136
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	3	6	87	22	118
Carders - - - - -	- -	- -	69	2	71
Iron Founders - - - - -	23	- -	- -	- -	23
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	19	1	- -	- -	20
Hatters - - - - -	15	- -	4	- -	19
Potters - - - - -	14	1	1	- -	16
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	14	- -	- -	- -	14
Dyers - - - - -	11	- -	1	- -	12
Basket Makers - - - - -	10	- -	- -	- -	10
Turners - - - - -	9	- -	- -	- -	9
Flax Dressers - - - - -	3	- -	5	- -	8
Manufacturers (Woollen) - - - - -	6	- -	2	- -	8
Lime Burners - - - - -	8	- -	- -	- -	8
Sieve Makers - - - - -	8	- -	- -	- -	8
Cutlers - - - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	6
Tanners - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
Straw Workers - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	5	5
Glovers - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
Brick Makers - - - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	5
Comb Makers - - - - -	3	- -	- -	1	4
Wire Workers - - - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Rope Makers - - - - -	2	- -	1	- -	3
Cloth Finishers - - - - -	2	- -	- -	- -	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	15	- -	- -	1	16
	2,088	30	3,651	202	5,971
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	666	2	145	- -	813
Clothing - - - - -	1,549	36	1,579	65	3,229
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	2,775	24	18	- -	2,817
Ministering to Health - - - - -	50	- -	61	- -	111
" Charity - - - - -	8	- -	12	- -	20
" Justice - - - - -	417	- -	3	- -	420
" Education - - - - -	210	- -	144	- -	354
" Religion - - - - -	95	- -	26	- -	121
Unclassified - - - - -	2,620	320	5,137	501	8,578
	8,390	382	7,125	566	16,463
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89,376
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	105,839

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged In Agriculture - - - - -	42,120	
Dependent on " - - - - -	92,698	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		134,818
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	5,971	
Dependent on " - - - - -	13,141	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		19,112
Total of the County - - - - -		153,930

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - - - - -	10,529	1	333	-	10,863
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	46,363	3,583	3,023	563	53,537
Gardeners - - - - -	115	-	-	-	115
Graziers - - - - -	13	-	-	-	13
Herdsmen - - - - -	973	34	16	1	1,024
Caretakers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	94	-	-	-	94
Game Keepers - - - - -	14	-	-	-	14
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	3	-	34	-	37
	58,110	3,618	3,406	569	65,703
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinneis (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) - - - - -	-	-	7,131	283	15,251
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	-	-	7,327	510	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) - - - - -	320	-	10	-	1,296
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	953	8	5	-	
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	375	9	384
Coopers - - - - -	197	1	-	-	198
Nailers - - - - -	168	4	-	-	172
Carders - - - - -	-	-	100	8	108
Hatters - - - - -	72	-	1	-	73
Tobacco Pipe Makers - - - - -	49	4	5	-	58
Flax Dressers - - - - -	47	-	-	-	47
Potters - - - - -	23	-	-	-	23
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	-	-	13	3	16
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	15	-	-	-	15
Dyers - - - - -	6	-	6	-	12
Turners - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Card Makers - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	11	-	-	-	11
Glovers - - - - -	8	-	2	-	10
Cloth Finishers - - - - -	4	-	3	-	7
Sieve Makers - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Skinner's - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Clothiers - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Basket Makers - - - - -	4	-	1	-	5
Gunsmiths - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Distillers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Comb Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Cutlers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Lime Burners - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Reed Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Rope Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Tanners - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	4	-	2	-	6
	1,949	17	14,981	813	17,760
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	620	3	202	-	825
Clothing - - - - -	1,890	44	1,167	10	3,111
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	2,339	17	12	-	2,368
Ministering to Health - - - - -	62	-	39	-	101
" Charity - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
" Justice - - - - -	393	-	2	-	395
" Education - - - - -	295	-	96	-	391
" Religion - - - - -	119	-	2	-	121
Unclassified - - - - -	2,464	380	5,444	701	8,989
	8,183	444	6,964	711	16,302
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	153,826
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	170,128

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	63,703	
Dependent on " - - - - -	133,927	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	199,630	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	17,760	
Dependent on " - - - - -	36,201	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	53,961	
Total of the County - - - - -	253,591	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	12,975	1	194	-	13,170
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	25,283	3,236	1,192	375	30,086
Gardeners -	111	-	-	-	111
Graziers -	7	-	-	-	7
Herdsmen -	376	107	16	39	533
Caretakers -	19	-	3	-	22
Land Stewards -	58	-	-	-	58
Game Keepers -	4	-	-	-	4
	38,833	3,344	1,405	414	43,996
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -	-	2	6,624	266	15,539
(Unspecified) -	1	1	7,952	693	
Weavers (Linen and Woollen) -	337	-	2	-	1,110
(Unspecified) -	765	1	5	-	
Knitters -	-	-	419	29	448
Coopers -	361	1	-	-	362
Carders -	-	-	88	9	97
Nailers -	91	4	-	-	95
Flax Dressers -	50	-	2	-	52
Winders and Warpers -	2	-	28	2	32
Hatters -	31	-	-	-	31
Clothiers -	17	-	3	-	20
Cutlers -	16	-	-	-	16
Chandlers and Soap Bollers -	14	-	-	-	14
Rope Makers -	13	-	-	-	13
Bleachers -	12	-	-	-	12
Dyers -	9	-	3	-	12
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	12	-	-	-	12
Tobacco Pipe Makers -	11	-	-	-	11
Sieve Makers -	9	-	-	-	9
Cloth Finishers -	5	-	-	-	5
Gunsmiths -	5	-	-	-	5
Comb Makers -	4	-	-	-	4
Glovers -	4	-	-	-	4
Turners -	4	-	-	-	4
Lime Burners -	3	-	-	-	3
Net Makers -	-	-	3	-	3
Sail Makers -	3	-	-	-	3
Block Makers -	2	-	-	-	2
Reed Makers -	2	-	-	-	2
Card Makers -	2	-	-	-	2
Distiller -	1	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous -	5	-	1	-	6
	1,791	9	15,130	999	17,929
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	612	5	180	1	798
Clothing -	1,733	42	1,344	77	3,196
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	1,709	9	6	1	1,725
Ministering to Health -	49	-	33	-	82
Charity -	-	-	5	-	5
Justice -	346	-	3	-	349
Education -	244	-	76	-	320
Religion -	116	-	2	-	118
Unclassified -	2,427	277	4,790	680	8,174
	7,236	333	6,439	759	14,767
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	104,194
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	118,961

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	43,996	
Dependent on „ -	81,519	
AGRICULTURE—Total -	128,515	
Engaged in Manufactures -	17,929	
Dependent on „ -	34,412	
MANUFACTURES—Total -	52,371	
Total of the County -	180,886	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers -	25,630	122	1,585	7	27,344
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	64,830	3,654	9,963	1,135	79,582
Gardeners -	397	1	-	-	398
Graziers -	15	-	3	-	18
Herdsmen -	963	253	8	3	1,227
Caretakers -	138	2	10	-	150
Land Agents and Stewards -	412	1	-	-	413
Game Keepers -	24	-	-	-	24
Dairy Keepers -	39	-	260	-	299
	92,448	4,033	11,829	1,145	109,455
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -	2	-	3,505	93	7,886
" (Unspecified) -	4	-	3,969	313	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) -	276	1	37	1	1,186
" (Unspecified) -	826	17	26	2	
Knitters -	1	-	690	26	717
Coopers -	585	10	-	-	595
Nailers -	427	30	-	-	457
Hatters -	118	-	13	-	131
Carders -	1	-	87	6	94
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	85	-	2	-	87
Braziers and Coppersmiths -	55	1	5	-	61
Basket Makers -	44	3	3	-	50
Lime Burners -	47	1	-	-	48
Flax Dressers -	27	-	20	-	47
Wool Dressers -	42	-	-	-	42
Dyers -	29	-	9	-	38
Factory Workers -	3	-	31	1	35
Turners -	22	1	1	-	24
Tanners -	20	-	-	-	20
Cutlers -	20	-	-	-	20
Rope Makers -	16	-	2	-	18
Clothiers -	13	-	4	-	17
Skinner -	15	-	-	-	15
Winders and Wapers -	-	-	12	2	14
Straw Workers -	1	-	12	1	14
Brick Makers -	14	-	-	-	14
Comb Makers -	13	-	-	-	13
Gunsmiths -	12	1	-	-	13
Distillers -	11	-	-	-	11
Glovers -	6	-	4	-	10
Sieve Makers -	9	-	1	-	10
Wire Workers -	8	-	1	-	9
Miscellaneous -	42	-	6	-	48
	2,794	65	8,440	445	11,744
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food -	1,900	15	352	3	2,270
Clothing -	5,195	153	3,425	101	8,874
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. -	7,561	95	53	1	7,710
Ministering to Health -	181	-	209	-	390
" Charity -	5	-	4	-	9
" Justice -	1,062	-	5	-	1,067
" Education -	666	-	235	-	901
" Religion -	280	-	50	-	330
Unclassified -	8,030	664	18,401	1,879	28,974
	24,880	927	22,734	1,984	50,525
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	-	-	-	-	263,829
Total of all other Classes -	-	-	-	-	314,354

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	109,455	
Dependent on " -	283,894	
AGRICULTURE—Total -		393,349
Engaged in Manufactures -	11,744	
Dependent on " -	30,460	
MANUFACTURES—Total -		42,204
Total of the County -		435,553

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	23,799	3	503	-	24,305
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	34,697	4,027	784	104	39,612
Gardeners	148	-	1	-	149
Graziers	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen	314	1,936	118	887	3,255
Caretakers	30	6	5	-	41
Land Agents and Stewards	75	-	-	-	75
Game Keepers	18	-	-	-	18
Dairy Keepers	3	-	14	-	17
	59,086	5,972	1,425	991	67,474
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool)	-	-	10,115	525	46,736
" (Unspecified)	-	-	33,360	2,706	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Cotton, and Fringe)	2472	47	250	18	11,373
" (Unspecified)	7587	141	842	16	
Flax Dressers	541	10	51	4	606
Knitters	-	-	378	24	402
Coopers	259	6	-	-	265
Nailers	206	9	-	-	215
Factory Workers	21	20	109	27	177
Winders and Warpers	9	19	104	33	165
Bleachers	83	-	1	-	84
Reed Makers	80	-	3	-	83
Carders	1	-	67	1	69
Hatters	47	1	3	-	51
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	35	-	1	-	36
Potters	27	-	3	-	30
Cloth Finishers	26	2	-	-	28
Basket Makers	20	1	7	-	28
Rope Makers	19	3	-	-	22
Brick Makers	20	-	-	-	20
Dyers	15	-	3	-	18
Paper Makers	18	-	-	-	18
Lime Burners	17	-	-	-	17
Turners	17	-	-	-	17
Clothiers	16	-	-	-	16
Manufacturers (Linen and Cotton)	11	-	-	-	11
Gunsmiths	11	-	-	-	11
Braziers and Coppersmiths	10	1	-	-	11
Skinners	10	-	-	-	10
Net Makers	1	3	4	2	10
Tanners	9	-	-	-	9
Button Makers	2	-	5	-	7
Miscellaneous	22	1	5	-	28
	11,612	264	45,341	3,356	60,573
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	1,306	10	203	-	1,519
Clothing	2,826	111	2,787	128	5,852
Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery, &c.	4,001	34	22	2	4,059
Ministering to Health	120	-	30	-	150
" Charity	1	-	1	-	2
" Justice	322	-	2	-	324
" Education	431	1	131	-	563
" Religion	238	-	5	-	243
Unclassified	2,643	699	6,854	1,023	11,219
	11,888	855	10,035	1,153	23,931
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	160,978
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	184,909

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	67,474
Dependent on " - - - - -	97,438
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	164,912
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	60,573
Dependent on " - - - - -	87,171
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	148,044
Total of the County - - - - -	312,956

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	18	-	2	-	20
Servants and Labourers	362	17	87	2	468
Gardeners	28	-	-	-	28
Caretakers	3	-	2	-	5
Land Agent and Stewards	15	-	-	-	15
Game Keeper	1	-	-	-	1
Dairy-Keepers	1	-	15	-	16
	428	17	106	2	553
MANUFACTURES:					
Coopers	130	1	1	-	132
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, Woollen, Lace)	10	-	23	-	111
" (Unspecified)	51	-	26	1	56
Nailers	53	3	-	-	47
Spinners (Flax and Wool)	-	-	14	-	47
" (Unspecified)	-	-	26	7	38
Knitters	-	-	46	1	38
Assistants in Factories	1	4	31	2	34
Glass Makers	35	3	-	-	23
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	32	-	2	-	22
Rope Makers	19	4	-	-	19
Iron Founders	20	1	1	-	19
Tanners	19	-	-	-	17
Sail Makers	17	2	-	-	16
Basket Makers	16	1	-	-	15
Manufacturers of Sundries	5	4	7	-	14
Tobacco Pipe Makers	9	-	6	-	12
Braziers and Coppersmiths	14	-	-	-	10
Hatters	9	-	3	-	10
Glovers	2	-	7	1	10
Turners	8	1	1	-	8
Lime Burners	8	-	-	-	6
Winders and Warpers	1	-	4	1	6
Dyers	5	-	1	-	6
Glue and Size Makers	6	-	-	-	5
Blockmakers	5	-	-	-	5
Cutlers	5	-	-	-	5
Gunsmiths	5	-	-	-	3
Wool Dressers	3	-	-	-	3
Skinner	3	-	-	-	3
Starch Manufacturers	3	-	-	-	2
Musical Instrument Makers	3	-	-	-	2
Manufacturers (Thread and Woollen)	2	-	-	-	2
Flax Dressers	2	-	-	-	2
Paper Stainers	2	-	-	-	6
Miscellaneous	6	-	-	-	
	509	24	199	13	745
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	622	6	191	1	820
Clothing	736	18	797	27	1,578
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	1,014	12	19	-	1,045
Ministering to Health	42	-	14	-	56
Charity	1	-	2	-	3
Justice	142	-	3	-	145
Education	33	-	54	-	87
Religion	35	-	55	-	90
Unclassified	2,378	94	2,203	75	4,750
	5,003	130	3,338	103	8,574
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	13,344
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	21,918

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	553	
Dependent on " - - - - -	9,337	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	9,890	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	745	
Dependent on " - - - - -	12,581	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	13,326	
Total of the City - - - - -	23,216	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	7,071	-	352	-	7,423
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	29,809	2,066	9349	936	42,160
Gardeners	165	1	1	-	167
Herdsmen	316	305	-	9	630
Caretakers	47	-	3	-	50
Land Agent and Stewards	172	-	-	-	172
Game Keepers	19	-	-	-	19
Dairy Keepers	25	-	95	-	120
	37,621	2,372	9,800	945	50,741
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton)	54	-	1,340	39	2,000
" (Unspecified)	1	6	528	32	
Weavers (Cotton, Woollen, and Linen)	198	7	327	14	908
" (Unspecified)	344	2	14	2	
Knitters	1	-	311	11	323
Coopers	190	3	-	-	193
Nailers	121	4	-	-	125
Assistants in Factories	9	25	29	39	102
Carders	17	-	45	2	64
Winders and Warpers	8	2	42	1	53
Rope Makers	44	2	-	-	46
Lime Burners	23	-	-	-	23
Flax Dressers	20	-	2	-	22
Turners	19	2	-	-	21
Bleachers	16	2	1	-	19
Hatters	11	-	6	1	18
Wool Dressers	9	-	3	2	14
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	14	-	-	-	14
Basket Makers	13	-	-	-	13
Braziers and Coppersmiths	12	-	1	-	13
Dyers	9	-	3	-	12
Manufacturers of Sundries	5	3	1	1	10
Tanners	8	-	-	-	8
Sail Makers	8	-	-	-	8
Iron Founders	6	-	-	-	6
Skinner	5	-	-	-	5
Straw Workers	-	-	5	-	5
Brick Makers	4	-	-	-	4
Gunsmiths	4	-	-	-	4
Sieve Makers	1	-	3	-	4
Cloth Finishers	3	-	-	-	3
Glovers	3	-	-	-	3
Paper Makers	3	-	-	-	3
Net Makers	-	-	1	2	3
Miscellaneous	6	-	2	-	8
	1,189	58	2,664	146	4,057
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	1,511	8	211	-	1,730
Clothing	1,759	65	1,423	68	3,315
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	3,159	37	9	2	3,207
Ministering to Health	41	-	67	-	108
" Charity	8	-	15	-	23
" Justice	346	-	1	-	347
" Education	203	-	102	-	305
" Religion	192	-	98	-	290
Unclassified	3,127	322	7,366	923	11,738
	10,346	432	9,292	993	21,063
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	97,110
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	118,173

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	50,741	
Dependent on " - - - - -	109,424	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	160,165	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	4,057	
Dependent on " - - - - -	8,749	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	12,806	
Total of the County - - - - -	172,971	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	6,251	-	398	-	6,649
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	23,453	2,245	2,892	526	29,116
Gardeners	136	-	-	-	136
Graziers	16	-	-	-	16
Herdsmen	595	82	12	6	695
Caretakers	45	-	1	-	46
Land Agents and Stewards	117	-	-	-	117
Game Keepers	30	-	-	-	30
Dairy Keepers	2	-	14	-	16
	30,645	2,327	3317	532	36,821
MANUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax and Wool)	1	4	3,206	103	8,121
" (Unspecified)	3	18	4,407	379	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Cotton, and Corduroy)	296	1	4	-	933
" (Unspecified)	615	7	9	1	
Knitters	-	-	376	16	392
Coopers	213	2	-	-	215
Nailers	105	7	2	-	114
Carders	1	-	54	7	62
Winders and Warpers	3	6	31	9	49
Flax Dressers	20	-	7	1	28
Hatters	24	1	1	-	26
Dyers	19	-	5	-	24
Wool Dressers	6	2	7	-	15
Turners	13	-	-	-	13
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	13	-	-	-	13
Basket Makers	8	-	4	-	12
Braziers and Coppersmiths	12	-	-	-	12
Japanners	12	-	-	-	12
Lime Burners	11	-	-	-	11
Bleachers	7	-	-	-	7
Rope Makers	6	-	1	-	7
Distillers	6	-	-	-	6
Cutlers	5	-	-	-	5
Manufacturers (Lace and Cotton)	1	-	3	-	4
Cloth Finishers	4	-	-	-	4
Tanners	4	-	-	-	4
Skinner	3	-	-	-	3
Comb Makers	2	1	-	-	3
Brick Makers	3	-	-	-	3
Iron Founders	3	-	-	-	3
Wire Workers	3	-	-	-	3
Sieve Makers	3	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous	10	-	3	-	13
	1,435	49	8,120	516	10,120
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	605	4	144	2	755
Clothing	1,378	41	1,128	49	2,596
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	2,175	37	18	-	2,230
Ministering to Health	60	-	38	-	98
Justice	350	-	-	-	352
Education	198	-	93	-	291
Religion	109	-	14	-	123
Unclassified	2,391	349	5,743	669	9,152
	7,266	431	7,180	720	15,597
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-	-	-	-	78,762
Total of all other Classes	-	-	-	-	94,359

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	36,821	
Dependent on " - - - - -	74,017	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -	110,838	
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	10,120	
Dependent on " - - - - -	20,342	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -	30,462	
Total of the County - - - - -	141,300	

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	11,903	-	1,103	-	13,006
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	27,700	1,561	6,225	512	35,998
Gardeners - - - - -	193	-	-	-	193
Graziers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Herdsmen - - - - -	83	56	4	7	150
Caretakers - - - - -	66	1	11	-	78
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	166	-	-	-	166
Game Keepers - - - - -	19	-	-	-	19
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	26	-	89	2	117
	40,159	1,618	7,432	521	49,730
MANUFACTURES :					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) - - - - -	2	3	3,452	103	6,622
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	6	5	2,938	113	
Knitters - - - - -	-	-	905	58	963
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) - - - - -	208	3	4	-	755
" (Unspecified) - - - - -	509	4	27	-	
Coopers - - - - -	318	3	-	-	321
Straw Workers - - - - -	3	-	227	35	265
Nailers - - - - -	214	10	2	-	226
Carders - - - - -	3	-	76	1	80
Hatters - - - - -	61	-	10	-	71
Net Makers - - - - -	1	-	54	1	56
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	52	-	1	-	53
Rope Makers - - - - -	33	3	-	-	36
Braziers and Coppersmiths - - - - -	34	1	-	-	35
Flax Dressers - - - - -	21	-	10	-	34
Factory Workers - - - - -	15	5	11	2	33
Manufacturers (Lace) - - - - -	-	-	28	4	32
Basket Makers - - - - -	32	-	-	-	32
Clothiers - - - - -	26	1	1	-	28
Glovers - - - - -	7	-	20	-	27
Lime Burners - - - - -	23	-	1	-	24
Brick Makers - - - - -	19	2	1	-	22
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	-	8	11	1	20
Sieve Makers - - - - -	17	2	-	-	19
Tanners - - - - -	18	-	-	-	18
Mat Makers - - - - -	2	-	13	-	15
Skinners - - - - -	11	-	1	-	12
Potters - - - - -	12	-	-	-	12
Dyers - - - - -	7	-	4	-	11
Turners - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Block Makers - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous - - - - -	33	1	-	-	34
	1,706	51	7,797	318	9,872
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,701	11	353	2	2,070
Clothing - - - - -	3,234	103	3,241	122	6,700
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	4,544	43	37	1	4,625
Ministering to Health - - - - -	95	-	134	-	229
" Charity - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
" Justice - - - - -	483	-	2	-	485
" Education - - - - -	347	-	162	-	509
" Religion - - - - -	188	-	25	-	213
Unclassified - - - - -	4,291	430	9,030	714	14,465
	14,885	590	12,984	839	29,298
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	113,133
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	142,431

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	49,730	
Dependent on " - - - - -	118,840	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		168,570
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	9,872	
Dependent on " - - - - -	23,591	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		33,463
Total of the County - - - - -		202,033

ENGAGED IN	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	
AGRICULTURE :					
Farmers - - - - -	5,762	- -	449	- -	6,211
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen - - - - -	18,443	1,130	2,210	259	22,042
Gardeners - - - - -	177	1	-	-	179
Graziers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Herdsmen - - - - -	265	197	7	8	477
Caretakers - - - - -	110	-	12	-	122
Land Agents and Stewards - - - - -	142	-	-	-	142
Game Keepers - - - - -	17	-	-	-	17
Dairy Keepers - - - - -	41	1	50	3	95
	24,959	1,329	2,729	270	29,287
MANUFACTURES :					
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) - - - - -	2	-	1,213	36	2,086
(Unspecified) - - - - -	-	2	788	45	
Knitters - - - - -	1	1	709	71	782
Weavers (Cotton, Woollen, and Linen) - - - - -	76	2	71	7	320
(Unspecified) - - - - -	138	5	8	13	
Nailers - - - - -	142	5	-	-	147
Coopers - - - - -	91	1	-	-	92
Carders - - - - -	-	-	64	6	70
Net Makers - - - - -	1	1	50	2	54
Hatters - - - - -	46	1	4	-	51
Straw Workers - - - - -	-	-	30	4	34
Chandlers and Soap Boilers - - - - -	24	-	1	-	25
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	-	4	15	-	19
Basket Makers - - - - -	15	-	-	-	15
Braziers and Copper-Smiths - - - - -	15	-	-	-	15
Flax Dressers - - - - -	3	-	4	-	7
Turners - - - - -	7	-	-	-	7
Mat Makers - - - - -	4	-	3	-	7
Bleachers - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Lime Burners - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Wool Dressers - - - - -	1	-	4	-	5
Clothiers - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Glovers - - - - -	4	-	1	-	5
Calico Printers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Brick Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Factory Workers - - - - -	-	-	-	3	3
Iron Founders - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Sieve Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Manufacturers (Lace) - - - - -	-	-	2	-	2
Dyers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Skinners - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Cutlers - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Gunsmiths - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7	1	-	1	9
	616	23	2,967	188	3,794
ALL OTHER CLASSES :					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food - - - - -	1,312	14	183	-	1,509
Clothing - - - - -	1,414	49	1,370	61	2,894
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. - - - - -	3,216	45	14	2	3,277
Ministering to Health - - - - -	67	-	54	-	121
Charity - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2
Justice - - - - -	319	-	2	-	321
Education - - - - -	231	-	137	-	368
Religion - - - - -	121	-	6	-	127
Unclassified - - - - -	2,662	367	5,640	492	9,161
	9,343	475	7,407	555	17,780
RESIDUE OF POPULATION :					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	75,282
Total of all other Classes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	93,062

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - -	29,287	
Dependent on " - - - - -	82,389	
AGRICULTURE—Total - - - - -		111,676
Engaged in Manufactures - - - - -	3,794	
Dependent on " - - - - -	10,673	
MANUFACTURES—Total - - - - -		14,467
Total of the County - - - - -		126,143

IRELAND—SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL OF THE COUNTY.
	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	
ANTRIM - - -	49,915	88,076	137,991	49,990	88,207	138,197	276,188
ARMAGH - - -	39,468	78,045	117,513	38,584	76,296	114,880	232,393
BELFAST (TOWN) - - -	1,104	6,664	7,768	9,598	57,942	67,540	75,308
CARLOW - - -	21,660	54,851	76,511	2,751	6,966	9,717	86,228
CARRICKFERGUS (TOWN) -	1,195	3,973	5,168	974	3,237	4,211	9,379
CAVAN - - -	57,705	84,180	141,885	33,780	67,493	101,273	243,158
CLARE - - -	76,115	150,893	227,000	19,912	39,474	59,386	286,894
CORK (CITY) - - -	1,880	28,970	30,850	3,039	46,831	49,870	80,720
CORK (COUNTY) - - -	190,771	476,366	667,137	30,386	75,875	106,261	773,898
DONEGAL - - -	71,279	102,472	173,751	50,335	72,362	122,697	296,448
DOWN - - -	62,447	124,730	187,177	58,141	116,128	174,269	361,446
DUBLIN (CITY) - - -	2,128	178,532	180,660	7,432	44,634	52,066	232,726
DUBLIN (COUNTY) - - -	22,943	99,340	122,283	3,333	14,431	17,764	140,047
DROGHEDA - - -	365	2,678	3,043	1,585	11,633	13,218	16,261
FERMANAGH - - -	35,772	57,174	92,946	24,453	39,082	63,535	156,481
GALWAY (COUNTY) - - -	113,703	207,355	321,058	36,076	65,789	101,865	422,923
GALWAY (TOWN) - - -	327	4,217	4,544	916	11,815	12,731	17,275
KERRY - - -	73,063	162,167	235,230	18,217	40,433	58,650	293,880
KILDARE - - -	29,573	71,161	100,734	4,038	9,716	13,754	114,488
KILKENNY (CITY) - - -	589	8,232	8,821	678	9,572	10,250	19,071
KILKENNY (COUNTY) - -	52,581	120,694	173,275	3,057	7,017	10,074	183,349
KING'S COUNTY - - -	38,940	87,296	126,236	6,361	14,260	20,621	146,857
LEITRIM - - -	38,961	58,096	97,057	23,379	34,861	58,240	155,297
LIMERICK (CITY) - - -	1,302	19,241	20,543	1,787	26,061	27,848	48,391
LIMERICK (COUNTY) - -	70,748	157,531	228,279	16,537	36,822	53,359	281,638
LONDONDERRY - - -	42,723	72,720	115,443	39,499	67,232	106,731	222,174
LONGFORD - - -	29,400	54,698	84,098	10,975	20,418	31,393	115,491
LOUTH - - -	22,107	59,989	82,096	8,047	21,836	29,883	111,979
MAYO - - -	108,152	179,411	287,563	38,108	63,216	101,324	388,887
MEATH - - -	45,112	104,030	149,142	10,492	24,194	34,686	183,828
MONAGHAN - - -	47,021	75,355	122,376	29,996	48,070	78,066	200,442
QUEEN'S COUNTY - - -	42,120	92,698	134,818	5,971	13,141	19,112	153,930
ROSCOMMON - - -	65,703	133,927	199,630	17,760	36,201	53,961	253,591
SLIGO - - -	43,996	84,519	128,515	17,929	34,442	52,371	180,886
TIPPERARY - - -	109,455	283,894	393,349	11,744	30,460	42,204	435,553
TYRONE - - -	67,474	97,438	164,912	60,573	87,471	148,044	312,956
WATERFORD (CITY) - - -	553	9,337	9,890	745	12,581	13,326	23,216
WATERFORD (COUNTY) - -	50,741	109,424	160,165	4,057	8,749	12,806	172,971
WESTMEATH - - -	36,821	74,017	110,838	10,120	20,342	30,462	141,300
WEXFORD - - -	49,730	118,840	168,570	9,872	23,591	33,463	202,033
WICKLOW - - -	29,287	82,389	111,676	3,794	10,673	14,467	126,143
	1,844,929	4,065,620	5,910,549	*725,021	1,539,554	2,264,575	8,175,124

Total of the Agricultural Interest - - 5,910,549

,, Manufacturing Interest - - 2,264,575

Total Population of Ireland - - - 8,175,124

* See note at page 150.

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

				AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL.
				Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	
		See Page								
ENGLAND	-	-	46	1,157,816	8,154,495	9,312,311	943,993	4,738,829	5,682,827	14,995,138
WALES	-	-	60	103,632	650,748	754,380	19,517	137,706	157,223	911,603
SCOTLAND	-	-	94	229,337	1,159,259	1,388,596	220,171	1,011,417	1,231,588	2,620,184
BRITISH ISLANDS	-	-	96	8,493	95,564	104,057	1,631	18,352	19,983	124,040
IRELAND	-	-	138	1,844,929	4,065,620	5,910,549	725,021	1,539,554	2,264,575	8,175,124
				3,344,207	14,125,686	17,469,893	1,910,338	7,445,858	9,356,196	26,826,089
Total of the Agricultural Interest				-	-	-	-	-	17,469,893	
,, Manufacturing Interest				-	-	-	-	-	9,356,196	
Travelling on the right of the Census				-	-	-	-	-	5,016	
Total of the United Kingdom				-	-	-	-	-	<u>26,831,105</u>	

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

						Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	TOTAL.
						£	£	£
ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	See Page 46	11,278,954	3,751,713	15,030,667
WALES	-	-	-	-	60	733,456	93,121	826,577
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	95	358,181	184,627	542,808
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	-	96	(No Return.)		
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	139	1,511,320	403,536	1,954,856
						13,881,911	4,432,997	18,314,908

Total of Direct and Local Taxation paid by the Agricultural Interest - £13,881,911

" " Manufacturing Interest - 4,432,997

Total paid by the United Kingdom - - - - - £18,314,908

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

COUNTIES.	Farmers and Graziers.	Agricultural Labourers, Servants, and Ploughmen.	Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND.				
BEDFORD - - - - - See Page 1	1,458	12,861	614	14,933
BERKS - - - - - 2	1,876	18,649	724	21,249
BUCKS - - - - - 3	2,465	18,860	572	21,897
CAMBRIDGE - - - - - 4	3,341	18,916	661	22,918
CHESHIRE - - - - - 5	7,454	18,455	895	26,804
CORNWALL - - - - - 6	8,201	18,003	658	26,862
CUMBERLAND - - - - - 7	5,254	10,079	278	15,611
DERBY - - - - - 8	6,991	11,776	566	19,333
DEVON - - - - - 9	12,032	41,054	1,436	54,522
DORSET - - - - - 10	2,854	15,876	462	19,192
DURHAM - - - - - 11	3,538	10,089	735	14,362
ESSEX - - - - - 12	5,110	44,208	1,798	51,116
GLOUCESTER - - - - - 13	4,953	24,725	1,592	31,270
HEREFORD - - - - - 14	3,513	12,831	272	16,616
HERTFORD - - - - - 15	1,780	17,541	824	20,145
HUNTINGDON - - - - - 16	1,121	7,112	247	8,480
KENT - - - - - 17	5,477	39,611	2,497	47,585
LANCASTER - - - - - 18	16,646	30,585	2,338	49,569
LEICESTER - - - - - 20	3,669	12,770	653	17,092
LINCOLN - - - - - 21	11,288	45,394	879	57,561
MIDDLESEX - - - - - 22	1,205	11,668	5,291	18,164
MONMOUTH - - - - - 24	2,597	5,853	235	8,685
NORFOLK - - - - - 25	7,447	41,275	1,643	50,365
NORTHAMPTON - - - - - 26	3,315	21,792	624	25,731
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - - - 27	3,065	13,659	615	17,339
NOTTINGHAM - - - - - 28	3,787	15,926	645	20,358
OXFORD - - - - - 29	2,365	17,909	515	20,789
RUTLAND - - - - - 30	616	2,629	71	3,316
SALOP - - - - - 31	5,024	22,361	618	28,003
SOMERSET - - - - - 32	8,687	34,338	1,412	44,467
SOUTHAMPTON - - - - - 33	3,614	30,535	1,392	35,541
STAFFORD - - - - - 34	6,515	21,568	1,037	29,120
SUFFOLK - - - - - 35	5,382	37,351	1,125	43,858
SURREY - - - - - 36	2,030	19,282	4,040	25,352
SUSSEX - - - - - 37	4,012	30,522	1,144	35,708
WARWICK - - - - - 38	3,799	19,284	1,156	24,239
WESTMORELAND - - - - - 39	2,478	5,975	113	6,566
WILTS - - - - - 40	4,456	31,099	835	36,390
WORCESTER - - - - - 41	3,356	19,243	950	23,549
YORK (EAST RIDING) - - - - - 42	4,475	18,378	653	23,506
YORK (CITY AND AINSTY) - - - - - 42	495	1,519	165	2,179
YORK (NORTH RIDING) - - - - - 43	7,946	19,752	479	28,177
YORK (WEST RIDING) - - - - - 44	16,738	30,321	2,238	49,297
	212,355	899,734	45,727	1,157,816
WALES.				
ANGLESEY - - - - - 48	2,348	5,299	73	7,720
BRECON - - - - - 49	2,107	3,410	72	5,589
CAIDIGAN - - - - - 50	3,467	5,478	51	8,996
CARMARTHEN - - - - - 51	5,503	8,936	72	14,611
CARNARVON - - - - - 52	3,496	6,195	122	9,813
DENBIGH - - - - - 53	3,467	7,767	207	11,441
FLINT - - - - - 54	1,771	3,586	134	5,491
GLAMORGAN - - - - - 55	3,191	6,643	252	10,086
MERIONETH - - - - - 56	2,367	3,262	48	5,677
MONTGOMERY - - - - - 57	3,483	6,669	77	10,229
PEMBROKE - - - - - 58	2,993	6,384	93	9,470
RADNOR - - - - - 59	1,584	3,008	17	4,609
	35,777	66,637	1,218	103,632
SCOTLAND.				
ABERDEEN - - - - - 62	8,677	15,974	573	25,224
ARGYLE - - - - - 63	4,516	8,522	119	13,157
AYR - - - - - 64	3,028	7,829	303	11,160
BANFF - - - - - 65	2,553	4,925	103	7,581
BERWICK - - - - - 66	579	5,501	93	6,173
BUTE - - - - - 67	612	764	43	1,419
CAITHNESS - - - - - 68	1,915	3,161	37	5,116
CLACKMANNAN - - - - - 69	126	771	55	952
DUMBARTON - - - - - 70	521	1,941	141	2,603
DUMFRIES - - - - - 71	1,858	8,919	161	10,938
EDINBURGH - - - - - 72	657	5,865	1,234	7,756
ELGIN OR MORAY - - - - - 73	1,483	3,171	126	5,080
FIFE - - - - - 74	1,195	8,485	361	10,041
FORFAR - - - - - 75	1,771	7,905	402	10,078
HADDINGTON - - - - - 76	321	5,714	133	6,168
INVERNESS - - - - - 77	3,766	9,800	180	13,746
KINCARDINE - - - - - 78	1,332	4,419	97	5,848
KINROSS - - - - - 79	160	857	15	1,032
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - - 80	1,123	4,007	126	5,257
LANARK - - - - - 81	2,552	10,029	588	13,169
LINLITHGOW - - - - - 82	372	2,007	77	2,456
NAIRN - - - - - 83	393	1,183	15	1,591
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND - - - - - 84	4,013	2,229	9	6,251
PEEBLES - - - - - 85	252	1,371	43	1,669
PERTH - - - - - 86	3,879	11,980	413	16,302
RENFREW - - - - - 87	1,128	4,410	328	5,866
ROSS AND CROMARTY - - - - - 88	2,340	7,826	115	10,281
ROXBURGH - - - - - 89	698	5,634	198	6,530
SELKIRK - - - - - 90	93	785	24	902
STIRLING - - - - - 91	1,266	4,945	204	6,415
SUTHERLAND - - - - - 92	450	2,914	16	3,380
WIGTOWN - - - - - 93	1,214	3,897	56	5,167
	51,873	168,046	6,418	229,337
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS - - - - - 96	3,960	4,246	287	8,493

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

(Continued.)

COUNTIES.		Farmers and Graziers.	Agricultural Labourers, Servants, and Ploughmen.	Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists.	Herdsmen, Caretakers, Land Agents and Stewards, Gamekeepers, Dairykeepers.	TOTAL.
IRELAND.						
	See Page					
ANTRIM - - -	- 97	17,868	30,975	260	812	49,915
ARMAGH - - -	- 98	16,779	21,917	158	614	39,468
BELFAST (Town) - - -	- 99	102	893	64	45	1,104
CARLOW - - -	- 100	4,682	16,399	116	463	21,660
CARRICKFERGUS (Town) - - -	- 101	376	803	11	5	1,195
CAVAN - - -	- 102	20,038	36,629	116	922	57,705
CLARE - - -	- 103	20,769	53,877	139	1,330	76,115
CORK (City) - - -	- 104	160	1,546	128	46	1,880
CORK (County) - - -	- 105	40,311	145,630	759	4,071	190,771
DONEGAL - - -	- 106	26,654	41,835	88	2,702	71,279
DOWN - - -	- 107	21,982	39,143	328	994	62,447
DROGHEDA (Town) - - -	- 108	46	281	14	24	365
DUBLIN (City) - - -	- 109	180	829	332	787	2,128
DUBLIN (County) - - -	- 110	2,222	18,510	1,068	1,143	22,943
FERMANAGH - - -	- 111	13,305	21,872	75	520	35,772
GALWAY (Town) - - -	- 112	20	279	12	16	327
GALWAY (County) - - -	- 113	21,835	89,379	286	2,203	113,703
KERRY - - -	- 114	19,674	51,210	122	2,057	73,063
KILDARE - - -	- 115	4,094	24,368	180	931	29,573
KILKENNY (City) - - -	- 116	63	458	45	23	589
KILKENNY (County) - - -	- 117	11,709	40,087	136	649	52,581
KING'S COUNTY - - -	- 118	9,182	29,154	123	481	38,940
LEITRIM - - -	- 119	13,508	25,133	48	272	38,961
LIMERICK (City) - - -	- 120	124	1,066	73	39	1,302
LIMERICK (County) - - -	- 121	15,056	53,688	217	17,87	70,748
LONDONDERRY - - -	- 122	15,689	25,374	139	1,521	42,723
LONGFORD - - -	- 123	7,197	21,950	58	195	29,400
LOUTH - - -	- 124	4,887	16,505	169	546	22,107
MAYO - - -	- 125	22,486	84,105	161	1,400	108,152
MEATH - - -	- 126	7,624	35,130	302	2,056	45,112
MONAGHAN - - -	- 127	16,578	29,798	75	570	47,021
QUEEN'S COUNTY - - -	- 128	8,664	32,720	144	592	42,120
ROSCOMMON - - -	- 129	10,876	53,537	115	1,175	65,703
SLIGO - - -	- 130	13,177	30,086	111	622	43,996
TIPPERARY - - -	- 131	27,362	79,582	398	2,113	109,455
TYRONE - - -	- 132	24,307	39,612	149	3,406	67,474
WATERFORD (City) - - -	- 133	20	468	28	37	553
WATERFORD (County) - - -	- 134	7,423	42,160	165	991	50,741
WESTMEATH - - -	- 135	6,665	29,116	136	904	36,821
WEXFORD - - -	- 136	13,009	35,998	193	530	49,730
WICKLOW - - -	- 137	6,213	22,042	179	853	29,287
		472,916	1,324,144	7,422	40,447	1,844,929

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Farmers and Graziers.	Agricultural Labourers, Servants, and Ploughmen.	Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists.	Herdsmen, Caretakers, Land Agents and Stewards, Gamekeepers, Dairykeepers.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND - - -	212,355	899,734	45,727	- -	1,157,816
WALES - - -	35,777	66,637	1,218	- -	103,632
SCOTLAND - - -	54,873	168,046	6,418	- -	229,337
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	3,960	4,246	287	-	8,493
IRELAND - - -	472,916	1,324,144	7,422	40,447	1,844,929
TOTAL - - -	779,881	2,462,807	61,072	40,447	3,344,207

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM - - 3,344,207

UNITED KINGDOM—AGRICULTURE—AGE AND SEX.

SUMMARY OF THE AGE AND SEX OF ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	
FARMERS AND GRAZERS:					
ENGLAND - - - - -	194,596	2,467	15,392	- -	212,455
WALES - - - - -	31,807	190	3,780	- -	35,777
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS - - -	3,752	44	164	- -	3,960
SCOTLAND - - - - -	50,732	351	3,787	- -	54,873
IRELAND - - - - -	453,096	168	18,126	8	471,398
	733,983	3,223	41,249	8	778,463
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS:					
ENGLAND - - - - -	724,625	139,661	26,888	8,460	899,634
WALES - - - - -	47,447	17,155	1,300	735	66,637
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS - - -	3,247	626	335	38	4,246
SCOTLAND - - - - -	109,550	39,854	13,528	5,114	168,046
IRELAND - - - - -	1,127,484	102,739	108,173	18,481	1,356,877
	2,012,353	300,035	150,224	32,828	2,495,440
GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, AND FLORISTS:					
ENGLAND - - - - -	42,364	2,165	1,074	124	45,727
WALES - - - - -	1,141	59	16	2	1,218
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS - - -	276	11	-	-	287
SCOTLAND - - - - -	5,727	615	65	11	6,418
IRELAND - - - - -	7,378	31	12	-	7,421
	57,886	2,881	1,167	137	61,071
ALL OTHER CLASSES; more particularly enumerated in the Irish Abstract, viz.:					
LAND AGENTS - - - - -	174	-	-	-	174
" STEWARDS - - - - -	4,829	-	6	-	4,835
GAME KEEPERS - - - - -	439	-	-	-	439
DAIRY KEEPERS - - - - -	1,720	2,034	8	23	3,785
	7,162	2,034	14	23	9,233
	2,810,381	308,173	192,651	32,996	3,344,207

RECAPITULATION.

MALES.—20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland - 2,810,381

,, Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland - 308,173

TOTAL—MALES - - - - 3,118,557

FEMALES.—20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland 192,651

,, Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland - 32,996

TOTAL—FEMALES - - - - 225,650

TOTAL—MALES and FEMALES of all ages employed in AGRICULTURE - - 3,344,207

UNITED KINGDOM—MANUFACTURES.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

GREAT BRITAIN—MANUFACTURES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN ENGAGED IN
THE SIX MOST IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF THE TEXTILE FABRICS, VIZ. :
THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, HOSE, LACE, WOOL AND WORSTED, SILK, AND FLAX AND LINEN.

COTTON.					
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	73,819	36,727	67,132	50,410	228,168
SCOTLAND	31,991	12,241	16,648	13,328	74,208
Total	105,810	48,968	83,830	63,768	302,376
Add proportion of Fabric not specified	32,302	10,203	20,640	12,141	75,286
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	138,112	59,171	104,470	75,909	377,662
HOSE.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	23,820	3,726	6,071	2,371	35,988
SCOTLAND	1,632	416	2,066	99	3,943
Total	25,182	4,142	8,137	2,470	39,931
Add proportion of Fabric not specified	7,688	863	2,003	470	11,024
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	32,870	5,005	10,140	2,940	50,955
LACE.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	5,330	1,072	14,425	5,655	26,482
SCOTLAND	43	10	1,451	429	1,933
Total	5,373	1,082	15,876	6,084	28,415
Add proportion of Fabric not specified	1,640	225	3,909	1,158	6,932
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	7,013	1,307	19,785	7,242	35,347
WOOL AND WORSTED.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	66,092	17,758	21,819	15,580	121,249
SCOTLAND	6,505	1,753	1,510	1,123	10,894
Total	72,600	19,511	23,329	16,703	132,143
Add proportion of Fabric not specified	22,164	4,065	5,744	3,180	35,153
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	94,764	23,576	29,073	19,883	167,296
SILK.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	22,267	7,170	20,723	12,509	62,669
SCOTLAND	2,191	521	767	743	4,222
Total	24,458	7,691	21,490	13,252	66,891
Add proportion of Fabric not specified	7,466	1,602	5,291	2,523	16,882
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	31,924	9,293	26,781	15,775	83,773
FLAX AND LINEN.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH ISLES	8,819	2,817	3,504	4,008	19,148
SCOTLAND	21,395	6,211	13,203	7,791	48,600
Total	30,214	9,028	16,707	11,799	67,748
Add proportion of Fabric not specified	9,224	1,880	4,114	2,247	17,465
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	39,438	10,908	20,821	14,046	85,213
FABRIC NOT SPECIFIED.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	65,462	14,932	28,483	15,927	124,804
SCOTLAND	15,022	3,906	13,218	5,792	37,938
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	80,484	18,838	41,701	21,719	162,742
TOTAL OF TEXTILE FABRICS.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	265,609	84,202	162,207	106,490	618,508
SCOTLAND	78,512	25,058	48,863	29,305	181,738
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	344,121	109,260	211,070	135,795	800,246

UNITED KINGDOM—MANUFACTURES.

SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES,

SHOWING THE NUMBER ENGAGED IN EACH SEPARATE BRANCH.

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Alkali Manufacture	118	5	-	123
Alum	220	2	-	222
Anchor Smiths and Chain Makers	1,737	115	-	1,852
Annatto Makers	4	-	-	4
Anti-dry-rot Works	1	-	-	1
Anvil Makers	119	-	-	119
Asphalte Manufactures	5	-	-	5
Basket Makers	5,726	297	849	6,872
Bayonet Forgers and Makers	28	-	-	28
Bead Makers	55	-	-	55
Bell Founders	27	1	-	28
Bit Makers (all branches)	843	4	-	847
Blacklead Manufactures	23	-	-	23
Blade Makers and Forgers	333	-	-	333
Bleachers (branch not specified)	4,070	3,126	2,547	9,743
Block and Print Cutters	1,195	539	88	1,822
Blue Manufactures	61	1	10	72
Bobbin Makers and Turners	1,010	26	-	1,036
Boiler Makers	2,752	727	-	3,479
Bolt Makers	253	6	-	259
Bombazine Manufactures	41	-	-	41
Bone Crushers and Millers	34	11	-	45
Bone Turners, Cutlers, and Workers	206	7	-	213
Bow-string Makers	17	2	-	19
Brace and Belt Makers	622	16	42	680
Braid Makers	78	4	-	82
Brass Founders and Moulders	5,459	933	-	6,392
Brick and Tile Makers	17,221	1,142	426	18,789
Brimstone Manufactures	7	-	-	7
Buckle Makers	252	-	-	252
Buhl Cutters and Workers	26	-	-	26
Button Makers (all branches)	3,915	40	156	4,111
Candlestick Makers	64	1	-	65
Candle-wick and Lamp-wick Makers	48	15	-	63
Cane Dressers and Workers	192	1	-	193
Canvas Makers and Weavers	329	748	3	1,080
Card Makers	2,052	103	3,249	5,404
Card (Paper) Makers	164	-	-	164
Carpet and Rug Manufacturers	3,023	1,094	10	4,133
Castor Makers	54	-	-	54
Catgut Makers and Gut Blowers and Spinners	9	1	-	10
Cement Grinders	100	6	-	106
Chain (Curb) Makers	76	-	-	76
Chair Makers	4,905	218	-	5,123
Charcoal Burners	216	63	-	279
Chemists (Manufacturing)	544	110	-	684
Chocolate Manufactures	37	-	-	37
Clasp Makers	17	-	-	17
Clay Workers	365	10	-	375
Coach-lace Makers and Weavers	133	12	-	145
Coach-lamp Makers	36	-	-	36
Cock Founders	162	-	-	162
Coke Burners	930	7	-	937
Colour Manufacturers	473	165	-	638
Comb Makers	1,752	369	277	2,398
Composition Makers	34	-	-	34
Copper Manufacturers	2,126	14	-	2,140
Copperplate Makers and Workers	26	7	-	33
Copper Smiths	1,100	219	-	1,319
Copperas Manufacturers	33	19	-	52
Corduroy Cutters and Weavers	-	-	150	150
Cork screw Makers	70	-	-	70
Cotton-band Makers	40	-	-	40
Cotton Manufactures (all branches)	213,944	66,945	6,033	286,922
Cover Makers	19	-	-	19
Cover (Table) Makers	12	-	-	12
Coverlet Makers	17	-	-	17
Crape Manufacturers (all branches)	323	7	-	330
Crate Makers	550	7	-	557
Crucible and Casting Pot Makers	36	-	-	36
Curry Comb Makers	80	-	-	80
Distillers and Rectifiers	313	400	201	917
Drug Grinders and Manufacturers	21	9	-	30
Dye Manufacturers (all branches)	123	142	-	265
Dyers (Calico and Cotton)	1,451	201	-	-
„ (Fur)	22	-	-	-
„ (Fustian)	101	-	-	-
„ (Leather)	167	2	899	4,930
„ (Linen)	24	8	-	-
„ (Silk)	1,072	91	-	-
„ (Wool and Woollen)	772	117	-	-
Engine and Machine Makers	6,264	925	1,324	8,513
Engine Turners	104	4	-	108

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Engineers - - - - -	21,419	3,951	434	25,804
Eye (Artificial) Makers - - - - -	9	-	-	9
Factory Workers (Manufactures not specified) - - -	16,245	6,233	8,193	30,671
Fancy Goods Manufacturers - - - - -	3,573	52	-	3,625
Felt Makers - - - - -	201	6	-	207
Fence and Hurdle Makers - - - - -	256	16	-	272
Fender Makers - - - - -	462	-	-	462
Fent (Cotton) Makers - - - - -	38	-	-	38
File Makers (all branches) - - - - -	4,267	31	-	4,298
Filter Makers - - - - -	16	-	-	16
Fire-iron Makers - - - - -	130	-	-	130
Fire-work Makers - - - - -	96	-	-	96
Fish-hook Makers - - - - -	192	21	-	213
Flannel Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	628	2	-	630
Flask Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Flask (Powder) Makers - - - - -	50	-	-	50
Flax and Linen Manufacturers (all branches) - - -	15,917	45,837	135,303	197,057
Flint Millers - - - - -	85	10	-	95
Flock Manufacturers - - - - -	70	-	-	70
Floor Cloth Manufacturers - - - - -	299	7	-	306
Fork Makers - - - - -	571	-	-	571
Founders (branch not specified) - - - - -	958	351	-	1,309
Fringe Manufacturers - - - - -	643	87	64	794
Fullers - - - - -	1,219	12	-	1,231
Fustian Manufacturers - - - - -	3,554	4	-	3,558
Gauze Manufacturers - - - - -	49	4	-	53
Gimp Spinners and Weavers - - - - -	10	-	-	10
Girth Web Makers and Weavers - - - - -	77	16	-	93
Glass and Emery Paper Makers - - - - -	69	4	-	73
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacturers - - - - -	6,745	662	358	7,765
Glass Painters and Stainers - - - - -	100	8	-	108
Glass Plate Makers - - - - -	57	-	-	57
Glove Makers - - - - -	8,835	72	777	9,684
Glove (Silk) Makers - - - - -	318	-	-	318
Glue and Size Makers - - - - -	198	25	24	247
Gold Beater's Skin Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Gold Lace Makers - - - - -	94	4	-	98
Grate, Range, and Stove Makers - - - - -	212	5	-	217
Grease Makers - - - - -	46	2	-	48
Grinders - - - - -	2,841	33	-	2,874
Guard-chain Makers - - - - -	26	-	-	26
Gun Makers - - - - -	4,868	183	362	5,413
Gun (Air) Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Gun (Barrel) Makers - - - - -	307	-	-	307
Gun Flint Makers - - - - -	76	-	-	76
Gun Implement and Cartridge Makers - - - - -	42	-	-	42
Gunpowder Makers - - - - -	153	49	-	202
Hackle Makers - - - - -	55	44	28	127
Haft and Scale Makers and Turners - - - - -	760	-	-	760
Hair Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	854	257	103	1,214
Hat Box Makers - - - - -	271	43	-	314
Hat Block Makers - - - - -	25	7	-	32
Hatters and Hat Manufacturers (all branches) - -	17,194	818	2,310	20,322
Heald Makers - - - - -	199	142	6	347
Hemp Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	353	518	-	871
Hinge Makers - - - - -	769	31	-	800
Hook and Eye Makers - - - - -	114	1	-	115
Hoop Makers - - - - -	726	30	-	756
Horn Turners and Workers - - - - -	82	15	-	97
Hose (Stockings) Manufacturers (all branches) -	35,988	3,943	-	39,931
Hot Pressers - - - - -	142	3	-	147
India Rubber and Mackintosh Manufacturers - -	157	5	-	160
Ink Makers - - - - -	87	18	-	105
Ink-stand Makers - - - - -	60	-	-	60
Instrument Makers - - - - -	154	-	-	154
Iron Box Makers - - - - -	8	-	-	8
Iron Manufacturers - - - - -	25,878	3,618	546	30,042
Iron Masters - - - - -	202	24	-	226
Isinglass Makers - - - - -	16	-	-	16
Ivory Cutters and Workers - - - - -	486	4	-	490
Jack Makers - - - - -	47	-	-	47
Jack (Bottle) Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Jack (Coach) Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Japanners - - - - -	1,649	84	13	1,746
Jet Carvers and Workers - - - - -	36	-	-	36
Kelp Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	-	26	-	26
Knife Makers (all branches) - - - - -	1,878	-	-	1,878
Knitters - - - - -	1,441	142	23,019	24,602
Knitters (Frame Work) - - - - -	312	9	-	321
Label Makers - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Lace Manufacturers - - - - -	26,482	1,933	1,862	30,277
Lamp, Lantern, and Chandelier Makers - - - -	423	-	12	435
Lamp Black Makers - - - - -	13	-	-	13
Lead Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	1,178	115	-	1,293
Leather Embossers and Gilders - - - - -	42	-	-	42

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Letter Cutters and Makers - - - - -	41	-	-	41
Lime Burners - - - - -	1,801	310	360	2,471
Lint Manufacturers - - - - -	125	504	-	629
Looking Glass Makers - - - - -	183	12	15	210
Mangle Makers - - - - -	31	-	-	31
Marble Turners and Workers - - - - -	15	-	18	33
Mat Makers - - - - -	833	39	245	1,117
Metal Manufacturers (all branches, including White and Britannia Metal and German Silver) - - - - -	1,583	13	-	1,596
Millstone Makers - - - - -	45	9	1	55
Miscellaneous Manufacturers - - - - -	-	-	107	107
Morocco Leather Manufacturers - - - - -	13	-	-	13
Mould Makers - - - - -	171	5	-	176
Moulders (branch not specified) - - - - -	3,465	893	-	4,358
Musical Instrument Makers - - - - -	1,929	180	105	2,214
Musical String Makers - - - - -	48	1	-	49
Muslin Embroiderers - - - - -	-	3,326	-	3,326
Muslin Manufacturers - - - - -	139	735	-	874
Mustard Manufacturers - - - - -	118	1	2	121
Nail Makers - - - - -	18,691	1,620	6,276	26,587
Needle Makers - - - - -	2,509	15	5	2,529
Net Makers - - - - -	236	355	1,117	1,738
Oil Millers - - - - -	283	2	-	285
Organ Builders - - - - -	378	16	-	394
Ormolu Maker - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Oven Makers - - - - -	8	-	-	8
Pan Makers - - - - -	36	-	-	36
Pan Smiths (Salt) - - - - -	26	-	-	26
Paper Manufacturers - - - - -	5,690	1,470	713	7,873
Paper Stainers - - - - -	1,335	32	296	1,663
Papier-maché and Tray Manufacturers - - - - -	194	-	-	194
Parchment Makers - - - - -	337	2	33	372
Pasteboard Makers - - - - -	44	3	-	47
Pattern Designer and Makers - - - - -	1,47	625	23	1,795
Pattern Card Makers - - - - -	91	-	-	91
Peg Makers - - - - -	20	-	-	20
Pen and Penholder Makers - - - - -	234	2	-	236
Pen (Steel) Makers - - - - -	327	-	-	327
Pencil Makers - - - - -	250	4	-	254
Pencil-case Makers - - - - -	45	1	-	46
Percussion and Metal Cap Maker - - - - -	46	-	-	46
Pewterers and Pewter Pot Makers - - - - -	311	10	-	321
Pin Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	1,306	24	385	1,715
Pipe Makers - - - - -	2,721	111	-	2,832
Pipe (Tobacco) Makers - - - - -	174	35	234	443
Plaster and Strapping Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Plaster Manufacturers - - - - -	26	-	3	29
Plated Ware Manufacturers - - - - -	56	-	-	56
Platers - - - - -	1,583	9	10	1,602
Plush and Shag Manufacturers - - - - -	260	6	-	266
Polishing Paste Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	4
Pottery, China, and Earthenware Manufacturers - - - - -	23,811	963	218	24,992
Press Makers - - - - -	42	-	-	42
Press Workers - - - - -	65	-	-	65
Printers (Cotton and Calico) - - - - -	8,976	6,327	345	15,648
Print Cutters - - - - -	-	-	48	48
Printers (Silk) - - - - -	171	6	-	177
Printers (Woollen) - - - - -	910	-	-	910
Purse Makers - - - - -	23	-	-	23
Quill Cutters - - - - -	104	37	58	199
Quilter and Quilt Makers - - - - -	204	6	-	210
Rack Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	3
Razor Makers - - - - -	581	-	-	581
Razor-case Makers - - - - -	23	-	-	23
Red Lead Makers - - - - -	8	1	-	9
Reed Makers - - - - -	515	144	472	1,131
Reel Makers - - - - -	13	5	-	18
Refiners - - - - -	181	5	-	189
Ribbon Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	6,826	5	168	6,999
Ring Makers and Turners - - - - -	44	-	-	44
Rivet Makers - - - - -	25	11	-	36
Roller Makers and Turners - - - - -	602	27	-	629
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers - - - - -	9,185	1,834	1,081	12,400
Sail, Sail-cloth, and Tarpaulin Manufacturers - - - - -	3,384	499	205	4,088
Salt Manufacturers - - - - -	604	32	52	688
Scagliola Makers - - - - -	18	-	-	18
Scissors Makers - - - - -	1,042	-	-	1,042
Screw Cutter and Makers - - - - -	1,242	7	-	1,249
Seam Boilers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Scuttle Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Sealing-wax Makers - - - - -	55	8	-	63
Shawl Manufacturers - - - - -	204	1,055	1	1,260
Shot Makers - - - - -	23	-	-	23
Shovel Makers - - - - -	67	1	-	68
Shuttle Makers - - - - -	365	43	10	418
Sickle Makers - - - - -	-	-	26	26

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Sieve Makers - - - - -	360	63	234	657
Silk Manufacturers - - - - -	54,144	4,101	602	58,847
Sinker Makers - - - - -	207	-	-	207
Skate Makers - - - - -	3	-	-	3
Skewer Makers - - - - -	15	1	-	16
Skin Dressers and Skinners - - - - -	1,604	437	304	2,345
Slate Manufacturers - - - - -	271	22	-	293
Small-ware Manufacturers - - - - -	600	11	-	611
Smelters (ore not specified) - - - - -	664	-	-	664
Snuff and Tobacco Box Makers - - - - -	6	130	-	136
Snuffer Makers - - - - -	180	-	-	180
Soap Boilers and Makers - - - - -	680	58	1,416	2,154
Soda Manufacturers - - - - -	36	3	-	39
Spile Makers - - - - -	14	-	-	14
Spindle Makers - - - - -	240	16	-	256
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	9,350	3,630	*334,201	347,181
Spoon Makers - - - - -	487	51	-	538
Spring Makers - - - - -	331	4	-	335
Spring (Door) Makers - - - - -	13	-	-	13
Spring (Secret) Makers - - - - -	64	-	-	64
Spur Makers - - - - -	136	-	10	146
Stamp Makers - - - - -	6	1	-	7
Starch Manufacturers - - - - -	141	18	70	229
Steel Workers - - - - -	147	2	-	149
Steelyard Makers - - - - -	50	-	-	50
Stereotype Founders - - - - -	15	8	-	23
Stirrup Makers - - - - -	158	1	-	159
Straw Plait Manufacturers - - - - -	9,800	1,417	704	11,921
Stuff Manufacturers - - - - -	6,574	-	1	6,575
Sugar Bakers and Boilers - - - - -	912	170	-	1,082
Swivel Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	4
Sword Cutlers and Makers - - - - -	116	-	-	116
Tag Makers and Dealers - - - - -	13	-	-	13
Tambour Workers - - - - -	-	-	882	882
Tank Makers - - - - -	13	-	-	13
Tanners - - - - -	5,826	775	852	7,453
Tape Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	937	59	21	1,017
Tar and Rosin Makers - - - - -	23	-	-	23
Tartan Manufacturers - - - - -	-	241	-	241
Tassel Makers - - - - -	87	9	25	121
Tea and Coffee Pot Makers - - - - -	19	-	-	19
Thimble Makers - - - - -	97	-	-	97
Thread Manufacturers - - - - -	757	800	166	1,723
Thread (Shoe) Makers and Winders - - - - -	57	-	-	57
Tin Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	1,320	-	-	1,320
Tinfoil Makers - - - - -	18	-	-	18
Tip Makers - - - - -	39	-	-	39
Tonbridge Ware Manufacturers - - - - -	23	-	-	23
Tool Dealers and Makers - - - - -	4,685	233	108	5,026
Treenail Makers - - - - -	21	-	-	21
Trimming Makers - - - - -	399	3	-	402
Turners - - - - -	6,117	1,042	722	7,881
Turpentine Distillers and Makers - - - - -	24	2	-	26
Type Founders - - - - -	635	292	35	962
Urn Makers - - - - -	57	-	-	57
Varnish Makers - - - - -	140	2	-	142
Vinegar Makers - - - - -	54	6	1	61
Vitriol Manufacturers - - - - -	106	9	3	118
Wadding Makers - - - - -	67	-	-	67
Wafer Makers - - - - -	35	2	-	37
Weavers (Talinet) - - - - -	-	-	19	19
Weavers (branch not specified) - - - - -	88,415	21,616	*91,086	201,117
Weighing Machine Makers - - - - -	12	-	-	12
Whalebone Workers - - - - -	82	-	-	82
White-lead Makers - - - - -	47	-	-	47
Whiting Manufacturers - - - - -	84	-	-	84
Willow Weavers and Workers - - - - -	208	-	-	208
Winders and Warpers - - - - -	-	-	7,564	7,564
Wire Drawers and Makers - - - - -	1,324	35	32	1,391
Wire Rope Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	4
Wire Workers and Weavers - - - - -	1,480	63	101	1,644
Woollen and Cloth Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	88,436	8,917	77,650	175,003
Worsted Manufacturers (all branches) - - - - -	20,835	523	11	21,369
Yarn Manufacturers - - - - -	334	2,055	-	2,392
Zinc Manufacturers and Workers - - - - -	230	2	-	232
Unclassified - - - - -	-	-	-	5,682
TOTAL - - - - -	924,096	216,810	*725,021	1,865,927

* See note at page 132.

UNITED KINGDOM—MANUFACTURES—AGE AND SEX.

SUMMARY OF THE AGE AND SEX OF ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	
ENGLAND AND WALES, AND ISLES } IN THE BRITISH SEAS - - - }	479,774	130,443	191,968	121,911	924,096
SCOTLAND - - - - -	99,672	31,983	53,894	31,261	216,810
GREAT BRITAIN - - - - -	579,446	162,426	245,862	153,172	1,140,906
IRELAND - - - - -	138,334	6,538	542,384	37,765	*725,021
TOTAL - - - - -	717,780	168,964	788,246	190,937	1,865,927

RECAPITULATION.

MALES—20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland	-	-	717,780
Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland	-	-	168,964
FEMALES—20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland	-	-	788,246
Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland	-	-	190,937
			<u>1,865,927</u>

* From the above statement, which is corroborated by the Summaries of the several Counties given in this work, and by the Summary of Manufactures at page 151, the number of persons employed in the Manufactures of Ireland is stated at 725,021. Of these, 699,485 are returned as "Ministering to Clothing," of whom no less than 573,860 are stated to be females. This item, however, requires further explanation. The only branches of Manufactures of any importance in Ireland employ about 215,000 persons, viz.:

Flax and Linen - - - - -	135,303
Woollen - - - - -	77,650
Silk, Tabbinet, Ribbon, Fringe, &c. - - - - -	1,776
	<u>214,729</u>
Miscellaneous Manufactures of every kind - - - - -	85,005
	<u>299,734</u>
To this is added, in the Government Summary,—	
Spinners (branch not specified) - - - - -	334,201
Weavers - - - - -	91,086
	<u>425,287</u>
	<u>725,021</u>

In what branch of Manufactures these 425,287 persons are engaged does not appear, and it is clear that the produce of their labour does not form the staple of any important branch of Manufactures carried on in Ireland. The only solution of the difficulty is, that, after the fashion of the English Counties in the olden time, there is a large amount of spinning and weaving done in private houses for the consumption of the particular individual or family, and these do in truth belong to the Agricultural Interest, and are supported by it.

Instead, therefore, of estimating the number of persons engaged in Manufactures in Ireland at 725,021, according to the Government return, we estimate it in round numbers at 300,000, and the number of persons dependent on these at 700,000, leaving to be supported by and dependent on the Agricultural Interest in Ireland, 7,175,124 persons; and with this correction the Agricultural and Manufacturing Population of the United Kingdom will stand thus:

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.
See Page		
ENGLAND - - - - - 46	9,312,311	5,682,827
WALES - - - - - 60	754,380	157,223
SCOTLAND - - - - - 91	1,388,596	1,231,588
BRITISH ISLES - - - - - 90	104,057	19,983
IRELAND, corrected as above stated -	7,175,121	1,000,000
	<u>18,714,468</u>	<u>8,091,621</u>
	26,826,089	
Persons travelling on the night of the Census - - - - -	-	5,016
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM -	<u>26,831,105</u>	

UNITED KINGDOM—ALL OTHER CLASSES

DEPENDENT ON, AND SUPPORTED BY, AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES,

IN THE PROPORTION WHICH THESE RESPECTIVELY BEAR TO EACH OTHER,
IN THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM;

VIZ.,

TRADE AND COMMERCE—ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN RETAIL TRADE OR IN HANDICRAFT,
AS MASTERS OR WORKMEN.

THE MINING INTEREST.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

OTHER EDUCATED PERSONS, FOLLOWING MISCELLANEOUS PURSUITS.

PERSONS RETURNED AS INDEPENDENT.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE.

PAROCHIAL, TOWN, AND CHURCH OFFICERS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

LABOURERS.

ALMSPEOPLE, PENSIONERS, PAUPERS, LUNATICS, AND PRISONERS.

UNITED KINGDOM—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE,

DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES IN THE PROPORTION WHICH THESE RESPECTIVELY BEAR TO EACH OTHER.

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Accountment Makers - - - - -	133	-	7	140
Agents and Factors - - - - -	5,030	557	895	6,482
Agricultural Implement Makers - - - - -	1,048	32	-	1,080
Animal and Bird Dealers - - - - -	83	18	-	101
Animal and Bird Preservers - - - - -	77	-	-	77
Archery Goods Dealers and Makers - - - - -	44	19	-	63
Armourers - - - - -	14	-	-	14
Army Agents - - - - -	23	3	-	26
Army Clothiers - - - - -	37	-	-	37
Army Contractors - - - - -	11	-	-	11
Articulators (Anatomical Instrument Makers) - - - - -	1	1	-	2
Assay Masters - - - - -	4	-	-	4
Assayers - - - - -	66	2	-	68
Auctioneers, Appraisers, and House Agents - - - - -	3,061	242	241	3,544
Axletree Makers - - - - -	34	-	-	34
Baby Linen Dealers and Makers - - - - -	77	16	-	93
Bacon and Ham Dealers and Factors - - - - -	287	45	11	343
Bakers - - - - -	37,143	7,334	6,698	51,175
Ball Makers - - - - -	54	7	-	61
Bark Dealers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Barm Makers - - - - -	-	-	10	10
Barometer and Thermometer Makers - - - - -	125	7	-	132
Bat Makers - - - - -	35	1	-	36
Bath Keepers - - - - -	195	17	33	245
„ Makers - - - - -	7	-	-	7
Bazaar Keepers - - - - -	44	1	-	45
Bed and Mattress Makers - - - - -	363	18	-	381
Bedstead Makers - - - - -	396	-	-	396
Bee Dealer - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Bee Hive Makers - - - - -	49	1	-	50
Bellows Makers - - - - -	234	1	93	328
Billiard Table Makers - - - - -	11	-	1	12
„ Keepers - - - - -	100	10	-	110
Bird Stuffers - - - - -	-	-	4	4
„ Dealers - - - - -	-	-	1	1
Blacking Makers and Dealers - - - - -	379	23	44	446
Blacksmiths - - - - -	82,180	15,160	25,185	122,525
Bladder Dealers and Merchants - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Blind Makers - - - - -	341	13	-	354
Block, Oar, and Mast Makers - - - - -	1,247	241	-	1,488
Boat Builders - - - - -	2,444	480	1	2,925
„ and Barge Owners - - - - -	185	2	-	187
Bone Merchants - - - - -	182	10	-	192
Bonnet Makers - - - - -	5,007	611	5,669	11,287
Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers - - - - -	10,908	2,447	1,028	14,383
Boot and Shoe Makers - - - - -	187,943	26,837	50,334	265,114
Bottle Dealers and Merchants - - - - -	136	-	-	136
Braziers, Brass Finishers and Workers, and Tinkers - - - - -	6,332	340	1,764	8,436
Brewers - - - - -	9,357	1,085	367	10,809
Bricklayers - - - - -	39,411	395	1,331	41,137
Bridge and Canal Contractors - - - - -	6	-	-	6
Brogue Makers - - - - -	-	-	5,394	5,394
Brokers (all branches) - - - - -	3,945	677	857	5,479
Bronzers - - - - -	20	-	-	20
Brush (Artists') and Hair Pencil Makers - - - - -	13	-	-	13
Brush and Broom Makers - - - - -	5,945	332	834	7,111
Builders - - - - -	8,555	633	792	9,980
Building Material Dealers - - - - -	6	-	-	6
Bullion Brokers and Merchants - - - - -	10	-	-	10
Burnishers - - - - -	255	-	-	255
Butchers - - - - -	44,683	3,194	5,332	53,209
„ (Pork) - - - - -	812	8	-	820
Butter Dealers, Merchants, and Factors - - - - -	311	15	81	407
„ Inspectors - - - - -	-	-	3	3
Button Dealers and Merchants - - - - -	46	-	-	46
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers - - - - -	26,387	4,325	3,086	33,798
Cage Makers - - - - -	71	-	8	79
Canal Agents - - - - -	26	1	-	27
Cane Merchants - - - - -	6	1	-	7
Cap Makers and Dealers - - - - -	1,499	154	456	2,109
Carpenters and Joiners - - - - -	138,515	24,462	38,891	201,868
Carpet Dealers and Warehousemen - - - - -	558	1	-	559
Carpet Bag Makers - - - - -	17	-	-	17
Carriers, Carters, and Waggoners - - - - -	26,494	7,802	8,318	42,614
Cart Makers - - - - -	-	-	722	722
Carvers and Gilders - - - - -	4,098	533	258	4,889
Case Makers - - - - -	256	2	-	258
Cattle and Sheep Dealers and Salesmen - - - - -	2,263	703	919	3,885
Cellarmen - - - - -	427	33	-	460
Chaff Cutters - - - - -	67	-	-	67

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Chair Letters - - - - -	113	-	15	128
Chasers - - - - -	449	11	-	460
" (Herald) - - - - -	32	-	-	32
Cheesemongers and Factors - - - - -	2,426	31	3	2,460
Chemists and Druggists - - - - -	10,122	731	177	11,030
Chimney Sweepers - - - - -	4,697	331	642	5,670
China, Earthenware, and Glass Dealers - - - - -	2,613	451	179	3,273
Cider Merchants and Dealers - - - - -	56	2	9	67
Clay Agents and Merchants - - - - -	40	5	-	45
Clerks of Works - - - - -	-	-	5	5
Clock and Watch Makers - - - - -	13,577	1,202	885	15,664
Cloth Merchants and Salesmen - - - - -	47	144	-	191
Clothes Dealers and Outfitters - - - - -	518	62	-	580
Clothiers - - - - -	11,022	562	-	11,584
Coach Makers (all branches) - - - - -	11,802	801	1,425	14,028
Coach, Cab, and Omnibus Owners - - - - -	1,530	55	122	1,697
Coal and Colliery Agents and Bailiffs - - - - -	635	302	-	937
" Fitters - - - - -	120	-	-	120
" Labourers, Heavers, and Porters - - - - -	8,752	472	132	9,356
" Merchants and Dealers - - - - -	6,346	634	316	7,296
" Meters - - - - -	282	10	-	292
" Owners - - - - -	338	85	-	423
Coffee Dealers and Merchants - - - - -	14	-	-	14
" and Cocoa Roasters - - - - -	135	9	-	144
" House Keepers - - - - -	809	26	-	835
Coffin Makers - - - - -	-	-	8	8
Collar (Dog) Makers - - - - -	4	-	-	4
Colonial Agents and Brokers - - - - -	52	-	-	52
Colourmen (Artists') - - - - -	37	-	-	37
Compass Makers - - - - -	14	2	-	16
Commission Agents and Factors - - - - -	496	154	-	650
Contractors of Public Works - - - - -	-	-	8	8
Cooks - - - - -	-	-	40	40
Coopers - - - - -	14,554	3,825	-	18,379
Cooper (Back) Makers - - - - -	11	-	-	11
Copper Agents - - - - -	48	-	-	48
" Merchants - - - - -	17	-	-	17
Coral Carvers and Workers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Cordial Makers - - - - -	-	-	14	14
Cork Cutters - - - - -	1,459	451	-	1,910
" Merchants - - - - -	10	-	-	10
Corn Agents - - - - -	50	11	-	61
" Merchants, Dealers, and Factors - - - - -	3,148	452	728	4,328
" Meters - - - - -	172	25	-	197
Cornice Makers - - - - -	5	-	-	5
Cotton Agents and Brokers - - - - -	161	24	-	185
" Merchants and Dealers - - - - -	412	81	-	493
Curiosity Dealers - - - - -	40	-	-	40
Curriers and Leather Sellers - - - - -	9,629	1,021	877	11,530
Custom House Agents - - - - -	28	-	-	28
Cutlers - - - - -	6,059	229	-	6,318
Diamond Merchants - - - - -	10	-	-	10
" Setters and Workers - - - - -	62	-	-	62
Die Engravers and Sinkers - - - - -	266	15	-	281
Dog Breakers and Dealers - - - - -	18	6	-	24
Drapers - - - - -	21,167	1,800	185	23,152
" (Linen) - - - - -	5,421	125	733	6,279
Draughtsmen - - - - -	-	-	4	4
Dress Makers and Milliners - - - - -	94,349	12,452	45,745	152,546
Dressing and Writing Case Makers - - - - -	58	3	-	61
Drysalts - - - - -	281	38	-	319
Drug Brokers and Merchants - - - - -	37	-	-	37
Dulse Dealers - - - - -	-	3	-	3
Dyers, Callenderers, and Scourers - - - - -	11,839	2,138	-	13,977
East India Agents, Brokers, and Merchants - - - - -	15	-	-	15
Eating House Keepers - - - - -	733	86	-	819
Egg Merchants and Dealers - - - - -	213	70	1,708	2,051
Embossers - - - - -	78	-	-	78
Embroiderers - - - - -	813	507	-	1,350
Enamellers - - - - -	74	-	-	74
Engravers (all branches) - - - - -	4,540	681	249	5,470
Exhibition (Show) Keepers - - - - -	119	13	-	132
Fan Makers - - - - -	41	-	-	41
Fancy Goods Warehousemen and Dealers - - - - -	159	-	-	159
Farriers and Cattle Doctors - - - - -	5,180	316	92	5,588
Feather Makers, Dealers, and Dressers - - - - -	206	16	465	687
Fellmongers - - - - -	1,461	20	-	1,481
Figure and Image Makers - - - - -	266	21	7	294
Firemen - - - - -	-	-	125	125
Fish Contractors - - - - -	47	-	-	47
" Curers - - - - -	38	858	-	896
Fishermen - - - - -	-	-	9,211	9,211
Fishing Rod and Tackle Makers - - - - -	182	47	-	229
Fishmongers and Dealers - - - - -	5,070	765	672	6,507
Flannel Agents and Merchants - - - - -	20	-	-	20

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Flax Merchants and Staplers - - - -	21	13	54	88
Flock Dealers and Merchants - - - -	18	-	-	18
Flour Dealers and Mealmen - - - -	1,675	316	30	2,021
Flower (Artificial) Makers - - - -	1,112	26	11	1,149
Frame Makers - - - -	1,150	33	29	1,212
French Polishers - - - -	1,362	52	-	1,414
Fruit Brokers and Merchants - - - -	130	-	-	130
Furriers - - - -	1,818	73	143	2,034
Gas Fitters - - - -	831	12	51	894
Gas Meter Makers - - - -	19	-	-	19
Ginger Beer, Soda, and Mineral Water Makers - - - -	541	55	65	661
Glass Merchants - - - -	30	3	4	37
Globe Makers - - - -	12	5	-	17
Gold Beaters - - - -	539	31	-	570
Golf Ball Makers - - - -	-	10	-	10
„ Club Makers - - - -	-	2	-	2
Green Grocers and Fruiterers - - - -	7,908	466	433	8,807
Grindery Dealers - - - -	14	-	-	14
Grocers and Tea Dealers - - - -	41,929	7,277	3,434	52,640
Haberdashers and Hosiers - - - -	3,536	527	1,260	5,323
Hair Dealers and Merchants - - - -	53	33	-	86
Hair (Artists in) - - - -	17	-	-	17
Hair Dressers and Barbers - - - -	9,543	770	691	11,004
Hardwaremen and Dealers - - - -	454	84	-	538
Hawkers, Hucksters, and Pedlars - - - -	14,709	2,561	6,022	23,292
Hay and Straw Dealers - - - -	447	23	12	482
Hemp Dealers and Merchants - - - -	79	2	-	81
Herb Distillers - - - -	6	1	-	7
Herbalists - - - -	78	2	-	80
Hop Dealers - - - -	199	5	-	204
Horse Dealers and Trainers - - - -	2,238	125	427	2,790
Ice Dealers - - - -	5	-	-	5
India Rubber Merchants - - - -	3	-	-	3
Indigo Brokers and Merchants - - - -	11	-	-	11
Instrument Case Makers - - - -	7	-	-	7
Insurance Agents and Brokers - - - -	84	30	-	114
Iron Agents - - - -	24	1	-	25
„ Dealers and Merchants - - - -	296	83	-	379
Ironmongers - - - -	5,658	766	574	6,998
„ (Saddler's) - - - -	45	-	-	45
Jewel Case Makers - - - -	50	7	-	57
Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Silversmiths - - - -	8,463	644	431	9,538
Knackers - - - -	48	-	-	48
Lace Agents - - - -	67	1	-	68
Lace Dealers and Lacemen - - - -	454	15	-	469
Lamp Contractors - - - -	15	-	-	15
Lapidaries - - - -	278	58	3	339
Last Makers - - - -	401	50	60	511
Lath Makers and Renders - - - -	1,216	137	94	1,477
Lead Agents - - - -	42	1	-	43
Lead Merchants - - - -	-	6	-	6
Leather Case Makers - - - -	37	-	-	37
„ Dealers - - - -	-	-	331	334
Leather Pipe Makers - - - -	30	-	-	30
Leech Bleeders and Dealers - - - -	74	3	2	79
Librarians - - - -	253	39	-	292
Limb (Artificial) Makers - - - -	5	-	-	5
Lime Dealers and Merchants - - - -	216	25	-	241
Linen Agents and Merchants - - - -	40	39	87	166
Lithographers and Lithographic Printers - - - -	220	201	20	441
Livery Stable Keepers - - - -	1,099	39	3	1,141
Locksmiths and Bellhangers - - - -	5,429	92	55	5,576
Lodging and Boarding House Keepers - - - -	7,557	2,693	1,411	11,661
Maltsters - - - -	7,965	498	104	8,567
Manchester Warehousemen - - - -	27	-	-	27
Manure Dealers - - - -	29	1	-	30
Map Makers and Publishers - - - -	132	17	7	156
Marble Merchants and Dealers - - - -	12	4	1	17
Marine Store Dealers - - - -	465	6	-	471
Mask Makers - - - -	18	-	-	18
Mask Makers - - - -	10	-	-	10
Masons (Marble) - - - -	547	147	-	694
Masons (Paviors and Stone Cutters) - - - -	64,068	18,585	20,173	103,126
Match Sellers - - - -	236	43	-	279
Mathematical Instrument Makers - - - -	310	8	-	318
Measure Makers - - - -	130	3	-	133
Measurers - - - -	-	-	83	83
Measuring Tape Makers - - - -	6	1	-	7
Medalists and Medal Makers - - - -	26	1	-	27
Medicine Venders - - - -	115	9	-	124
Merchants (General) - - - -	12,315	6,172	-	18,787
„ (Unspecified) - - - -	-	-	3,257	3,257
Mercury Dealers - - - -	4	-	-	4
Metal Agents, Merchants, and Dealers - - - -	45	5	-	50
Meters (branch not specified) - - - -	45	-	-	45

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Milk Sellers and Cow Keepers -	8,112	1,215	-	9,327
Millers -	22,599	3,143	4,309	30,051
Millwrights -	6,869	2,030	968	9,867
Mine Agents -	843	2	-	345
Mineralogists and Mineral Dealers -	43	3	-	46
Miscellaneous Dealers -	-	-	15	15
Modellers -	379	2	-	381
Mop Makers -	125	8	-	133
Music Copyists -	61	2	-	7
Music Engravers and Printers -	258	33	-	63
Music Sellers and Publishers -	-	47	-	291
Muslin Agents and Dealers -	64	-	-	47
Naturalists -	25	1	-	64
Nautical Instrument Makers -	35	-	-	26
Navy Agents -	609	15	156	85
News Agents and Venders -	1,506	15	-	780
Oil and Colourmen -	100	14	-	1,521
Oil Merchants -	-	-	318	114
Old Clothes Dealers -	1,009	86	83	318
Opticians -	83	7	-	1,128
Ornament Makers -	104	-	-	90
Outfitters -	1,584	65	-	104
Packers and Pressers -	41,144	4,056	5,389	1,649
Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers, and Varnishers -	101	3	-	53,589
Painters (Herald) -	1,077	22	-	1,099
Paper Hangers -	77	69	14	100
Paper Merchants and Dealers -	139	3	-	208
Paper Rulers -	141	3	-	144
Paper Box Makers -	6,270	706	1,312	8,288
Pastry Cooks and Confectioners -	3,327	158	-	3,485
Patten and Clog Makers -	2,584	169	-	2,693
Pawnbrokers -	20	67	-	266
Pearl Workers -	4	-	-	87
Peat Dealers -	657	54	19	730
Peel Makers -	16	7	-	25
Perfumers -	169	5	-	171
Philosophical Instrument Makers -	108	9	-	117
Picture Cleaners and Dealers -	662	9	949	1,620
„ Frame Makers -	7	-	-	7
Pig Dealers -	12,038	1,403	1,425	14,866
Pitch and Tar Merchants -	312	30	-	342
Plasterers -	10	-	-	10
Pocket Book and Card Case Makers -	575	78	-	653
Pole Dealers and Makers -	168	8	-	176
Polishers -	368	28	-	416
Porter and Ale Merchants -	1,395	127	221	1,743
Potato Dealers and Merchants -	175	14	-	176
Poulterers and Game Dealers -	158	14	12	181
Print Colourers -	15,846	2,467	1,717	20,030
„ Sellers -	460	34	18	512
Printers -	7	13	-	20
„ (Copperplate) -	1,034	755	-	1,789
Provision Curers -	518	6	173	727
„ Dealers -	6	-	-	6
Pump Makers -	34	2	-	36
Quarry Agents -	-	-	549	549
„ Owners -	15	3	-	18
Quarrymen -	1,316	108	881	2,305
Quill Merchants -	196	49	-	245
Rag Cutters, Dealers, and Gatherers -	3	-	-	3
Railway Agents and Contractors -	21	-	-	21
Reed Merchants -	4	-	-	4
Register Office (Servants) Keepers -	11	-	-	11
Respirator Makers -	2	3	-	5
Ribbon Merchants and Dealers -	133	278	412	823
Rice Millers -	47	7	12	66
Road Contractors -	320	1	-	321
Robe Makers -	39	-	-	39
Rocket Makers -	21	-	-	21
Rule Makers -	751	124	-	905
Rush Dealers -	14,091	1,632	3,135	18,858
Russia Merchants and Brokers -	171	15	7	193
Sack and Bag Dealers and Makers -	1,667	148	121	1,936
Saddlers and Harness and Collar Makers -	6	-	-	6
Saddletree Makers -	115	46	-	161
Salesmen and Saleswomen -	15	-	-	15
Salt Agents -	-	-	230	230
Salt Dealers and Merchants -	192	7	-	199
Salt Proprietors -	35	-	-	35
Salters -	25,043	4,550	3,866	33,459
Sand Merchants -	133	4	-	437
Sauce and Pickle Makers -	-	-	-	-
Sawyers -	-	-	-	-
Scale Makers -	-	-	-	-

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c.

(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Scavengers and Nightmen	526	83	-	609
Screen Makers	6	-	-	6
Screw (Wood) Makers	85	-	-	85
Seal Makers and Polishers	23	1	14	38
Seamstresses and Seamsters	18,780	9,531	47,283	75,594
Seedsmen and Seed Merchants	771	135	88	994
Shawl Merchants and Dealers	42	15	-	57
Shell Dealers	44	1	-	45
Ship Agents and Brokers	682	100	68	850
Builders, Carpenters, and Wrights	17,495	2,926	1,768	22,192
Breakers	10	-	-	10
Caulkers	612	2	-	614
Chandlers	197	14	-	211
Riggers	701	26	-	727
and Smack Owners	938	215	-	1,153
Smiths	177	3	-	180
Shoe (Carpet and List) Makers	17	5	-	22
Shop Keepers and General Dealers	25,394	1,412	31,693	58,499
Assistants	-	-	7,672	7,672
Shot Dealers and Factors	2	1	-	3
Shroud Makers	18	-	-	18
Silk Agents and Brokers	59	4	-	63
Silk Mercers	1,670	228	115	2,013
Silk Merchants	103	6	-	109
Skylight and Sash Makers	22	-	-	22
Slate Agents and Merchants	123	7	6	136
Slaters	3,329	2,247	3,285	8,861
Slop Makers and Sellers	519	7	-	526
Small Wire Dealers	173	109	-	282
Smelting Agents	5	-	-	5
Snuff Grinders	-	-	20	20
Spanish Leather Makers	-	-	3	3
Spar Cutters and Turners	32	-	-	32
Spectacle Makers	260	3	-	263
Spice Merchants	6	-	-	6
Sponge Dealers and Merchants	12	-	-	12
Stationers	3,092	228	153	3,473
(Law)	726	-	-	726
Statuaries	-	-	23	23
Stay and Corset Makers	5,758	812	1,152	7,722
Steel Merchants	4	-	-	4
Stevedores	6	-	-	6
Stencillers	113	-	-	113
Stewards and Stewardesses (Ship)	91	35	-	126
Stock Makers	17	13	21	51
(Men's) Makers	529	4	-	533
Store Agents	11	-	-	11
Merchants and Dealers	255	29	-	284
Store Keepers	159	147	-	306
Straw Bonnet and Hat Makers	8,977	1,589	553	11,119
Straw Plait Dealers and Merchants	354	-	-	354
Strop Makers	37	1	-	38
Surgical Instrument Maker	224	12	-	236
Tailors and Breeches Makers	108,945	17,192	36,866	163,003
Tallow and Wax Chandlers	3,230	426	-	3,656
Tavern Keepers viz. :—				
Beer Shop Keepers	5,620	13	-	5,642
Hotel and Innkeepers	15,441	1,612	1,736	18,789
Publicans and Victuallers	37,805	2,556	10,914	51,275
Spirit Merchants	904	4,365	2	5,271
Tea Brokers and Merchants	91	42	-	133
Tea Dealers	-	-	-	74
Teazle Merchants	74	-	-	6
Tennis Court Keepers	6	-	-	6
Thatchers	3,777	262	1,018	5,057
Theatrical Property Makers	8	-	-	8
Tilers	667	111	-	778
Tilt Makers	62	7	-	69
Timber Agents and Brokers	39	-	-	39
Benders	22	-	-	22
Merchants and Dealers	1,706	97	67	1,870
Tin Dealers and Agents	25	-	-	25
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen	6,946	1,104	1,282	9,632
Tobacconists	5,003	972	536	6,511
Tobacco Twisters	-	-	548	548
Toll Contractors	49	3	-	52
Tortoiseshell Dealers and Workers	44	-	-	44
Toy Dealers and Makers	1,823	43	2	1,891
Trap Makers	74	-	-	74
Travellers (Commercial)	1,232	276	41	1,569
Trimming Dealers	63	2	18	83
Tripe Dealers and Dressers	334	2	-	336
Trunk and Box Makers	1,627	80	105	1,812
Truss Makers	125	4	8	134
Tube Makers	31	7	-	38

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c.
(Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Turf Cutters, Dealers, and Merchants - - -	171	- -	34	205
Umbrella, Parasol, and Walking-stick Makers - -	1,749	204	88	2,041
Undertakers - - - - -	913	33	21	972
Vellum Binders - - - - -	134	- -	- -	134
Venders of Soft Goods - - - - -	- -	- -	905	905
Waiters (Hotel and Tavern) - - - - -	- -	- -	100	100
Warehousemen and Women - - - - -	11,690	1,184	- -	12,874
Waste Dealers - - - - -	254	4	- -	258
Water Carriers and Dealers - - - - -	29	- -	157	186
Water Gilders - - - - -	50	- -	- -	50
Wax Merchants - - - - -	3	- -	- -	3
„ Modellers and Workers - - - - -	21	13	- -	34
Weaving Agents - - - - -	- -	63	- -	63
Well Sinkers - - - - -	316	2	- -	318
West India Agents and Merchants - - - - -	9	- -	- -	9
Whalebone Merchants - - - - -	2	- -	- -	2
Wharfingers - - - - -	730	1	- -	731
Wheelwrights - - - - -	25,219	1,055	1,973	28,247
Whetstone Cutters and Makers - - - - -	76	4	- -	80
Whip Makers - - - - -	1,353	62	- -	1,415
Whitesmiths - - - - -	6,507	22	1,240	7,769
Willow Merchants - - - - -	2	- -	- -	2
Wine Agents and Merchants - - - - -	2,500	244	184	3,018
„ Coopers - - - - -	573	3	5	581
„ Merchants - - - - -	3	3	- -	6
Wood Merchants - - - - -	310	230	- -	540
„ Polishers - - - - -	- -	- -	54	54
Wool Agents, Merchants, and Staplers - - - -	1,684	34	17	1,735
„ (Berlin) Dealers and Workers - - - - -	33	- -	- -	33
Woollen Agents and Factors - - - - -	42	5	- -	47
„ Drapers - - - - -	1,419	330	1,086	2,835
Worsted Dealers and Merchants - - - - -	73	12	- -	85
Yarn Agents - - - - -	13	- -	- -	13
„ Dealers - - - - -	12	13	71	96
Yeast Dealers and Merchants. - - - - -	179	2	- -	181
Zinc Agents and Merchants - - - - -	5	- -	- -	5
Other Persons engaged in Trade (branch not specified) -	50,976	6,136	527	57,639
TOTAL - - - - -	1,712,699	256,771	443,981	2,413,951

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE MINING INTEREST.

UNITED KINGDOM—THE MINING INTEREST.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WORKING THE MINES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COAL.					
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	72,090	27,641	789	794	101,314
SCOTLAND - - - - -	11,318	4,834	396	371	16,919
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	83,408	32,475	1,185	1,165	118,233
COPPER.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	9,852	3,428	913	1,200	15,393
SCOTLAND - - - - -	14	-	-	-	14
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	9,866	3,428	913	1,200	15,407
LEAD.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	9,006	1,875	40	20	10,941
SCOTLAND - - - - -	421	57	-	-	478
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	9,427	1,932	40	20	11,419
IRON.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	5,933	2,174	399	53	8,559
SCOTLAND - - - - -	1,840	505	25	20	2,390
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	7,773	2,679	424	73	10,949
TIN.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	4,601	1,349	68	82	6,100
SCOTLAND - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	4,602	1,349	68	82	6,101
MANGANESE.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	224	43	4	1	272
SCOTLAND - - - - -	2	1	-	-	3
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	226	44	4	1	275
SALT.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	242	24	2	-	268
SCOTLAND - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	242	24	2	-	268
MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	23,111	6,385	417	478	30,421
SCOTLAND - - - - -	583	138	19	12	752
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	23,694	6,523	466	490	31,173
IRELAND - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,096
TOTAL of the UNITED KINGDOM - -	23,694	6,523	466	490	34,269
TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINES.					
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	125,059	42,919	2,662	2,628	173,268
SCOTLAND - - - - -	14,179	5,535	440	403	20,557
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN - - -	139,238	48,454	3,102	3,031	193,825
IRELAND - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,096
TOTAL of the UNITED KINGDOM - -	139,238	48,454	3,102	3,031	196,921

UNITED KINGDOM—THE MINING INTEREST.

COUNTIES.	COAL.		COPPER.		LEAD.		IRON.		TIN.		MANGANESE.		SALT.		MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.		TOTAL OF THE COUNTY.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
ENGLAND.																	
CHESTER	1,932	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	2	192	1	2,413
CORNWALL	-	-	11,639	2,098	419	21	85	-	5,706	130	-	-	-	-	533	27	20,727
CUMBERLAND	1,823	6	27	-	1,420	6	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	2	3,610
DERBY	4,467	19	-	-	1,455	6	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	13	6,784
DEVON	15	2	456	3	187	2	17	-	145	5	197	5	-	-	201	14	1,339
DURHAM	15,156	46	4	-	1,458	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	5	17,998
GLOUCESTER	2,748	8	1	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	7	3,177
HEREFORD	33	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	65
LANCASTER	15,218	762	246	2	15	-	262	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	547	50	17,111
LEICESTER	702	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	736
MONMOUTH	5,637	68	-	-	-	-	1,134	27	22	14	-	-	-	-	3,133	149	9,584
NORTHUMBERLAND	7,527	20	-	-	940	1	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	6	8,821
NOTTINGHAM	1,074	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079
SALOP	3,780	46	6	-	486	-	451	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,512	42	6,325
SOMERSET	3,321	73	-	-	51	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	2	3,596
STAFFORD	9,827	110	37	-	52	-	2,549	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	6,070	68	18,736
SURREY	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	184
SUSSEX	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	62
WARWICK	782	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	178	-	1,006
WESTMORELAND	57	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	272
WILTS.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	59
WORCESTER	908	4	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,058	8	2,030
YORK (North Riding)	254	1	-	-	1,046	2	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	1,439
YORK (West Riding)	11,411	125	1	-	569	2	1,152	339	4	-	-	-	-	-	670	7	14,310
TOTAL—ENGLAND	86,137	1,321	12,419	2,103	8,304	43	6,624	399	5,879	150	266	5	265	2	17,174	402	141,493
WALES.																	
ANGLESEY	113	1	256	1	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	1	699
BRECON	1,071	22	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	145	3,315
CARDIGAN	5	-	-	-	534	11	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	8	774
CARMARTHEN	1,490	9	-	-	71	3	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	46	4	1,637
CARNARVON	5	-	432	7	11	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	581
DENBIGH	1,981	10	7	-	84	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	2,439
FLINT	1,684	14	-	-	1,437	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785	8	3,941
GLAMORGAN	6,498	39	97	-	4	-	1,340	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,407	58	11,350
GLAMORGAN	-	47	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	212
MERIONETH	3	-	5	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	167
MONTGOMERY	684	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	874
PENBROKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	-	-	15	-	364	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	3	501
MISCELLANEOUS	60	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	71	-	-	-	1	-	4,817	296	5,248
TOTAL—ENGLAND AND WALES, AND ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	99,731	1,583	13,280	2,113	10,944	60	8,107	452	5,950	150	267	5	266	2	29,496	925	173,331

COUNTIES.	COAL.		COPPER.		LEAD.		IRON.		TIN.		MANGANESE.		SALT.		MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.		TOTAL OF THE COUNTY.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
SCOTLAND.																	
ARGYLL	-	76	-	1	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	133
AYR	-	2,318	-	-	3	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1	2,329
CLACKMANNAN	-	581	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	757
DUMBERTON	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	251
DUMFRIES	-	113	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
DUNBURGH	-	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	1,143
FIFE	-	1,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	2,090
HADDINGTON	-	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	-	-	-	1	94	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
LANARK	-	7,226	-	10	143	-	-	1,671	31	1	-	-	528	13	9	-	9,788
LEITH	-	261	-	-	-	-	-	142	12	-	-	-	436	-	-	-	436
PEEBLES	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
PERTH	-	26	-	-	29	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	6	-	90	-	90
RENFREW	-	907	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	9	-	925	-	925
STIRLING	-	1,050	-	2	-	-	-	112	1	-	-	-	27	17	1,234	-	1,234
MISCELLANEOUS	-	20	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	20	-	50	-	50
TOTAL—SCOTLAND	16,152	767	14	-	478	-	2,345	45	1	-	3	-	721	31	-	-	20,557
IRELAND.																	
ANTRIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
ARMAGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
CARLOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
CLARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
CORK (CITY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
CORK (COUNTY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	11	-	-	321
DONEGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
DUBLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	72
FERMANAGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
GALWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
KERRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
KILKENNY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	-	-	24
KING'S COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	416
LETTRIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
LIMERICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
MEATH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
MONAGHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
QUEEN'S COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	37
ROSCOMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	298
TIPPERARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
TYRONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	13	-	-	439
WATERFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	-	171
WEXFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	-	-	-	385
WICKLOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	4	-	-	41
TOTAL—IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	-	-	-	721
													3,063	33	-	-	3,096

UNITED KINGDOM—THE MINING INTEREST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	COAL.		COPPER.		LEAD.		IRON.		TIN.		MANGANESE.		SALT.		MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.		TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
ENGLAND AND WALES, AND ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	99,731	1,583	13,280	2,113	10,944	60	8,107	452	5,950	150	267	5	266	2	29,496	925	173,331
SCOTLAND -	16,152	767	14	-	478	-	2,345	45	1	-	3	-	-	-	721	31	20,537
IRELAND -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,063	33	3,096
Total—UNITED KINGDOM -	115,883	2,350	13,294	2,113	11,422	60	10,452	497	5,951	150	270	5	266	2	33,280	989	196,984

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS belonging to the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1844.

	ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1844.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
UNITED KINGDOM - - - -	23,253	2,994,166	170,162
ISLES OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and MAN - -	763	50,226	5,529
BRITISH PLANTATIONS - - - -	7,304	592,839	40,659
Total - - - -	31,320	3,637,231	216,350

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS which ENTERED INWARDS and CLEARED OUTWARDS with CARGOES, at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Year ending 5th January, 1845; distinguishing the Vessels employed in the Intercourse between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND from other Coasters.

COASTING TRADE.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.	
	YEAR ENDING 5TH JAN. 1845.		YEAR ENDING 5TH JAN. 1845.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Employed in the Intercourse between GREAT } BRITAIN and IRELAND - - - - }	10,147	1,349,273	16,948	1,817,756
Other Coasting Vessels - - - -	123,751	9,615,434	128,294	9,877,105
Total - - - -	133,898	10,964,707	145,242	11,694,861

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which ENTERED INWARDS and CLEARED OUTWARDS, in the Year ending 5th January, 1845; stated exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE VESSELS BELONGED.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.	
	YEAR ENDING 5TH JAN. 1845.		YEAR ENDING 5TH JAN. 1845.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom and its Dependencies - - -	14,681	3,087,437	13,842	2,604,243
Russia - - - -	199	53,272	136	37,426
Sweden - - - -	267	35,346	237	33,960
Norway - - - -	871	147,959	386	45,949
Denmark - - - -	1,559	115,287	1,527	115,307
Prussia - - - -	1,104	207,490	821	145,725
Other German States - - - -	1,003	85,535	1,132	107,264
Holland - - - -	565	46,199	611	59,319
Belgium - - - -	280	41,479	350	51,865
France - - - -	631	34,570	1,206	102,387
Spain - - - -	75	9,722	98	13,089
Portugal - - - -	31	3,105	27	2,898
Italian States - - - -	56	14,324	63	17,715
Other European States - - - -	1	196	-	-
United States of America - - - -	600	348,548	572	342,254
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia - -	6	865	4	665
Total - - - -	21,929	4,231,334	21,042	3,680,066

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

BRITISH PLANTATIONS.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS that belonged to the several BRITISH PLANTATIONS in the Year 1844.

COUNTRIES.	VESSELS.	TONS.	CREWS.
EUROPE:			
Malta - - - - -	85	15,326	892
AFRICA:			
Bathurst - - - - -	25	1,139	215
Sierra Leone - - - - -	17	1,148	111
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town - - - - -	27	3,090	265
" Port Elizabeth - - - - -	2	201	19
Mauritius - - - - -	124	12,079	1,413
ASIA:			
Bombay - - - - -	113	50,767	3,393
Cochin - - - - -	15	5,674	275
Tanjore - - - - -	33	5,070	257
Madras - - - - -	32	5,474	248
Malacca - - - - -	2	288	13
Coringa - - - - -	17	3,384	136
Calcutta - - - - -	186	51,779	2,604
Singapore - - - - -	13	2,543	289
Ceylon - - - - -	674	30,076	2,696
Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	7	896	51
NEW HOLLAND:			
Sydney - - - - -	293	28,051	2,128
Melbourne - - - - -	29	1,240	147
Adelaide - - - - -	17	864	60
Hobart Town - - - - -	103	7,152	724
Launceston - - - - -	42	3,150	257
NEW ZEALAND:			
Auckland - - - - -	13	305	32
Wellington - - - - -	12	262	42
AMERICA:			
Canada, Quebec - - - - -	509	45,361	2,590
" Montreal - - - - -	60	10,097	556
Cape Breton, Sydney - - - - -	360	15,048	1,296
" Arischat - - - - -	96	4,614	235
New Brunswick, Miramichi - - - - -	81	10,143	509
" St. Andrew's - - - - -	193	18,391	918
" St. John's - - - - -	398	63,676	2,480
Newfoundland, St. John's - - - - -	847	53,944	4,576
Nova Scotia, Halifax - - - - -	1,657	82,890	5,292
" Liverpool - - - - -	31	2,641	163
" Pictou - - - - -	60	6,929	354
" Yarmouth - - - - -	146	11,724	637
Prince Edward's Island - - - - -	237	13,861	856
West Indies, Antigua - - - - -	55	833	220
" Bahamas - - - - -	140	3,252	686
" Barbadoes - - - - -	37	1,640	305
" Berbice - - - - -	18	854	89
" Bermuda - - - - -	54	3,623	323
" Demerara - - - - -	54	2,353	250
" Dominica - - - - -	14	502	85
" Grenada - - - - -	48	812	198
" Jamaica, Antonio - - - - -	5	95	22
" " Annotto Bay - - - - -	2	79	13
" " Falmouth - - - - -	5	107	29
" " Kingston - - - - -	68	2,659	339
" " Montego Bay - - - - -	18	849	105
" " Morant Bay - - - - -	9	251	51
" " Port Maria - - - - -	3	86	18
" " St. Ann's - - - - -	1	20	4
" " Savannah la Mar - - - - -	3	153	22
" " St. Lucea - - - - -	2	64	10
" Montserrat - - - - -	4	100	19
" Nevis - - - - -	11	178	45
" St. Kitt's - - - - -	35	546	114
" St. Lucia - - - - -	19	913	132
" St. Vincent's - - - - -	27	1,164	180
" Tobago - - - - -	7	189	46
" Tortola - - - - -	48	278	127
" Trinidad - - - - -	61	1,832	378
Total - - - - -	7,304	592,839	40,659

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE—INWARDS.

STATEMENT of the SHIPPING employed in the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM, exhibiting the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS that ENTERED INWARDS (including their repeated Voyages), separating BRITISH from FOREIGN VESSELS, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the year 1844.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
EUROPE, viz.:						
Russia - - - - -	1,799	351,215	15,361	212	53,667	2,417
Sweden - - - - -	78	12,806	581	344	59,835	2,941
Norway - - - - -	16	1,315	89	779	125,011	6,339
Denmark - - - - -	59	7,423	350	1,667	123,674	8,250
Prussia - - - - -	786	108,626	5,047	1,286	220,202	10,539
Germany - - - - -	900	181,322	9,845	1,123	113,209	6,924
Holland - - - - -	1,239	173,217	9,796	843	80,217	5,226
Belgium - - - - -	656	76,690	6,772	484	72,207	4,524
France - - - - -	4,177	463,548	35,792	1,988	163,869	14,777
Portugal, Proper - - - - -	418	43,271	2,650	27	2,746	233
„ Azores - - - - -	218	17,458	1,254	5	414	44
„ Madeira - - - - -	24	5,196	348	1	123	10
Spain and Balearic Islands - - - - -	447	45,994	2,669	87	9,512	773
„ Canaries - - - - -	6	590	34	5	487	50
Gibraltar - - - - -	84	19,856	1,554	1	218	13
Italy and Italian Islands - - - - -	497	76,602	3,819	56	14,866	697
Malta - - - - -	39	5,365	282	-	-	-
Ionian Islands - - - - -	51	6,250	356	-	-	-
Turkey and Continental Greece - - - - -	177	29,708	1,717	14	2,843	141
Morea and Greek Islands - - - - -	51	7,339	387	-	-	-
AFRICA, viz.:						
Egypt - - - - -	115	31,354	1,652	-	-	-
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco - - - - -	47	6,155	330	-	-	-
Senegal and Coast from Morocco to the River } Gambia - - - - -	1	56	5	-	-	-
Sierra Leone and Coast from the Gambia to } the Mesurado - - - - -	43	9,686	475	-	-	-
Windward Coast - - - - -	1	190	14	-	-	-
Cape Coast Castle - - - - -	31	4,861	291	-	-	-
Coast from Rio Volta to Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	269	78,162	4,274	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	35	7,269	379	-	-	-
Eastern Coast - - - - -	15	3,021	188	-	-	-
Ports in the Red Sea - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hourbon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius - - - - -	82	23,593	1,115	-	-	-
Cape Verd Islands - - - - -	1	81	8	-	-	-
St Helena and Ascension - - - - -	1	196	9	-	-	-
ASIA, viz.:						
Arabia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
East India Company's Territories, Singapore, } and Ceylon - - - - -	440	197,979	9,634	-	-	-
Java - - - - -	16	5,597	220	1	387	22
Philippine Islands - - - - -	21	7,891	351	1	250	12
Other Islands of the Indian Seas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China - - - - -	104	45,605	2,174	-	-	-
Japan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Holland - - - - -	103	31,779	1,698	-	-	-
New Zealand - - - - -	6	1,348	77	-	-	-
South Sea Islands - - - - -	2	327	19	-	-	-
AMERICA, viz.:						
British Northern Colonies - - - - -	2,284	789,410	30,222	-	-	-
„ West Indies - - - - -	714	195,440	10,716	-	-	-
Havti - - - - -	36	6,810	355	-	-	-
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies - - - - -	135	39,993	2,010	41	10,243	470
United States - - - - -	373	206,183	8,170	575	338,737	11,157
Mexico - - - - -	70	25,011	1,611	2	408	22
Columbia - - - - -	72	13,698	633	2	334	22
Brazil - - - - -	200	45,649	2,333	14	2,589	128
Rio de la Plata - - - - -	63	13,134	621	-	-	-
Chili - - - - -	100	29,343	1,421	2	367	31
Peru - - - - -	52	16,279	747	1	407	20
Falkland Isles - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whale Fisheries - - - - -	49	14,781	1,940	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man - - - - -	2,454	159,752	13,303	47	5,286	309
Total - - - - -	19,687	3,617,463	195,728	9,608	1,402,138	76,091

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE—OUTWARDS.

STATEMENT of the SHIPPING employed in the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM, exhibiting the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS that CLEARED OUTWARDS (including their repeated Voyages), separating BRITISH from FOREIGN VESSELS, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1844.

COUNTRIES.	OUTWARDS.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
EUROPE, viz.:						
Russia - - - - -	1,310	261,780	11,560	216	46,775	2,212
Sweden - - - - -	72	13,366	598	239	28,841	1,676
Norway - - - - -	13	1,230	83	757	129,990	6,370
Denmark - - - - -	476	78,753	3,699	2,326	212,621	12,410
Prussia - - - - -	554	75,226	3,920	1,039	198,016	8,693
Germany - - - - -	902	180,815	9,478	1,191	98,297	6,269
Holland - - - - -	1,154	157,708	9,058	742	60,979	4,287
Belgium - - - - -	628	65,829	6,396	397	54,817	3,639
France - - - - -	4,226	494,762	36,990	1,651	127,096	12,956
Portugal, Proper - - - - -	381	38,598	2,544	59	7,468	484
" Azores - - - - -	186	16,076	1,177	3	295	22
" Madeira - - - - -	36	7,869	523	-	-	-
Spain and Balearic Islands - - - - -	582	84,424	4,577	142	21,429	1,086
" Canaries - - - - -	6	793	54	7	741	50
Gibraltar - - - - -	256	44,118	3,534	4	1,233	-
Italy and Italian Islands - - - - -	535	85,411	4,445	122	25,337	1,249
Malta - - - - -	143	28,101	1,364	67	12,349	638
Ionian Islands - - - - -	68	9,418	536	1	150	8
Turkey and Continental Greece - - - - -	237	44,571	2,537	37	10,285	453
Morea and Greek Islands - - - - -	23	3,812	200	1	252	11
AFRICA, viz.:						
Egypt - - - - -	91	25,859	1,561	14	3,150	147
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco - - - - -	53	12,605	545	6	1,935	75
Senegal and Coast from Morocco to the River } Gambia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	85	8
Sierra Leone and Coast from the Gambia to } the Mesurado - - - - -	49	11,563	594	-	-	-
Windward Coast - - - - -	1	240	11	-	-	-
Cape Coast Castle - - - - -	35	6,421	406	-	-	-
Coast from Rio Volta to Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	579	165,345	9,432	1	310	11
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	289	76,249	4,272	-	-	-
Eastern Coast - - - - -	14	2,515	165	1	187	12
Ports in the Red Sea - - - - -	2	630	30	-	-	-
Madagascar - - - - -	4	1,061	54	-	-	-
Bourbon - - - - -	2	571	36	-	-	-
Mauritius - - - - -	73	21,206	1,106	-	-	-
Cape Verd Islands - - - - -	9	1,514	93	1	161	11
St Helena and Ascension - - - - -	26	6,818	339	-	-	-
ASIA, viz.:						
Arabia - - - - -	22	9,817	437	-	-	-
East India Company's Territories, Singapore, } and Ceylon - - - - -	469	219,640	12,127	1	710	24
Java - - - - -	21	7,273	352	4	1,477	90
Philippine Islands - - - - -	4	1,347	66	1	589	24
Other Islands of the Indian Seas - - - - -	2	1,242	83	-	-	-
China - - - - -	78	32,534	1,691	5	2,110	98
Japan - - - - -	1	180	12	-	-	-
New Holland - - - - -	107	43,037	2,265	-	-	-
New Zealand - - - - -	6	2,212	105	-	-	-
South Sea Islands - - - - -	6	2,113	95	-	-	-
AMERICA, viz.:						
British Northern Colonies - - - - -	2,060	722,299	29,333	2	882	27
" West Indies - - - - -	822	231,667	12,949	-	-	-
Hayti - - - - -	32	5,169	304	4	940	49
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies - - - - -	137	38,633	1,561	92	22,494	1,121
United States - - - - -	428	238,889	9,229	621	355,344	12,117
Mexico - - - - -	46	15,222	1,081	1	104	8
Columbia - - - - -	39	9,521	524	6	1,180	64
Brazil - - - - -	255	60,521	3,143	47	12,574	559
Rio de la Plata - - - - -	42	10,177	500	3	389	26
Chili - - - - -	100	25,915	1,370	3	637	49
Peru - - - - -	39	9,782	532	-	-	-
Falkland Isles - - - - -	1	208	13	-	-	-
Whale Fisheries - - - - -	49	14,513	2,019	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man - - - - -	1,972	126,051	11,216	1	87	6
Total - - - - -	19,788	3,582,822	212,921	9,816	1,444,346	77,109

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS (including their repeated Voyages) that ENTERED INWARDS and CLEARED OUTWARDS, at the several PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to FOREIGN PARTS, during each of the three years ending 5th January, 1845.

	YEARS.	BRITISH and IRISH VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
				CREWS.			CREWS.			CREWS.
		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	
INWARDS -	1842	18,987	3,294,725	178,884	8,054	1,205,303	65,952	27,041	4,500,028	244,836
	1843	19,500	3,515,346	191,326	8,541	1,301,950	69,791	28,041	4,817,296	261,117
	1844	19,687	3,647,463	195,728	9,608	1,402,138	76,091	29,295	5,049,601	271,819
OUTWARDS -	1842	18,785	3,375,270	186,816	8,375	1,252,176	68,493	27,160	4,627,446	255,309
	1843	19,334	3,635,833	197,976	8,709	1,341,433	71,718	28,043	4,977,266	269,694
	1844	19,788	3,832,822	212,924	9,816	1,444,346	77,109	29,604	5,297,168	290,033

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS which ENTERED the undermentioned PORTS in the Year ending 5th January, 1845.

PORTS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
London -	4,741	1,008,463	2,144	353,346
Liverpool -	2,671	760,597	939	367,918
Bristol -	347	72,847	56	9,382
Hull -	1,085	231,361	1,388	156,308
Newcastle -	1,229	184,413	945	109,862
Plymouth -	340	40,110	47	8,508
Leith -	250	38,458	489	42,455
Glasgow -	233	44,938	46	9,942
Greenock -	209	67,353	3	963
Cork -	165	30,444	17	1,807
Belfast -	177	41,119	40	5,489
Dublin -	243	43,062	43	5,644

STEAM VESSELS (BRITISH AND FOREIGN).

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of STEAM VESSELS which ENTERED and CLEARED at PORTS in each division of the UNITED KINGDOM; distinguishing the FOREIGN from the COASTING TRADE, and the COUNTRIES to which the VESSELS belonged in the year 1844.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE VESSELS BELONGED.	COASTING TRADE.				FOREIGN TRADE.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
UNITED KINGDOM:								
ENGLAND -	9,611	1,887,816	9,656	1,821,946	3,122	507,271	3,061	490,837
SCOTLAND -	2,827	716,353	2,523	617,711	-	-	-	-
IRELAND -	3,115	783,961	3,321	830,812	2	278	2	278
	15,553	3,388,160	15,500	3,270,499	3,124	507,549	3,063	491,115
FRANCE { To and from	-	-	-	-	398	40,078	406	40,663
HOLLAND { ENGLAND. }	-	-	-	-	35	7,816	38	8,626
BELGIUM {	-	-	-	-	78	23,007	72	20,782
GERMANY {	-	-	-	-	47	14,986	47	15,105

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

SUMMARY OF THE SHIPPING INTEREST OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE on the 31st December, 1844 - - - - - }	31,320	3,637,231	216,350
COASTING TRADE.			
VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS during the year ending Jan. 5, 1845	133,898	10,964,707	
VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS " " "	145,242	11,694,861	
COLONIES.			
VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH PLANTATIONS in the year 1844 - - - - - }	7,304	592,839	40,659
FOREIGN TRADE.			
VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS in the year 1844:			
BRITISH - - - - -	19,687	3,647,463	195,728
FOREIGN - - - - -	9,608	1,402,138	76,091
	29,295	5,049,601	271,819
VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS in the year 1844:			
BRITISH - - - - -	19,788	3,852,822	212,924
FOREIGN - - - - -	9,816	1,444,346	77,109
	29,604	5,297,168	290,033
STEAM VESSELS.			
COASTING TRADE:			
ENTERED in the year 1844 - - -	15,553	3,388,160	
CLEARED " - - -	15,500	3,270,499	
FOREIGN TRADE:			
ENTERED " - - -	3,124	507,549	
CLEARED " - - -	3,063	491,115	

UNITED KINGDOM—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

THE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONS in the UNITED KINGDOM is returned as follows:—

	CLERICAL.	LEGAL.	MEDICAL.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND - - - -	18,840	13,759	17,745	50,344
WALES - - - -	1,610	396	691	2,697
SCOTLAND - - - -	2,956	3,185	3,568	9,709
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	137	114	183	434
IRELAND - - - -	7,192	*3,852	6,871	17,915
	30,735	21,306	29,058	81,099

And these are supported by, and derive their incomes from, the AGRICULTURAL and MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS, in the following proportions:—

MANUFACTURING COUNTIES.	CLERICAL.	LEGAL.	MEDICAL.	TOTAL.
CHESTER - - - -	321	221	326	868
DERBY - - - -	331	136	225	692
LANCASTER - - - -	1,082	959	1,454	3,495
LEICESTER - - - -	419	105	210	734
NOTTINGHAM - - - -	332	118	214	664
STAFFORD - - - -	355	227	372	951
WARWICK - - - -	351	288	438	1,077
YORKSHIRE - - - -	1,632	860	1,389	3,881
Leaving to be supported by the AGRICULTURAL INTEREST of ENGLAND and WALES - - - -	4,823	2,914	4,628	12,365
	15,627	11,241	13,808	40,676
	20,450	14,155	18,436	53,041

And inasmuch as the AGRICULTURAL INTEREST of these Counties is numerically much greater than that of the MANUFACTURING in every other County of England and Wales, it follows that the MANUFACTURING INTEREST supports about 1-4th of the CLERICAL, LEGAL, and MEDICAL PROFESSIONS, in England and Wales, and that the remaining 3-4ths are resident in, and dependent on, the AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS and INTERESTS for their support.

In SCOTLAND the population is equally divided between AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES. (See Page 94.)

In IRELAND the proportion which MANUFACTURES bear to AGRICULTURE is as 1 to 8. (See Page 152.)

This rule, although not quite conclusive, is sufficient for our present purpose; and we shall therefore adopt it in all instances where a more minute investigation is rendered impossible by the defective returns of the Census.

We have therefore the following results:—

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	40,676	12,365	53,041
SCOTLAND - - - -	4,851	4,855	9,709
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	351	80	431
IRELAND - - - -	15,675	2,240	17,915
	61,559	19,540	81,099

There is nothing connected with or arising out of Statistics, that could better illustrate the relative importance of the two interests than this, that the number of PROFESSIONAL PERSONS resident in and supported by our Manufacturing Towns and Counties are but one-fourth of the whole number spread throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

* This number is returned as Ministering to Justice, independent of those engaged in the Government and Civil Service; but if the classification had been carried out on the same rule as the English, this item would no doubt have been much greater.

UNITED KINGDOM—OTHER EDUCATED PERSONS, &c.

OTHER EDUCATED PERSONS

FOLLOWING MISCELLANEOUS PURSUITS.

Under this head are classed—

BANKERS, MERCHANTS,	BROKERS, AGENTS,	CLERKS, SHOPMEN,	LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
THE FINE ARTS,			

and, in fact, every class that ministers to the wants of the community by any profession or calling requiring an education, and not otherwise specifically enumerated.

These are distributed as follows:—

In ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	120,788
WALES	-	-	-	-	3,090
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	18,099
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	-	859
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	32,660
Total	-	-	-	-	175,496

It must of course be obvious to every one that these classes would be principally located in our Cities and Towns, and in the Metropolis of each Kingdom; and thus we find that—

MIDDLESEX contains 29,672; or 1-4th of the number returned for all ENGLAND.

EDINBURGH contains 3,585; or 1-5th of the number returned for all SCOTLAND.

DUBLIN contains 5,524; or 1-6th of the number returned for all IRELAND.

The numbers returned in the eight Manufacturing Counties stand thus:—

CHESTER	-	-	-	-	2,590
DERBY	-	-	-	-	1,528
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	13,804
LEICESTER	-	-	-	-	1,051
NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	-	1,302
STAFFORD	-	-	-	-	3,207
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	4,031
YORKSHIRE	-	-	-	-	9,603
					37,116

And if to these we add one-half of those returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of those returned for Ireland, we arrive at the following conclusion:—

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	86,762	37,116	123,878
SCOTLAND - - - -	9,049	9,050	18,099
BRITISH ISLES - - -	687	172	859
IRELAND - - - -	28,578	4,082	32,660
	125,076	50,420	175,496

It will thus be seen that of "Other Educated Persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits," 5-7ths of the whole number in the United Kingdom are supported by the AGRICULTURISTS, and 2-7ths by the MANUFACTURERS.

UNITED KINGDOM—PERSONS RETURNED AS INDEPENDENT.

PERSONS RETURNED AS INDEPENDENT.

The COMMISSIONERS for taking the CENSUS, in their Report, say that, "With respect to the term 'INDEPENDENT,' we should premise that the numbers included under that head are not merely the wealthy, or even those in easy circumstances, but all who support themselves upon their own means without any occupation. It will, therefore, afford no test of the relative amount of wealthy persons in different localities, or throughout Great Britain, as while it includes in the more rural districts many poor widows or aged men living upon their savings, it omits many large capitalists, who are returned under their proper heads in the list of 'OCCUPATIONS.'"

The numbers returned are as follows:—

In ENGLAND	-	-	-	421,995
WALES	-	-	-	23,978
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	7,170
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	58,291
Total of GREAT BRITAIN	-	-	-	511,410

With respect to Ireland, it is an extraordinary fact, that the Commissioners do not recognise or enumerate any class as "INDEPENDENT," and we are therefore left in utter darkness of the number of persons of independent means living in the Kingdom of Ireland.

That they are a very large number there can be no doubt, as the resident Nobility and Gentry form a very influential and important section of society.

Independent of Ireland, however, it will be seen that the number for Great Britain is no less than 511,440, and if to these we add the large number of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, supported by persons of independent means (see page 179), we have a class which, in number, exceeds that of the whole number of persons of all ages employed in the Manufacture of the Textile Fabrics (see page 147), and but little inferior to the whole number employed by the Manufacturing Interest of the United Kingdom (see page 152.)

For the eight Manufacturing Counties the return is as follows:—

CHESTER	-	-	-	8,444
DERBY	-	-	-	5,193
LANCASTER	-	-	-	33,207
LEICESTER	-	-	-	4,377
NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	4,818
STAFFORD	-	-	-	8,173
WARWICK	-	-	-	8,976
YORKSHIRE	-	-	-	35,573
Total	-	-	-	108,761

These amount to one-fourth of the whole number returned for England and Wales, but inasmuch as the population of the eight counties is 4,867,028, or nearly one-third of the population of England and Wales, it follows that, in proportion to population, the amount of resident independence is below the average of the other parts of the Kingdom.

Of the sources from whence this important class derive their incomes, we have no statistical knowledge to guide us.

The Rental of the Land of the United Kingdom is about 52 millions; that of Houses, 40 millions; Government Annuitants, 30 millions;—making together 122 millions per annum: and there can be no question but that these are the principal sources of income.

On the other hand, but very few persons living in a state of independence draw their supplies from any branch of Trade or Manufactures; for in nearly all cases, an individual, after spending a long life in business, on his retiring from it takes the precaution to withdraw his capital, and invests it in one or the other of the interests above-mentioned.

Notwithstanding the deficiency of the Government Statistics in this particular, there is, however, a rule which may be applied with great fairness to test not only the relative importance of each interest, but also to fix with some degree of certainty the proportion which each contributes to the support of the "INDEPENDENCE" resident in the United Kingdom.

We refer to the value of the annual productions of each, or, in other words, the amount of contribution which each Interest makes to the common stock, as shown at pages 183 and 184, from which it will be seen that the productions of our Manufacturers do not constitute more than about one-third of the whole. And if to this we add, that the effect of machinery is to give almost unlimited power to one individual to produce great results, it comes in confirmation of the fact, that the Master Manufacturers, as a class, are, numerically speaking, the smallest of any in the Kingdom, not amounting to 1-50th of those living in independence within the United Kingdom.

Indirectly, Manufactures of course contribute to the taxation of the country and the support of the population, in the proportions which are shown at pages 140 and 141; but, for the foregoing reasons, we apprehend that in about the same proportion do "Persons returned as Independent," draw their respective incomes or means of support directly from the Manufacturing Interest, and those of course only in respect of capital not withdrawn from, or monies lent to, the Manufacturers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE.

The numbers returned in the Census are as follows :

ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	13,557
WALES	-	-	-	-	531
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	-	94
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	2,777
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	4,990
					<u>21,949</u>

These, for the greater part, consist of persons employed by the Government in the departments of the Customs, Excise, Post Office, and the collection of the Stamps and Taxes; and it might reasonably be expected that the great marts for Manufactures in the eight Manufacturing Counties would find employment for a large proportion of the whole. The return for these counties is, however, as follows:—

CHSTER	-	-	-	-	181
DERBY	-	-	-	-	110
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	1,234
LEICESTER	-	-	-	-	83
NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	-	95
STAFFORD	-	-	-	-	238
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	209
YORKSHIRE	-	-	-	-	905
					<u>3,055</u>

Add to these one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of those returned for Ireland, and we have the following result:

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES - -	11,033	3,055	14,088
SCOTLAND - - - -	1,388	1,389	2,777
BRITISH ISLES - - -	94	-	94
IRELAND - - - -	4,366	624	4,990
	<u>16,811</u>	<u>5,068</u>	<u>21,949</u>

So far, therefore, as the Civil Service of the Government is concerned, it is apparent that not more than one-fourth is employed in or supported by the Manufacturing Interests, and that the remaining three-fourths are supported by interests other than the Manufacturing, and arise out of the necessity of keeping up establishments of the Customs, Excise, and Post Office, for the transaction and despatch of business in all the cities, towns, and villages of the United Kingdom.

PAROCHIAL, TOWN, AND CHURCH OFFICERS, INCLUDING POLICE AND LAW OFFICERS.

Of these the total number returned is 38,208, and they are thus distributed :—

ENGLAND	-	-	-	21,443
WALES	-	-	-	682
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	65
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	3,085
IRELAND	-	-	-	12,933
				38,208

The eight Manufacturing Counties are returned as follows :—

CHESTER	-	-	-	423
DERBY	-	-	-	206
LANCASTER	-	-	-	2,541
LEICESTER	-	-	-	193
NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	234
STAFFORD	-	-	-	376
WARWICK	-	-	-	661
YORKSHIRE	-	-	-	1,311
				5,945

If to these we add one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of those in Ireland, we have the following result:—

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	16,180	5,945	22,125
SCOTLAND - - - -	1,510	1,545	3,085
BRITISH ISLES - - -	65	-	65
IRELAND - - - -	11,317	1,616	12,933
	29,1.2	9,106	38,208

From the above it will be seen that the Agricultural Districts support about 3-4ths, and the Manufacturing 1-4th of the whole.

It is necessary, however, here to draw a distinction which marks in a very decided manner the peculiar character of each pursuit.

Agriculture supports a larger number of Parochial and Church Officers, because large masses of mankind congregated in cities and towns do not require the same number to manage their Parochial and Church affairs as when the same amount of population is spread throughout the small towns and villages in agricultural districts.

For instance, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax, have a population of 812,267; and the number of Parochial and Church Officers returned for these places is only 154, while the County of Norfolk, with a population of 412,664, has 147, or, as compared with the Manufacturing districts, 2 to 1.

On the other hand, the same towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax find employment for 1,163 persons, returned as Police Officers, Constables, and Watchmen.

The Agricultural Counties of Devon and Suffolk, with a population of 36,000 more, return only 305, or, as compared with the Manufacturing districts, as 1 is to 4.

It follows that for Parochial and Church Government the Agricultural Districts support a very large proportion of the whole number returned under that head; and for the protection of property, the detection, suppression, and punishment of crime, the Manufacturing Districts find employment for 3-4ths, and the Agricultural 1-4th of the Police and Law Officers, as compared with their respective populations.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

For the United Kingdom, this class may be estimated in round numbers at one million and a half. As a class, numerically speaking, they rank next to the number of persons employed in Manufactures (see page 152); but inasmuch as they only represent themselves, and have no wives, children, servants, or tradespeople dependant on them for support, they are, in truth, the weakest of all classes in the body politic. They are thus distributed:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND - - - -	223,010	712,792	935,832
WALES - - - -	10,489	5,727	63,216
BRITISH ISLES - - -	1,112	6,423	7,535
SCOTLAND - - - -	21,767	136,883	158,650
IRELAND - - - -			328,889
			1,494,122

For the eight Manufacturing Counties the return is as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
CHESTER - - - -	6,953	17,048	21,001
DERBY - - - -	5,484	9,751	15,235
LANCASTER - - - -	11,746	61,252	72,998
LEICESTER - - - -	4,652	8,895	13,547
NOTTINGHAM - - - -	2,805	10,478	13,283
STAFFORD - - - -	4,51	19,080	23,331
WARWICK - - - -	4,667	19,258	23,925
YORKSHIRE - - - -	13,070	59,527	72,597
	53,628	205,289	258,917

Add to these one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth those returned for Ireland, and the account stands thus:—

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES - -	740,131	258,917	999,048
SCOTLAND - - - -	79,325	79,325	158,650
BRITISH ISLES - - -	7,535	- -	7,535
IRELAND - - - -	287,778	41,111	328,889
	1,114,769	379,353	1,494,122

The Commissioners observe that "We have reason to believe that, in some instances, servants kept in farm houses and employed generally about the premises have been returned as Domestic Servants, whereas, in 1831, such persons were included as Agricultural Labourers. Our directions were very precise on this point, as all Farm Servants were to be returned as Agricultural Labourers."

If this be true that the Domestic Servants employed at all the farm houses, with the exceptions the Commissioners here refer to, are returned as Agricultural Labourers, it is a very remarkable fact, that the Agricultural Counties, independent of Agriculture, give employment to a much larger number of Domestic Servants than the Manufacturing Counties, if we compare the respective amount of their populations thus:—

	POPULATION.	DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
LANCASTER - - - -	1,067,054	72,998
DEVON - - - -	533,460	41,585
NORFOLK - - - -	412,664	23,118
SUFFOLK - - - -	315,073	17,817
LINCOLN - - - -	362,602	26,531
	1,623,799	109,054

This gives a more unfavourable result to the Manufacturing Interest than the statement above, but when we consider that Domestic Servants are principally supported by the resident gentry or by persons in easy circumstances, and that the great mass of a manufacturing population are servants themselves of another kind, it proves most conclusively, that the estimate here given, as regards the amount of employment afforded to this class by the Manufacturers, is much overstated. Whether this conclusion be correct or not, one fact is evident enough, that the Manufacturing Counties do not give employment to more than one-fourth of the persons returned as "Domestic Servants."

LABOURERS.

Under this head are included Labourers whose employment is not otherwise specified, also Miners, Quarriers, Porters, Messengers, and other persons engaged in laborious occupations.

These are returned as follows :—

ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	620,492
WALES	-	-	-	-	53,430
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	-	3,373
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	84,573
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	31,252
					793,120

It will be necessary, however, to deduct from these the number engaged in the working of our mines, as in this work we treat them as a separate and distinct interest, and these amount to 196,984 (see page 166), leaving 596,136 to be accounted for.

The return for the eight Manufacturing Counties is as follows :—

CHESTER	-	-	-	-	14,544
DERBY	-	-	-	-	15,477
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	76,079
LEICESTER	-	-	-	-	3,676
NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	-	5,460
STAFFORD	-	-	-	-	34,917
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	11,804
YORKSHIRE	-	-	-	-	51,743
					213,700

Add to these one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth those returned for Ireland, and the numbers supported by each interest will stand thus :—

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES	290,264	213,700	503,964
BRITISH ISLES			
SCOTLAND	32,008	32,008	64,016
IRELAND	24,637	3,519	28,156
			596,136

From this it will be seen that the Manufacturing Interest, in proportion to its population, gives employment to a much larger amount of the labour classed under this particular head than the Agricultural, and for this very obvious reason—that Porters, Messengers, Carmen, and Hloatmen, are principally required in Manufacturing localities.

ALMSPEOPLE, PENSIONERS, PAUPERS, LUNATICS, AND PRISONERS

In the Government abstract these several classes are included under one head, and the return for the United Kingdom is as follows :—

ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	168,376
WALES	-	-	-	-	7,830
BRITISH ISLES	-	-	-	-	1,173
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	21,690
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	36,032
					<u>235,101</u>

The eight Manufacturing Counties supply the following numbers :—

CHESTER	-	-	-	-	2,355
DERBY	-	-	-	-	1,585
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	12,717
LEICESTER	-	-	-	-	2,131
NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	-	1,923
STAFFORD	-	-	-	-	3,669
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	3,499
YORKSHIRE	-	-	-	-	10,896
					<u>38,778</u>

If to these we add one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of those returned for Ireland, we have the following results :—

	AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES	137,428	38,778	176,205
BRITISH ISLANDS	1,173	-	1,173
SCOTLAND	10,845	10,85	21,690
IRELAND	31,528	4,504	36,032
			<u>180,974</u>
			<u>54,127</u>
			<u>235,101</u>

It is impossible for us to draw any general conclusion from the above figures, but the Commissioners have furnished us with another table that will enable us to form some idea of the relative contribution which each interest makes to the inmates of the following institutions.

		PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE, TRADE, AND MANUFACTURE.						PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.						TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS ENGAGED IN		
		MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.	COMMERCE, TRADE, & MA- NUFACTURES.	AGRICULTURE.
		20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.		20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.		20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.		20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.				
Workhouses	-	5,492	479	2,532	404	8,907	3,466	137	252	18	3,873	33.7	30.4			
Hospitals	-	1,603	312	451	185	2,551	573	146	22	5	746	8.2	5.0			
Gaols	-	4,923	1,227	569	148	6,872	1,634	316	15	4	1,969	22.0	11.1			
Lunatic Asylums	-	1,759	13	457	8	2,237	620	5	43	-	668	7.2	4.5			

CRIMINALS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Ten Years, and the numbers in each County separately.

COUNTIES.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
BEDFORD - - - - -	162	123	134	108	175	191	229	202	188	155
BERKS - - - - -	205	270	290	324	347	306	333	328	287	260
BUCKS - - - - -	193	258	237	251	246	287	277	313	280	286
CAMBRIDGE - - - - -	279	260	237	219	220	240	241	257	297	239
CHESTER - - - - -	551	616	645	775	1,042	943	1,086	1,018	777	688
CORNWALL - - - - -	198	281	264	289	339	295	282	301	269	272
CUMBERLAND - - - - -	143	154	155	146	131	151	115	109	138	118
DERBY - - - - -	192	228	262	239	247	277	322	322	279	186
DEVON - - - - -	527	671	578	658	717	687	716	740	715	720
DORSET - - - - -	193	256	255	294	274	284	241	252	203	218
DURHAM - - - - -	161	202	164	206	171	215	266	300	76	203
ESSX - - - - -	619	747	636	512	683	647	758	710	596	554
GLOUCESTER (including BRISTOL)	823	906	1,621	935	1,045	1,236	1,252	1,186	1,071	929
HEREFORD - - - - -	151	186	190	214	237	215	259	238	230	226
HERTFORD - - - - -	324	355	343	258	363	319	338	265	271	244
HUNTINGDON - - - - -	68	67	97	53	83	62	68	68	79	88
KENT - - - - -	872	896	1,024	956	903	962	1,155	977	911	831
LANCASTER - - - - -	2,265	2,809	2,585	2,901	3,506	3,987	4,497	3,677	2,893	2,852
LEICESTER - - - - -	310	432	505	412	466	466	492	509	481	328
LINCOLN - - - - -	411	412	384	388	479	319	507	563	542	389
MIDDLESEX (including LONDON)	3,350	3,273	3,488	3,649	3,577	3,586	4,094	4,260	4,027	4,440
MONMOUTH - - - - -	126	154	197	220	320	304	264	261	278	196
NORFOLK - - - - -	739	659	588	732	694	666	808	782	788	642
NORTHAMPTON - - - - -	187	298	268	290	290	342	346	270	294	302
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - - -	170	189	159	139	195	226	245	290	294	189
NOTTINGHAM - - - - -	302	307	250	314	256	329	374	353	348	267
OXFORD - - - - -	214	272	286	362	359	323	334	328	296	309
RUTLAND - - - - -	24	27	13	15	9	14	48	39	24	28
SALOP - - - - -	228	252	271	310	387	416	470	534	449	308
SOMERSET - - - - -	796	1,028	858	843	1,128	991	1,148	967	1,039	873
SOUTHAMPTON - - - - -	545	622	632	642	735	677	702	676	517	619
STAFFORD - - - - -	636	999	768	950	923	1,059	1,485	1,175	885	717
SUFFOLK - - - - -	528	493	505	527	484	482	527	585	630	407
SURREY - - - - -	984	950	898	1,116	988	923	1,017	867	911	942
SUSSEX - - - - -	381	420	529	504	513	559	550	493	409	409
WARWICK - - - - -	728	890	884	778	1,001	1,016	1,003	1,045	894	769
WESTMORELAND - - - - -	20	25	36	37	28	33	39	44	24	46
WILTS - - - - -	354	482	407	428	462	506	548	464	432	379
WORCESTER - - - - -	328	409	427	460	627	566	609	679	603	563
YORK - - - - -	1,252	1,376	1,324	1,621	1,867	1,855	2,598	2,304	1,691	1,417
ANGLISEY - - - - -	19	16	9	16	16	13	21	20	7	23
BRECON - - - - -	27	29	21	43	58	48	56	62	58	37
CARDIGAN - - - - -	5	13	16	27	13	17	14	26	31	47
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	19	49	61	36	67	32	49	171	117	87
CARNARVON - - - - -	32	22	45	47	66	53	33	21	32	39
DENBIGH - - - - -	55	76	62	48	55	81	79	89	89	66
FLINT - - - - -	31	39	18	25	36	44	61	49	50	62
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	82	104	94	126	184	189	197	174	225	159
MERIONETH - - - - -	12	5	6	7	11	5	12	21	9	12
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	48	51	48	93	85	75	73	94	96	67
PEMBROKE - - - - -	67	54	46	41	41	58	48	88	54	66
RADNOR - - - - -	15	18	15	31	15	33	23	25	29	30
TOTAL - - - - -	20,984	23,612	23,094	24,443	27,187	27,760	31,309	29,591	26,542	24,303

From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference to the eight Manufacturing Counties:—

	1836	1837.	1838.	1839	1840.	1841	1842.	1843.	1844	1845.
CHESTER - - - - -	551	616	645	775	1,012	943	1,086	1,018	777	688
DERBY - - - - -	192	228	262	239	247	277	322	322	279	186
LANCASTER - - - - -	2,265	2,809	2,585	2,901	3,506	3,987	4,497	3,677	2,893	2,852
LEICESTER - - - - -	310	432	505	412	466	466	492	509	481	328
NOTTINGHAM - - - - -	302	307	250	311	356	329	371	353	348	267
STAFFORD - - - - -	636	999	769	950	923	1,059	1,485	1,175	885	717
WARWICK - - - - -	728	890	884	778	1,001	1,046	1,003	1,045	894	769
YORKSHIRE - - - - -	1,212	1,376	1,324	1,621	1,867	1,895	2,598	2,304	1,691	1,417
TOTAL - - - - -	6,219	7,557	7,083	7,970	9,408	10,002	11,857	10,403	8,248	7,221

CRIMINALS—(Continued.)

It will be seen from this, that in the 10 years from 1836 to 1845, these Counties with a population of 4,897,028, out of 15,906,741 have produced one-third of the Criminals in England and Wales.

In seasons of distress it will also be seen that crime increases in a much greater degree in a Manufacturing than in an agricultural population; thus in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, the proportion was nearly three-eighths of the whole, or 32,262 out of 88,680.

		TOTAL.	EIGHT MANUFACTURING COUNTIES.
1841	- - - -	27,780	10,001
1842	- - - -	31,309	11,857
1843	- - - -	29,591	10,403
		88,680	32,262

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SUMMARY OF CHARITIES reported upon by the Commissioners, and included in the two Digests of 1832 and 1835.

From which it appears that there is held in trust, for various charitable purposes, the following property:—

A.	R.	P.							£	s.	d.
279,497	2	11	Land, producing an Annual Rental of	-	-	-	-	-	540,563	14	9
	15,797		Houses and Cottages	-	-	-	-	-	56,963	1	0
£3,060,684	17	6	Three per Cent. Stock	-	-	-	-	-	150,649	9	3
154,247	5	1	Three and a half ditto	-	-	-	-	-			
291,981	2	0	Four ditto	-	-	-	-	-			
81,031	13	0	Five ditto	-	-	-	-	-			
63,041	13	4	Bank and India Stock	-	-	-	-	-			
782,611	19	7	Mortgage, Personal, and Turnpike	-	-	-	-	-	£784,178	5	0
£4,433,593	10	6	Total Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-			

which, valued at 4 per cent, would make the Fee Simple of the Property held in trust for Charitable } £19,601,150 0 0
Purposes, amount to

APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE.

									£	s.	d.
To Endowed Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,369	12	5
For Education not in Endowed Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,938	17	5
Total for Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,348	9	1
„ other purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,546	3	4
„ Chartered Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,293	11	10
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	748,178	5	0

RENTAL OF LAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCOUNT showing the AREA of the different COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES; the GROSS RENTALS of each in 1814-15 and in 1842-43, as determined by the Assessments under the Property and Income Tax Acts, with the RENT PER ACRE of each in 1814-15 and in 1842-43.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Gross Rental for 1814-15.	Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Gross Rental for 1842-43.	Rent per Acre in 1842-43.	Increase of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 over Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Decrease of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 below Rent per Acre in 1814-15.
		£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bedford - - -	296,320	316,595	1 1 4½	377,995	1 5 5	0 4 10¾	—
Berks - - -	481,280	502,096	1 0 10½	594,903	1 4 8½	0 3 10	—
Bucks - - -	472,320	548,650	1 3 2¾	597,736	1 5 3½	0 2 0¾	—
Cambridge - - -	548,480	541,325	0 19 8¾	774,658	1 8 2¾	0 8 6	—
Chester - - -	673,280	805,141	1 3 11	962,857	1 8 7	0 4 8	—
Cornwall - - -	851,200	629,259	0 14 9½	774,692	0 18 2½	0 3 4¾	—
Cumberland - - -	974,720	561,468	0 11 6½	603,725	0 12 4½	0 0 10½	—
Derby - - -	657,920	707,250	1 1 5½	845,681	1 5 8½	0 4 2½	—
Devon - - -	1,654,400	1,360,812	0 16 5½	1,556,181	0 18 9¾	0 2 4½	—
Dorset - - -	643,840	564,377	0 17 6½	613,507	0 19 0½	0 1 6½	—
Durham - - -	702,080	543,411	0 15 5½	538,781	0 15 4	—	0 0 1¾
Essex - - -	981,120	1,109,829	1 2 7½	1,289,645	1 6 3½	0 3 7¾	—
Gloucester - - -	805,120	971,410	1 4 1½	1,121,125	1 7 10	0 3 8½	—
Hereford - - -	552,320	524,781	0 19 0	629,981	1 2 9½	0 3 9½	—
Hertford - - -	403,200	397,539	0 19 8½	438,226	1 1 8¾	0 2 0½	—
Huntingdon - - -	238,080	277,463	1 3 3½	312,083	1 6 2½	0 2 10¾	—
Kent - - -	996,480	961,368	0 19 3½	1,327,491	1 6 7½	0 7 4	—
Lancaster - - -	1,130,240	1,463,183	1 5 10½	1,636,416	1 8 11½	0 3 1	—
Leicester - - -	515,840	807,558	1 11 3½	899,063	1 14 10½	0 3 6½	—
Lincoln - - -	1,671,040	1,865,086	1 2 4	2,340,625	1 8 0	0 5 8	—
Middlesex - - -	180,480	517,669	2 17 4½	387,861	2 2 11	—	0 14 5½
Monmouth - - -	317,440	231,113	0 14 6¾	290,334	0 18 3½	0 3 8¾	—
Norfolk - - -	1,295,360	1,102,352	0 17 0½	1,644,994	1 5 4¾	0 8 4½	—
Northampton - - -	650,240	846,172	1 6 0½	973,144	1 9 1	0 3 0¾	—
Northumberland - - -	1,197,440	999,951	0 16 8½	835,856	0 13 11½	—	0 2 9
Nottingham - - -	535,680	604,220	1 2 6½	707,756	1 6 5	0 3 10½	—
Oxford - - -	483,840	589,594	1 4 4½	602,396	1 4 1¾	—	0 0 2¾
Rutland - - -	95,360	123,296	1 5 10½	130,935	1 7 5½	0 1 7½	—
Salop - - -	859,520	823,845	0 19 2	1,050,132	1 4 5	0 5 3	—
Somerset - - -	1,052,800	1,491,734	1 8 4	1,715,497	1 12 7	0 4 3	—
Southampton - - -	1,040,000	707,127	0 13 7½	777,636	0 14 11½	0 1 4	—
Stafford - - -	757,760	862,973	1 2 9½	1,104,151	1 9 1½	0 6 4½	—
Suffolk - - -	960,600	826,228	0 17 0½	1,147,536	1 3 8	0 6 7½	—
Surrey - - -	485,760	437,958	0 18 0½	433,505	0 17 10	—	0 0 2½
Sussex - - -	938,240	641,736	0 13 8	855,373	0 18 2½	0 4 6¾	—
Warwick - - -	574,080	838,993	1 9 2¾	905,869	1 11 6½	0 2 3¾	—
Westmoreland - - -	487,680	260,945	0 10 8½	269,418	0 11 0½	0 0 4	—
Wilts - - -	874,880	904,611	1 2 0	1,021,706	1 3 4½	0 1 4½	—
Worcester - - -	462,720	609,746	1 6 4½	716,498	1 10 11½	0 4 7½	—
York - - -	3,735,040	3,563,980	0 19 1	3,989,937	1 1 4½	0 2 3½	—
Totals for England -	32,245,200	32,502,824		37,795,905			
Average Rent per Statute Acre of England - - - }	-	-	1 0 2	-	1 3 5½	0 3 3½	—

RENTAL OF LAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Gross Rental for 1814-15.	Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Gross Rental for 1842-43.	Rent per Acre in 1842-43.	Increase of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 over Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Decrease of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 below Rent per Acre in 1814-15.
WALES.							
Anglesea - - -	173,440	£ 76,105	£ s. d. 0 8 9½	£ 129,063	£ s. d. 0 14 10½	£ s. d. 0 6 1½	£ s. d. —
Brecon - - -	482,560	135,191	0 5 7½	139,225	0 5 9	0 0 1½	—
Cardigan - - -	432,000	126,399	0 5 10½	159,949	0 7 4½	0 1 6½	—
Cardarthen - - -	623,360	240,714	0 7 8½	315,761	0 10 1½	0 2 4½	—
Carnarvon - - -	348,160	105,852	0 6 1	150,047	0 8 7½	0 2 6½	—
Denbigh - - -	405,120	224,678	0 11 1	284,346	0 14 0½	0 2 11½	—
Flint - - -	156,160	139,753	0 17 10½	193,505	1 4 9½	0 6 10½	—
Glamorgan - - -	506,880	229,013	0 9 0	258,470	0 10 2½	0 1 2½	—
Merioneth - - -	424,320	96,343	0 4 6½	108,237	0 5 1	0 0 6½	—
Montgomery - - -	536,960	181,881	0 6 9½	258,068	0 9 7	0 2 9½	—
Pembroke - - -	390,400	181,057	0 9 3	266,865	0 11 1½	0 1 10½	—
Radnor - - -	272,640	90,652	0 6 7½	107,648	0 7 1½	0 0 6	—
Totals for Wales -	4,752,200	1,827,638	- -	2,371,184			
Average Rent per Statute Acre of Wales - - -	- -	- -	0 7 8½	- -	0 9 11½	0 2 3½	—
Add for England as before - - -	32,243,200	32,502,824	- -	37,795,905			
Totals for England and Wales - - -	36,995,000	34,330,462	- -	40,167,088			
Average Rent per Statute Acre of England and Wales	- -	- -	0 18 6½	- -	1 1 8½		

SUMMARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Acres.	Average per Acre.	Gross Rental.
		£ s. d.	£
England and Wales - - - - -	36,995,000	1 1 8½	40,167,088
Scotland (See page 186) - - - -	18,944,000	0 5 10½	5 586,628
Ireland (See page 187) - - - -	20,177,446	0 13 5½	13,562,946
	76,116,446		59,316,662
Deductions - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	563,047
Net Rental - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	58,753,615

RENTAL OF LAND.—(Continued.)

SCOTLAND.

ACCOUNT, showing the AREA of the different COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, the RENT PER ACRE of each in 1810-11, and GROSS RENTAL and RENT per Acre of each in 1842-43, as determined by the Assessments under the Property and Income Tax Acts, showing the INCREASE or DIMINUTION of the RENT per Acre in 1842-43, as compared with that for 1810-11.

COUNTIES.	Imperial Acres.	Rent per Acre in 1810-11.	Gross Rental in 1842-3.	Rent per Acre in 1842-43.	Increase of Rent per Acre in 1842-3 over Rent per Acre in 1810-11.	Decrease of Rent per Acre in 1842-3 below Rent per Acre in 1810-11.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen -	1,254,400	0 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	423,389	0 6 9	0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Argyle and Isles -	2,002,560	0 1 11	232,441	0 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Ayr -	664,960	0 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	390,278	0 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Banff -	412,800	0 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	110,608	0 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 6	—
Berwick -	282,880	0 16 5	237,042	0 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Caithness -	439,680	0 1 5	57,982	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Clackmannan -	30,720	1 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	35,249	1 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 1	—
Cromarty -	163,840	0 1 4	5,857	0 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dumfries -	801,920	0 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	266,547	0 6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Dumharton -	145,920	0 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	72,041	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Edinburgh -	226,560	1 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	239 189	1 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elgin -	302,720	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	84,082	0 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Fife -	298,880	1 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	381,572	1 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 1	—
Forfar (Angus) -	568,320	0 9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	312,201	0 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 10	—
Haddington -	174,080	1 0 9	221,714	1 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Inverness and Isles -	2,594,560	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	161,499	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Kincardine -	243,200	0 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	128,469	0 10 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 2 7
Kinross -	46,080	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,892	0 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 0	—
Kirkcudbright -	525,760	0 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	182,926	0 6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lanark -	602,880	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	341,122	0 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Linlithgow -	76,800	1 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	82,842	1 2 1	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Nairn -	124,800	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,202	0 2 5	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Peebles -	204,160	0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,675	0 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0	—
Perth -	1,656,320	0 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	551,078	0 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Renfrew -	144,000	0 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	152,924	1 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 7	—
Ross and Isles -	1,682,560	0 1 1	120,824	0 1 5	0 0 4	—
Roxburgh -	457,600	0 10 1	235,041	0 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Selkirk -	168,320	0 4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	38,714	0 4 7	—	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stirling -	312,960	0 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	181,147	0 11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Sutherland -	1,122,560	0 0 6	33,689	0 0 7	0 0 1	—
Wigtown -	288,960	0 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	124,807	0 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	18,021,760		5,527,043			
ISLANDS.						
Bute, Arran, &c. - (Isles of Argyle, Inverness, and Cromarty, included in Counties.)	103,040	0 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,597	0 3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Orkney Isles -	272,000	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,431	0 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Shetland -	547,200	0 0 3	17,457	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
	18,944,000		5,586,628			
Average Rent per Imperial Acre in Scotland -	-	0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—

RENTAL OF LAND.—(Continued.)

IRELAND.

TABLE of the EXTENT of the Several COUNTIES and PROVINCES of IRELAND, exclusive of Lakes, distinguishing the CULTIVATED LAND from the UNIMPROVED MOUNTAIN and BOG; showing also the PROPORTION of CULTIVATED LAND in each COUNTY, assuming 1,000 to represent the total extent of Cultivated Land in Ireland; with the estimated GROSS RENTAL of the LAND in the several COUNTIES and PROVINCES, and the AVERAGE RENT per Statute Acre.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Cultivated Acres, includ- ing Plantations.	Unimproved Mountain and Bog.	Total Extent of Acres, exclusive of Lakes.	Proportion of Cultivated Acres, assuming 1000 as the whole cultivated Land of Ireland.	Gross Annual Value of Land.	Average Rent per Acre.
LEINSTER.						
Carlow - - -	Acres. 189,588	Acres. 31,249	Acres. 220,837	Acres. 13,657	£ 222,319	£ s. d. 1 0 1½
Dublin - - -	207,102	19,312	226,414	14,919	250,201	1 2 1
Kildare - - -	365,565	51,854	417,419	26,334	387,401	0 18 7
Kilkenny - - -	485,550	21,126	506,676	34,978	393,280	0 15 6
King's County - -	346,416	145,836	492,252	24,955	354,131	0 14 5
Longford - - -	196,797	58,937	255,734	14,177	201,061	0 15 8½
Louth - - -	185,490	15,603	201,093	13,362	280,650	1 7 11
Meath - - -	560,622	16,033	576,655	40,386	703,458	1 14 5
Queen's County - -	355,169	69,289	424,458	25,585	202,500	0 11 11
Westmeath - - -	374,649	56,392	431,041	26,989	387,597	0 18 0
Wexford - - -	527,419	45,501	572,920	37,994	531,916	0 18 7
Wicklow - - -	298,334	200,754	499,088	21,491	310,305	0 12 5
	4,092,701	731,886	4,824,587	294,827	4,224,819	
Average Rent per Statute Acre in Leinster - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 17 6
MUNSTER.						
Clare - - -	464,041	296,033	760,074	33,428	351,582	0 9 3
Cork - - -	1,367,577	465,889	1,833,466	98,517	1,203,936	0 13 1
Kerry - - -	426,590	726,775	1,153,365	30,731	421,759	0 7 2½
Limerick - - -	541,210	121,101	662,311	38,957	777,386	1 3 5½
Tipperary - - -	870,025	178,183	1,048,208	62,674	1,041,214	0 19 10½
Waterford - - -	350,278	105,496	455,774	25,233	346,949	0 15 2½
	4,019,721	1,893,477	5,913,198	289,570	4,142,826	
Average Rent per Statute Acre in Munster - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 14 0
ULSTER.						
Antrim - - -	528,166	180,423	708,589	38,048	650,509	0 18 4½
Armagh - - -	275,017	35,117	310,134	19,812	322,673	1 0 9½
Cavan - - -	383,500	71,918	455,218	27,611	334,699	0 14 8½
Donegal - - -	400,749	769,587	1,170,336	28,869	300,065	0 5 1½
Down - - -	530,746	78,317	609,063	38,233	607,619	0 19 11½
Fermanagh - - -	295,593	114,847	410,440	21,294	228,195	0 11 1½
Londonderry - - -	327,559	180,709	508,268	23,596	293,907	0 11 6½
Monaghan - - -	292,005	21,585	313,590	21,035	271,147	0 17 3½
Tyrone - - -	462,977	311,867	774,844	33,352	370,075	0 9 6½
	3,436,112	1,764,370	5,260,482	251,850	3,378,889	
Average Rent per Statute Acre in Ulster - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 12 10
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway - - -	768,324	708,000	1,476,324	55,348	614,208	0 8 3¼
Leitrim - - -	252,746	115,869	368,615	18,207	161,338	0 8 9
Mayo - - -	506,795	800,111	1,306,906	36,508	400,412	0 6 1½
Roscommon - - -	448,022	130,299	578,321	32,274	385,818	0 13 4
Sligo - - -	297,290	151,723	449,013	21,416	254,336	0 11 4
	2,273,177	1,906,002	4,179,179	163,753	1,816,112	
Average Rent per Statute Acre in Connaught - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 8 8¼
GRAND TOTAL -	13,881,711	6,295,735	20,177,446	1,000,000	13,562,646	-
Average Rent per Statute Acre in the Whole Kingdom -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 13 5¼



A SYNOPTICAL TABLE,

Showing the STATUS of the LANDED and MANUFACTURING INTERESTS in respect of the numbers Employed by and Dependent on each in the whole Population—the Relative Amount which they pay of the Direct and Local Taxation of the United Kingdom—their Capital and Annual Productions—the proportion which each supports of the remaining Classes of which Society is composed, and the numbers which they respectively contribute to the Workhouses, Hospitals, Gaols, and Lunatic Asylums of the Country.

POPULATION.				
NUMBERS.		LANDED INTEREST.		MANUFACTURERS.
Total of numbers employed, and of all classes dependent on them.	England—See Appendix, page 46	9,312,311		5,682,827
	Wales " 60	754,380		157,223
	Scotland " 94	1,388,596		1,231,588
	British Isles " 96	104,057		19,983
		11,559,344		*7,091,621
	Ireland " 152	7,175,124		1,000,000
			18,734,468	8,091,621
			8,091,621	
	TOTAL		†26,826,089	
EMPLOYMENT. (See also Summary, page 143.)	England—See Appendix, page 46	1,157,816		943,998
	Wales " 60	103,632		19,517
	Scotland " 94	229,337		230,171
	British Isles " 96	8,493		1,631
		1,499,278		1,185,317
	Ireland " 143 & 152	1,844,929		300,000
			3,344,207	1,485,317
ALL OTHER CLASSES DEPENDENT ON THE FOREGOING.	England—See Appendix, page 46	81,54,495		4,738,829
	Wales " 60	650,748		137,706
	Scotland " 94	1,159,259		1,011,417
	British Isles " 96	95,564		18,352
	Ireland " 140 & 152	5,310,195		700,000
			15,390,261	6,606,304
				*8,091,621
	Total number dependent on those employed		18,734,468	
			8,091,621	
	TOTAL EMPLOYED AND DEPENDENT		†26,826,089	
SEX AND AGE. Males (employed). Above 20 in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	England—See App., p. 144 & 152	961,585	}	479,774
	Wales " 144 & 152	80,995		
	British Isles " 144 & 152	7,275		
	Scotland " 144 & 152	166,009		
	Ireland " 144 & 152	1,595,120		
			2,810,384	717,780
Males (employed). Under 20 in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	England—See App., p. 144 & 152	144,293	}	130,443
	Wales " 144 & 152	17,404		
	British Isles " 144 & 152	681		
	Scotland " 144 & 152	40,823		
	Ireland " 144 & 152	104,972		
			308,173	168,964
			3,118,557	886,744
			886,744	
	Total males actually employed		4,005,301	
Females (employed).	England—See App., p. 144 & 152	43,264	}	104,000

CAPITAL.	
LANDED INTEREST.	
Value of the Land, at 25 years' purchase, of the annual rental of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, £58,753,615 (see Appendix, page 185), about	£ 1500,000,000
Farmers' Capital employed in the cultivation of the soil, independent of the stock on hand at all times of cattle, grain, &c., £5 to £6 per acre on 46,522,970 acres (see page 35), about	250,000,000
Stock in hand—	
About 7,500,000 head of Cattle	} (See pages 42 to 44) 250,000,000
" 31,000,000 Sheep and Lambs	
" 1,500,000 Horses	
" £50,000,000 value of Timber	
On an average, three months' stock of Grain, Seeds, Hay, and other produce always on hand	2000,000,000

CAPITAL.	
MANUFACTURING INTEREST.	
	£
Cotton	See page 69 24,500,000
Woollen	" 79 16,500,000
Linen	" 83 7,000,000
Silk	" 90 4,000,000
Lace	" 92 2,000,000
Hose	" 92 1,000,000
All other articles	" 92 23,000,000
	£78,000,000

MINING INTEREST.	
Number of Males and Females employed in Mines	See Appendix, page 163 196,921
Capital invested	See page 100 £28,723,000
Annual Profits	" " £ 2,872,000

Ireland.	Scotland	144 & 152	40,823	308,173	31,983	168,964
	Ireland	144 & 152	104,972		6,538	
				3,118,537		886,744
				886,744		
Total males actually employed			4,005,301			
Females (employed). 20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain and 15 in Ireland.	England—See App., p. 144 & 152		43,264	191,968	53,894 *542,384	788,246
	Wales	144 & 152	5,096			
	British Isles	144 & 152	499			
	Scotland	144 & 152	17,380			
	Ireland	144 & 152	126,325	192,654		
Females (employed). Under 20 years of age in Gt. Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	England	144 & 152	8,584	121,911	31,261 37,765	190,937
	Wales	144 & 152	737			
	British Isles	144 & 152	38			
	Scotland	144 & 152	5,125			
	Ireland	144 & 152	18,512	32,996		
				225,650		979,183
				979,183		
				1,204,833		
Deduct for reasons given at page 152 in the Appendix			425,021			
Total of Females actually employed			779,812			
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES EMPLOYED			4,785,113			

* This is 44,411 more than is given in the Government Abstract. † Exclusive of 5,016 travelling on the night of the Census.

TAXATION.

DIRECT AND LOCAL—(PAID BY THE LAND).

	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	BRITISH ISLES.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Tax	1,816,312	43,612	47,954	No return.	—	1,906,878
Tithes	1,786,942	173,388	—	—	500,000	2,460,330
Property Tax on Land	1,102,380	69,160	162,948	—	1,334,488	2,668,976
Poor and County Rates	4,201,002	303,819	106,546	—	1,011,320	5,714,687
Highway Rates	730,884	35,970	No return.	—	—	766,854
Church	325,721	11,405	—	—	—	337,126
Turnpike Trusts	879,163	59,892	—	—	—	939,055
Property Tax on Dwelling Houses	618,405	13,461	32,517	—	—	664,383
on other Property	166,349	21,664	8,199	—	—	196,212
	*11,717,158	733,371	358,164	—	1,511,329	14,320,013
See Appendix	page 47.	page 61.	page 95.	page 96.	page 139.	page 141.

DIRECT AND LOCAL—(PAID BY THE MANUFACTURERS).

	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	BRITISH ISLES.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor and County Rate	2,183,534	62,230	111,715	No return.	403,536	2,761,035
Highway Rate	394,894	6,407	—	—	—	401,301
Church	141,209	2,130	—	—	—	143,339
Turnpike Trusts	513,871	14,356	—	—	—	528,227
Property Tax on Dwelling Houses	400,851	3,996	52,604	—	—	457,451
on other Property	117,354	3,982	20,308	—	—	141,644
Total	3,751,713	93,121	184,627	—	403,536	4,432,997
See Appendix	page 47.	page 61.	page 95.	page 96.	page 139.	page 141.

* This is the actual amount paid by the Landed Interest; but it differs from that given in the pages to which reference is made, in consequence of the omission of the Property Tax on Land in the tables for the counties of Northumberland and Nottingham, and the omission of the fractional parts of £1 in the divisions and subdivisions of the numerous calculations given in the tables.

Number of Males and Females employed in Mines	See Appendix, page 163	196,921
Capital invested	See page 100	£24,723,000
Annual profits	" "	£ 2,872,000

SHIPPING INTEREST.

Number of Vessels belonging to the British Empire on the 31st December, 1844	31,320	
Total Tonnage of the Vessels	3,637,231	
Number of Men and Boys employed	See Appendix, page 168	216,350
Capital invested	See page 106	£36,372,310
Annual profits	" "	£ 3,637,231

ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS.

		£
Annual value of Agricultural productions	See pages 42 and 44	250,000,000
Annual value of Manufacturing productions	See page 92	£177,184,292
From which deduct the value of the raw material	£50,000,000	127,184,292
Annual value of the productions of the Mining Interest	See page 100	36,121,000
Annual value of the profits of the Shipping Interest	„ 106	3,637,231
Annual Income from Colonies, about	„ 108	15,000,000
Annual Income from Foreign Trade	„	15,000,000
Annual Income from Fisheries, about	„	3,000,000
Total	„	£449,942,523

INTERESTS SUPPORTED.

The considerations which attach to each of the undermentioned will be seen on reference to the Appendix.

	BY THE LANDED INTEREST.	BY THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.
Professional Persons	See Appendix, page 174	61,559
Other Educated Persons	" 175	125,076
Persons returned as Independent	" 176	402,679
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	" 177	16,811
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	" 178	29,102
Domestic Servants	" 179	1,114,769
Labourers	" 180	979,353
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	181	249,227
		34,127
And respectively contribute to the inmates of the following Institutions in the following proportions:—		
	Out of every 10,000 engaged in AGRICULTURE.	Out of every 10,000 engaged in MANUFACTURES.
Workhouses	See Appendix, page 181	30-4
Hospitals	" "	5-0
Gaols	" "	11-1
Lunatic Asylums	" "	4-5

INVESTMENTS IN LAND.

The Endowments of the Church
Three-fourths of the property belonging to all the Charitable Institutions of the empire.
(See Appendix, page 183)

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